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THE RHINE.

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(Comp. p. xiii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money.		English Money.			French Money.		German Money.		Austrian Money.	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cts.*	*M*	*Pf.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	2½
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—

THE RHINE

FROM

ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER

With 39 Maps and 21 Plans

TWELFTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER

1892

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

The chief objectof the Handbook for the Rhine is to supply the traveller with such information as will render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any communications with which travellers may kindly favour him, if the result of their own experience. Those already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, have in many cases proved most serviceable.

The present edition, which corresponds with the 26th in German and the 14th in French, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. For the article on Rhenish Art the Editor is indebted to the late *Professor Anton Springer* of Leipsic.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are *'Hendschel's Telegraph'* (2 *M*), published

at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, and the '*Kursbuch*' (2 *M*), published at Berlin, issued eight times a year.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), DISTANCES in English miles (except in the case of mountain-excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

The Editor regrets that he is unable to answer all communications. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others he begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance. — N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot. — ℳ = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote parts of the Rhenish Provinces. Tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers; but if they are entirely ignorant of the language they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The German mark (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 *M* by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 and of 20 marks, the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old dollar), 2, 1, 1/2 (50 pf.), and 1/5 mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16 *M*, and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or in circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of the former, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

Travelling Expenses. The expense of a tour in the Rhenish Provinces depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. Of late years many complaints have justly been made of the exorbitant charges at some of the Rhenish hotels; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, and even on the Rhine, is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate require-

ments, who has attained tolerable proficiency in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, will have no difficulty in limiting his expenditure to 8-10 ℳ per day; but those who prefer driving to walking, frequent the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30 ℳ daily.

III. Passports. Custom House.

Passports are now indispensable for all travellers entering Germany from France, and must be furnished with the visa of the German minister in London or Paris (fee 10*s*.). They are also demanded in Germany in towns and districts where the Socialist Law is in force, and elsewhere they are occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, to procure admission to collections, and to obtain delivery of registered letters. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrell and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

Railways. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht-Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are about $1^3/_4 d.$, $1^1/_4 d.$ and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On some of the lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, over-weight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after

his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. — *Circular Tickets* for prolonged tours are issued at considerably reduced rates (see the time-tables), but are only partly available for the Rhine steamers (see below). Ordinary return-tickets are available for one to three days.

Diligences. The diligence-communication in most parts of Germany is well-organised. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, the fare $1^1/_2 d.$ per M. 'Extra-post' generally obtainable on application at the post-offices: 6*d.* per M. for 1-2, 1*s.* per M. for 3-4 persons. Carriages to be had almost everywhere, at the rate of 10-15 ℳ with one horse, and 12-25 ℳ with a pair of horses, per day.

V. Steamboats on the Rhine.

The Rhine is navigated by upwards of 100 steamboats, from the local vessels of fifteen or twenty horse power to the powerful tug-steamers of upwards of four hundred. During the last few years the average number of steamboat-passengers has exceeded one million annually. The following vessels of the united Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies are the best: 'Deutscher Kaiser', 'Wilhelm Kaiser und König', 'Humboldt', 'Friede', 'Hansa', 'Niederwald', 'Rhein', and 'Drachenfels', the first four of which are saloon-steamers. The saloon-steamers accomplish the journey from Mayence to Cologne in $7^1/_2$ hrs., and that from Cologne to Mayence in 12 hrs., touching, in descending, at Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Bingen also. On Sundays and holidays Königswinter is also called at. The ordinary steamers stop at numerous small places where passengers are landed in boats. The charge for landing or embarking including 100 lbs. of luggage is 10 pf. The vessels of the Netherlands Co. are too uncertain to be depended upon for short distances, but are sometimes preferred by travellers to or from Rotterdam, no change of boat being necessary.

The fares are very moderate, those for voyages up stream being one-sixth less than for those in the reverse direction. The express fares are somewhat higher than the ordinary. The express-steamers carry saloon-passengers only. Each passenger is allowed 100 lbs. of luggage free. Additional advantages are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within the current year. Railway Circular Tickets (see above) are available for the steamers between Cologne and Mayence, subject to conditions printed on the tickets. It is important to note that in these cases the train may be exchanged for the steamer, or *vice versa*, only at the terminal station in the coupon. Third class passengers may travel in the saloon on paying the difference to the conductor on board.

Passengers embarking at stations with piers must take tickets at the office on shore, and those embarking at other stations should obtain them from the conductor immediately on going on board, as otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure. The holder of a ticket worth 2 m. and upwards is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the conductor before the tickets are collected. If the journey be resumed at a station nearer the passenger's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations. Tickets must also be stamped at the office or by the conductor at the station where the journey is resumed; and the same regulation applies to return-tickets at the beginning of the return-journey.

In autumn the steamers are often unpunctual in consequence of the fogs which then prevail. Should the steamer be more than two hours behind time, the traveller is entitled to quit the vessel and demand repayment of the fare for the portion of the voyage still untraversed. At this season it is sometimes prudent to delay taking tickets until the steamer is actually in sight.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers, in the style of the larger hotels. Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 3 *M*, children half-price; ices ½ *M* extra. The wines are made a special feature in the commissariat.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board pleasanter than a hurried meal before leaving their hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, and panoramas for sale at exorbitant prices.

Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of —

	Feet.		Feet.
The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein	7689	The Rhine at Mannheim	280
The Rheinwald Glacier, cradle of the Hinter-Rhein	7268	„ „ „ Mayence	265
The Lake of Constance	1305	„ „ „ Coblenz	190
The Rhine at Bâle	803	„ „ „ Cologne	142
		„ „ „ Düsseldorf	78
		„ „ „ Emmerich	33

Breadth of the Rhine.

	Yards.		Yards.
At Bâle	189	At Bonn	532
„ Mannheim	429	„ Cologne	433
„ Mayence	492	„ Düsseldorf	409
„ Coblenz	399	„ Schenkenschanz (Dutch front.)	909

Length of the Rhine.

	Engl. Miles.
From Bâle to Kehl	80
„ Kehl to Mannheim	82
„ Mannheim to Mayence	45½
„ Mayence to Bingen	18½
„ Bingen to Coblenz	38½
„ Coblenz to Cologne	59½
„ Cologne to Düsseldorf	34½
„ Düsseldorf to Emmerich	66½
„ Emmerich to Briel (German Ocean)	101
„ Bâle to the German Ocean	526

Average Depth of the Rhine.

	Feet.
Between Bâle and Strassburg	3-12
„ Strassburg and Mayence	5-25
„ Mayence and Bonn	9-76
At the Lurlei	76
Between Bonn and Cologne	10-30
„ Cologne and Düsseldorf	12-66

VI. Walking Excursions.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilet, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The banks of the Rhine abound in charming scenery, which it will amply reward the pedestrian to explore; many districts replete with both historical and natural interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 13), the Eifel (R. 26), the banks of the Moselle (R. 25), the Black Forest (R. 48), the Vosges (RR. 42, 44), the environs of Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine, and the neighbourhood of Constance. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VII. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed from $2^1/_2$ *M*, plain breakfast 1 *M*, dinner 3 *M*, table wine 1 *M*, tea with meat 2 *M*, attendance 1 *M*, light 1 *M*, boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A favourite practice is to present the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful imposition cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, mis-

understandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants, and to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 ℳ for half-a-day, and $3^1/_2$-5 ℳ for a whole day.

VIII. Geology of the Rhine.

For geologists *Von Dechen's* map of the *Rhenish Province and Westphalia* (Berlin, pub. by Schropp) is of great value. Scale 1:80,000. The map is divided into 34 sections, price 3 m. each.

From Bâle to Bingen the valley of the Rhine is lake-like and filled with comparatively recent deposits, but at the latter place it suddenly changes its character, and becomes so narrow that room is barely left for the high-roads and railways which traverse it. The river flows swiftly between almost perpendicular rocks of considerable height, intersected here and there by ravines. Towards Coblenz the valley gradually expands, the hills become less abrupt, and the rocks disappear. From Coblenz to Andernach a broad basin extends on both sides of the stream, which at the latter again enters a rocky defile. Near Bonn the river gradually widens, and the 'Seven Mountains' appear, forming the grand closing scene of the picturesque portion of the Rhine. This chain of mountains, in diminished proportions, accompanies the Rhine on its right bank as far as Cologne, Düsseldorf, and nearly to Duisburg. Below the mouth of the Ruhr the country is uniformly flat.

Between Bingen and Bonn the Rhine Valley thus intersects an extensive range of high land, consisting of upheaved and contorted strata of *slatey-grauwacke* and *quartzose-rock*, one of the oldest formations in which fossils are found. Since the fossiliferous strata have been more accurately classified, the Rhenish slate mountains are believed to hold the second place according to age among these formations, belonging to what is termed by Sir Roderick Murchison the *Devonian System*, while the oldest formation of this class is known as the *Silurian*.

From Bingen to the confluence of the Sieg below Bonn, all the strata intersected by the Rhine belong to the same epoch, as they contain the same organic remains. These strata consist of many different kinds of *clay-slate*, the purest of which is the *roofing-slate*. The latter is yielded in great abundance by various quarries on the banks of the Rhine, *e.g.* those of Caub (p. 113), whence it is sent in all directions, even as far as Switzerland. The clay-slate forms transitions to the species of sandstone termed *grauwacke*. It is generally fine-grained, and in combination with a quartzose cementing matter passes into *quartzose-rock*, which owing to its inde-

structibility often assumes grotesque shapes, and between Bingen and St. Goar greatly enhances the beauty of the valley.

Between the period when the Rhine first began to force its passage through the above-mentioned mountainous district, and that during which the strata forming these highlands were deposited at the bottom of what was then an ocean, a vast interval must have elapsed. The formation of the valley from Bingen to the sea is more recent than the deposits of the middle section of the Tertiary system, the *Meiocene* of Sir Charles Lyell, in which the clays of Vallendar and the brown coals of the Westerwald, the Seven Mountains, and the neighbourhood of Brühl are found. Of equal age with these tertiary formations are the *basalts* of the Rhine (p. 65), which occur in the most fantastic shapes near Linz, Kaisersberg, and Ockenfels, on the Erpeler Lei, on the Birgeler Kopf, at Rolandseck (where the railway has laid bare some curiously-situated columns), on the Oelberg, Petersberg, Nonnenstromberg, and other peaks of the Seven Mts.

The Rhine Valley is then, geologically considered, of very recent formation; and the extinct *volcanoes*, of which numerous cones may be seen from Neuwied, such as the Camillenberg and the peaks of the Hummerich at Plaidt and Kruft, are still more recent. From the peak at Fornich a stream of lava, whose large perpendicular columns may be seen from the river, descends into the valley. The latter had nearly attained its present depth when the eruption which produced this stream of lava took place. This is proved by the fact, that all the other lava-streams near the Laacher See and in the Eifel have been poured into valleys already formed. The pumice-stone, which extends over the whole basin of Neuwied (comp. pp. 69, 93), the only place in Germany where this volcanic product is found, must have been discharged at a still more recent date than most of the lava-streams.

In the flat parts of the valley of the Rhine, are found beds of *loam* and *rubble*, at first narrow, and then gradually widening, which have been deposited by the stream. Similar masses are also met with on the terraces parallel with the river, at a height of 400-800 ft. above the water. The strata could only have been deposited by the agency of flowing water, and must have been deposited long before the valley attained its present depth. These terraces are distinguishable by their long horizontal ridges from the peaks formed by the uncovered slate; they prove that the Rhine Valley has been gradually hollowed out by the action of water, though its rugged aspect might give rise to the conjecture that it had been the result of some mighty convulsion of nature.

IX. Climate. Grape Cure.

The climate of the valley of the Lower Rhine is influenced by the proximity of the North Sea, which renders the temperature remarkably equable. To the same influence are due the mild autumns enjoyed by the districts on the central Rhine, where the mean temperature is 3-6° Fahr. higher than that of the corresponding portions of E. Germany. A tour in the Rhenish provinces is therefore still enjoyable at a season when the Alps and the mountainous districts of Central Germany are beginning to feel the frosts of the coming winter. This geniality of climate is also very favourable to the ripening of the grapes; and hence it is that the *'Grape Cure'*, a very popular continental institution, long established in the Southern Tyrol and on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, has been introduced into the Rhenish Provinces also.

Grapes when eaten in moderate quantity (1-2 lbs. daily) have a soothing effect on the mucous membrane, and in conjunction with a generous diet contribute materially to restore the strength of convalescents. When eaten in greater quantities (3-8 lbs. daily), the vegetable acid and salts produce an effect similar to that of mineral waters containing Glauber's or common salt. The grapes of the Rhenish Palatinate ('Gutedel' or 'Junker', and 'Oesterreicher' or 'Sylvaner') are large, thin-skinned, and well-flavoured, and hence this district is the centre of the 'Cure'. *Gleisweiler* (p. 256) is especially frequented on account of its favourable situation and the proximity of the vineyards, in which visitors may gather the grapes for themselves. The grapes of *Dürkheim* (p. 253), *Annweiler* (p. 265), *Edenkoben* (p. 256), and *Neustadt* (p. 255) are also in great request. Good dessert-grapes may, however, be procured almost everywhere on the Rhine, and the grape-cure may be undergone at *Honnef*, the *Laubbach*, *Boppard*, *St. Goarshausen*, *Rüdesheim*, *Wiesbaden*, *Badenweiler*, and numerous other summer-resorts.

X. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

Wine is a subject to which those who visit the land of the grape will naturally expect some allusion, and although it must necessarily be noticed but briefly in a work like the present, the following remarks may prove acceptable.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their *most salutary properties* arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines from the uric acid diathesis. Dr. Prout, among

many others who have investigated the subject, may be mentioned as entertaining the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, an ingredient with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are almost invariably fortified, to the utter destruction of their flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attack spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of fortified wines, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. That the addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation is proved by the fact that Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half-a-century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

While the palm must be yielded to France for her red wines, no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of still Hock or Moselle at 3-4 ℳ per bottle, at which price the taste ought to be gratified. The hotel prices of the high-class still wines, as well as of the sparkling wines, are often exorbitant.

The **Rheingau**, a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg*, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 40 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice being allowed to escape; the yield, under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at Schloss Johannisberg by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, delicacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus*, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count Schönborn, are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to

many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* and *Geisenheim*, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields *Scharlachberger*. Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen*, the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape; but unfortunately, like the latter, it is often impaired by travelling. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wines, however, which compete most successfully with Johannisberger and trench closely upon its celebrity are the *Steinberger*, produced from the carefully-cultivated vineyards on the hill at the back of Hattenheim, and the *Rauenthaler Berg* (p. 129), the best vintages of which are unsurpassed in flavour and quality. *Hochheim*, situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hock' to the produce of the country generally.

The **Valley of the Rhine** below Bingen produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of *Engehöll*, *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Boppard* may be mentioned among the white. The Rheinbleicherte (*i.e.* 'bleich rothe', or pale red) of *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Bacharach*, and the light-red wines of *Salzig*, *Camp*, *Horchheim*, the *Kreuzberg* (near Ehrenbreitstein), and *Urbar* are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light-red. *Linz* produces excellent Rheinbleicherte.

Rhenish Bavaria yields a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the Haardt, or Palatinate. The best qualities are those of *Ruppertsberg*, *Deidesheim*, and *Forst*, after which rank those of *Ungstein*, *Dürkheim*, *Wachenheim*, and *Königsbach*. Good red wines are grown at *Gimmeldingen* and *Callstadt*. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hessen produces the excellent *Scharlachberger* above mentioned, next to which rank *Niersteiner*, *Oppenheimer*, *Laubenheimer*, and *Bodenheimer*, all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. *Liebfrauenmilch* ('Lait de Notre Dame') is a good sound wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 251) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat vineyards of *Ingelheim* between Mayence and Bingen yield a good light-red wine.

The **Nahe** wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable body, but little flavour. That of the *Scharlachberg* near Bingen is sometimes classed as a Nahe wine, and is the best of this group.

The **Valley of the Ahr** is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome '*Ahrbleicherte*' are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth.

They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*.

The **Moselle** wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile-looking slate rocks, and owing to the narrowness of the valley and want of sun do not so frequently arrive at perfection as those of other districts. They are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour, and are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are *Brauneberger* and *Ohligsberger*, which possess a delicious 'bouquet', next to which may be placed the wines of *Zeltingen*, *Graach*, *Pisport*, and *Grünhaus*.

The **Saar** wines possess less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma, and contain a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas. *Scharzhofberger* is a most excellent wine of this district.

Markgräfler, the wine of the Duchy of Baden (*Affenthal* red, *Klingenberg* white), the wines of **Alsace,** the **Neckar** wines, and those of the **Bergstrasse** (pp. 226, 229) are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts. The **Franconian** wines which grow on the Main near Würzburg are abundant, but generally coarse and earthy in flavour. *Leisten-Wein* and *Stein-Wein* are, however, really good varieties.

The difference which exists among the products of the various vintages on the Rhine presents a marked contrast to the tolerably uniform quality maintained by the wines of Southern Europe. The best wine-years of the present century on the Rhine have been 1802, 1804, 1807, 1811, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1825, 1827, 1834, 1835, 1842, 1846, 1848, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1865, 1869, and 1874, and good average vintages occurred in 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1884 (the best since 1874), and 1886. But even in these years the yield was by no means uniformly excellent in all parts of the Rhineland. The climatic conditions are not the same in all the districts; different years seem to suit the different kinds of vine; and the vineyards in the most favoured positions, where the grapes ripen soonest, often suffer the most severely from the early spring frosts. Thus the yield of the year 1865 was copious and of good quality except in the Rheingau, and the same district fell short in the vintage of 1875, which was unusually excellent at Deidesheim and Forst in the Palatinate. In a full 'autumn', which is hardly ever attained, a 'morgen' (about $^3/_5$ acre) of land, with 3500-4000 vines, should yield 5 'ohm' (about 150 gallons) of wine.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing German wines were first manufactured at *Esslingen* (in 1826), *Würzburg*, and *Trèves*, and afterwards at *Mayence*, *Hochheim*, *Rüdesheim*, *Coblenz*, and various other places. These wines, generally known in England as Sparkling Hock and Moselle, are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in

unexceptionable quarters, are a light, pleasant, and wholesome beverage.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of Champagne. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine, worth 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle) is bottled after the first fermentation is over; and, by the addition of a small quantity of sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature, a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more, and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage of the process as many as 20-25 per cent of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth more than double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

The traveller is cautioned against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants, and should remember that excellence of quality is quite incompatible with lowness of price. As a pleasant and wholesome summer beverage the Rhenish wines of the second and third class may be imported at a moderate price, the duty and carriage amounting to 4-5s. per dozen; but the higher class of Rhine-wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under six or seven shillings a bottle.

XI. Rhenish Art.

In the valley of the Rhine we find that several different strata of civilisation, if we may use the expression, had deposited themselves ere the rest of Germany had abandoned its primitive forest life. The lowest of these strata, were a section of them exhibited in geological fashion, would show an ante-Roman period, when the natives carried on a busy trade with the Mediterranean seaports and with Etruria. After Cæsar's campaigns a new stratum was gradually formed by the occupation of the country by Roman military colonists. This stratum was afterwards sadly contorted and broken by the storms of the barbarian migrations, and was at length almost entirely covered by that of the Franconian-Christian period, which began in the 7th century.

On Rhenish soil antiquarians will find frequent opportunities of tracing back the history of human culture to its earliest beginnings, while the ROMAN relics are so numerous and important as to arrest the eye of even the superficial observer. The *Peutinger Tablet*, the mediæval copy of a Roman map, now preserved at

Vienna, shows the principal towns on the Rhine and also on the tributaries of its left side, together with the roads connecting them, and even the baths and other public buildings with which they were embellished. The Roman colonies on the Rhine, being chiefly the headquarters of the different legions, always presented a military character. Most of the existing monuments are accordingly votive stones and tombstones of soldiers. The artistic forms are, as a rule, somewhat primitive, while the subjects are frequently borrowed from the Oriental worship of Mithras. We also find that in some cases Gallic deities have been Romanised. The principal collections of Roman antiquities are at the university of *Bonn* and at *Cologne*, *Mayence*, and *Trèves*. At Trèves, moreover, we obtain an admirable idea of the character of a very important Roman provincial town.

Trèves, the capital of Germania Inferior, and for a considerable time an imperial residence, did not merely possess buildings of practical utility like most of the other colonies, but was also embellished with some of the noblest decorative Roman structures ever erected north of the Alps. On the banks of the Moselle also, outside the town, rose a long series of villas, many of which were richly decorated with mosaics. Before the decline of the Roman supremacy CHRISTIANITY established itself on the banks of the Rhine, but no churches of the earliest Christian epoch are now extant. The only relics of that period are the nucleus of the cathedral of Trèves, a number of tombstones at Trèves, and several monumental inscriptions, such as that in the porch of St. Gereon at Cologne.

In consequence of the barbarian migrations, the Roman-Christian culture was afterwards almost completely buried beneath a new stratum of German paganism, and the vast valley of the Rhine relapsed into its primitive rudeness, although at Cologne and Trèves the arts were not entirely extinct. The Austrasian princes, however, were munificent patrons of the church, and the Bishops of Trèves and Cologne (*Nicetius* and *Charentinus*, about the middle of the 6th cent.) distinguished themselves by their zeal for church-building.

The artistic efforts of the Merovingian period, of which the *Cathedral* at *Trèves* and the church of *St. Gereon* at *Cologne* are almost the only authentic specimens, appear to have been very insignificant compared with those of **Charlemagne's** reign (768-814). In the prosecution of his numerous undertakings the great emperor was not merely stimulated by his zeal for the promotion of art, but by his ardent desire to revive the ancient glory of the Roman empire and to invest his capital with all the splendour of the ancient imperial residences, and particularly that of Ravenna. The Carlovingian art was entirely centred around the court of the emperor, and he was personally attended by a circle of scholars called his academy. Among the members of the academy was *Einhard*, who in consequence of his surname Bezaleel has been

supposed to have been familiar with art, but of whose labours in that sphere nothing certain is known. To him is attributed the building of the *Palace Chapel* at *Aix-la-Chapelle* (now the *Cathedral*), which is still in comparatively good preservation. It is obviously a copy of the court-chapel at Ravenna (S. Vitale), but has been more judiciously and articulately designed, and has in its turn served as a model for later edifices, for which either its ground-plan (as at *Ottmarsheim* in Alsace), or its double row of columns in the interior of the rotunda (as in the case of *St. Maria im Capitol* at *Cologne* and the *Münster* at *Essen*), has been borrowed.

The magnificence of the palaces which the great emperor possessed on the banks of the Rhine was a favourite theme with the poets and prose-writers of the day. According to their accounts the *Palace* at *Ingelheim* was not inferior in splendour to that of Aix-la-Chapelle itself, but of that edifice there is now no trace beyond a few fragments of walls and of columns which have been transferred to other buildings. — During the later Carlovingian period the Rhineland again suffered severely from an irruption of barbarians. At this period the Normans took possession of the banks of the river and penetrated into its side-valleys; but civilisation was now too far advanced to be seriously retarded by this catastrophe.

Endowed with a rich art-heritage handed down by antiquity, the Rhenish-Franconian tribes gradually overspread the country after the middle of the 10th cent., from which period down to the Reformation the development of Rhenish art is traceable without interruption.

In the Early Middle Ages (10th-12th cent.) Rhenish art differed materially from that of most other parts of Germany in being the product of an already cultivated soil, where ancient models were abundant, while in these other districts it was the growth of a soil previously untilled. On the banks of the Rhine were preserved fragments of Roman and early Christian edifices; there the eye was familiar with architectural forms and mouldings; in the Rhenish towns were always to be found artificers possessed of considerable manual skill; and owing to the constant communication kept up with foreign places skilled labour could always be readily imported when necessary. Rhenish art was thus matured considerably earlier than that of Lower Saxony and Swabia. At the same time the features common to the whole of early mediæval art in the west recur in that of the Rhine also. The forms of worship having been well defined in the early Christian period, the churches all present a certain uniformity of appearance. Like the early Christian basilicas, the Rhenish churches of the 10th-12th cent. are of an elongated form; they possess aisles which are lower and narrower than the nave; the altar is placed at the rounded extremity of the nave; and on the whole the basilica type is preserved throughout.

The Rhenish edifices also possess the characteristics of the **Romanesque Style**, which are common to the great majority of works of the 10th-12th centuries. In this style the pillars and columns are connected by means of round arches, the doors and windows also terminate in round arches, and the naves and aisles are either covered with flat roofs or with groined vaulting of rounded form. The *Cubical Capital*, which was probably invented by mediæval architects for the purpose of forming a harmonious connecting link between the column and the arch above, is also used in the Rhineland, and the copings and mouldings of the Rhenish buildings are the same as those employed in the contemporaneous edifices of Western Europe. The Rhenish architecture, however, occupies an independent position of its own within the Romanesque group. The character of the building-material (red sandstone or tufa), local traditions, and the prevalent taste of the period all combine to impart to the Rhenish buildings a distinctive character which seldom or never recurs in other countries. At an early period the use of alternate courses of different colours came into vogue. Thus we find arches faced with stone alternating with light-coloured brick, the latter material having been taken from Roman ruins; and when the architects had exhausted their supply of bricks, the art of making which was unknown in Germany in the early middle ages, they produced the same effect by the use of dark and light coloured stones. The copings on pillars and walls were generally copied from Roman models, and the ancient *Corinthian Capitals*, formed of a wreath of leaves, were copied with varying success. The most curious instance of this is afforded by the *Justinus-Kirche* at *Höchst*, the columns of which, though executed in the 11th cent., look as if they had been borrowed from some ancient edifice. The long-established practice of art, and the wealth which the Rhenish towns succeeded in amassing at an early period, enabled them gradually to extend the dimensions of their churches, to develop the construction of vaulting earlier than elsewhere, and to impart to their buildings a picturesque richness of effect. — The same conditions were likewise favourable to the development of the Goldsmith's Art, and that of Enamel Painting. The Rhinelanders also attained considerable proficiency in Mural Painting at an early period, but for the plastic art they displayed less aptitude.

As early as the 11th cent. the practice of art and of artistic handicrafts seems to have become naturalised in the Rhenish towns and in those of Lorraine. In all the larger towns extensive building operations were undertaken, and at the same time a number of handsome abbey-churches sprang up. At *Strassburg* a cathedral was erected by *Bishop Werner;* at *Cologne* the archbishops *Heribert* and *Anno* exhibited much zeal for church-building; and at *Trèves* the cathedral was extended by *Poppo*. The grandest monuments

German mediæval art, however, are the three CENTRAL RHENISH CATHEDRALS of *Spires*, *Mayence*, and *Worms*, examples of the golden prime of a style which began and also ended earlier here than in other northern districts. It was not till the Gothic period that France and England fully realised their architectural ideals, while the independent exertions of German masters had already culminated in their Romanesque cathedrals. It has frequently been asserted that these cathedrals originally possessed flat roofs only, and were not covered with vaulting till the 12th cent.; but it is at least probable in the case of the cathedral of Spires that it was completely vaulted in during the 11th cent., to which period its huge crypt and massive articulation undoubtedly belong. The charming *Abbey Church of Laach* proves that vaulted churches were easily and skilfully constructed in the first half of the 12th cent., notwithstanding the novelty of the style. While the pillars of this church are of uniform pattern and are placed at considerable intervals, those of the Central Rhenish cathedrals are placed much closer together, and those which bear the vaulting are differently shaped from those supporting the arcades.

Towards the end of the 12th cent., and for a considerable part of the 13th, COLOGNE was the chief cradle of Rhenish art. The sacredness of the city as the custodian of the highly revered relics of the Magi, combined with the wealth and the political power of its enterprising citizens, not only led to the rebuilding of all the principal churches at this period, but was conducive to the general progress of architecture, and contributed to impart a rich and picturesque decorative character to the city itself. The architects do not seem to have aimed at grandeur of dimensions. The naves of the churches are usually small and insignificant, but the builders expended their utmost skill on the embellishment of the choirs. The apse, in combination with the rounded transepts, was regarded as the nucleus of the church, the other distinctive features of which consisted of the gable of the choir, the dome, and the towers. As an example of the picturesque effect of this arrangement we may mention the *Church of the Apostles* at Cologne when viewed from the Neumarkt. At the same time variety of ornament, richness of articulation, and pleasing effects of colour were also studied. Immediately under the roof runs a gallery, which is of some structural importance inasmuch as it lessens the dead weight of the wall, but is also effective in a decorative point of view as the small columns stand out in strong contrast to the dark background. Generally, indeed, the Rhenish masters appear to have devoted much attention to such effects of light and shade. Under the gallery runs a frieze consisting of dark slabs framed with light-coloured stone; the columns and half-columns are of a different material from the walls; and even the wall-pillars are composed of differently-coloured stones. In keeping with this picturesque character is the richness of the

ornamentation. The architects were not satisfied with straight and simple lines. Their windows are either round or fan-shaped, and they are disposed in groups or enclosed within a pointed arch. The portals consist of archways resting on several columns; the space above the doors is filled with sculpture; and the façade is enlivened with narrow pillars and entwined arches. Buildings of this character, which are typical of the Rhineland, and occur in almost every town of any importance, are usually described as belonging to the TRANSITIONAL STYLE, as if the forms recurring in them were identical with those which pave the way for the Gothic. The term, however, is entirely misapplied, as it is impossible in the rich and handsome Rhenish churches of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent. to discover the slightest germ of the Gothic style. The style may, however, be appropriately characterised as the final and most ornate manifestation of Romanesque architecture, a definition which is borne out by the general tendencies of Rhenish art. As an auxiliary of this style we may now mention the art of MURAL PAINTING, which was developed at an unusually early period. Most of these paintings were unfortunately covered with whitewash at a later period, but those still existing (at *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, opposite Bonn, the paintings of which resemble a symbolic poem, at *Brauweiler* near Cologne, in *St. Maria im Capitol* at Cologne, etc.) exhibit a rich and thoughtful style of composition, and show that the painters were skilled in drawing and even in the delineation of complicated action. We cannot with any certainty judge of the colouring, but we at least possess sufficient materials to warrant the inference that the art of wall-painting was industriously practised on the banks of the Rhine as early as the second half of the 12th century.

This prevalent branch of the Romanesque style, with its highly developed ornamentation, was not hastily abandoned by the Rhenish masters, and it was not till about the year 1250 that the **Gothic Style,** introduced from France, was completely nationalised in this part of Germany. The precise manner in which the Gothic architecture, with its spirited flying buttresses, lofty vaulting, and other members relieving the monotony of the walls, was introduced into the valley of the Rhine is unknown; but it was probably adopted simultaneously at several different points. At *Cologne* we observe in the church of *St. Gereon* an attempt to apply the new precepts to the old forms, and in the church of the *Minorites* we have a somewhat plain example of Gothic dating from the middle of the 13th century. In the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Trèves* the Gothic forms were successfully adapted at an early period to an unusual ground-plan. The *Cistercian Church* at *Marienstatt* in Nassau is a fine example of the early Gothic style, destitute as yet of all ornamentation, and to the same style belong the church of *Rufach* in Alsace and the western parts of *St. Thomas* at *Strassburg*. In the second half of the 13th cent. began the construction of the great GOTHIC CATHEDRALS.

Those of *Cologne* and *Metz* were designed entirely in the Gothic style, while at *Strassburg* and *Freiburg* the earlier Romanesque beginnings were adapted to the new Gothic work. Goethe has contributed much to immortalise the name of *Erwin of Steinbach*, who is usually described as the originator of the cathedral of Strassburg, but that master's actual share of the work seems to have been limited to the façade and the raising of the nave and aisles, including the disposition of the windows. The masters of the Strassburg as well as of the Cologne cathedral must have been thoroughly conversant with the details of French Gothic, but they were very far from being mere mechanical copyists. The façade at Cologne and the tower at Strassburg are entirely emanations of German imagination. In order, however, to convince himself of the independence of the German masters of the Gothic style the traveller must not confine his attention to the great cathedrals. Among the SMALLER GOTHIC CHURCHES he will discover frequent proofs of originality and not a few gems of architecture. Among these smaller churches we may mention the grave and dignified *Abbey Church of Altenberg*, near Cologne, and the *Collegiate Church of Xanten*, erected under the influence of Cologne masters; the superb *Church of St. Catherine* at *Oppenheim* and the ponderous *Cathedral of Frankfort* on the Central Rhine; and lastly, in Alsace, the *Church of St. George* at *Schlettstadt*, the *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* at *Weissenburg*, the church of *Nieder-Haslach*, and that of *Thann*, with its graceful tower. The numerous churches of the Mendicant and Dominican orders, some of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are generally too plain and monotonous to arouse much general interest.

The highest efforts of the Gothic architects in this part of Germany were devoted to the building of churches, but the Rhenish districts also contain SECULAR EDIFICES, including castles, town-halls, guild-houses, and private mansions, which present Gothic forms or at least Gothic characteristics.

The eye, however, is less frequently struck by buildings of this class than by the churches, partly because well-preserved examples are now comparatively rare, and partly because in secular architecture generally there is usually less room for marked changes of style. Throughout the whole of the middle ages the dwelling-houses, for example, were constructed of timber, and the character of their ornamentation was rather determined by the nature of the material than by the fashion of the day. Even in the case of the stone houses the projecting upper stories frequently recall the style of their wooden predecessors. The architectural character of the palaces, châteaux, and castles, on the other hand, was necessarily determined by military considerations. As the requirements of both defensive and offensive operations were almost equally important during the 11th cent. and again during the 13th, the châteaux and [illegible]s retained the same forms for several centuries. Of Barba-

rossa's residence at *Gelnhausen*, an imperial palace of the Romanesque period, there still exist considerable ruins. The palace of the same emperor at *Hagenau* (1157) was entirely destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Among the mediæval CASTLES those of Alsace are very numerous and important. The most considerable are the three *Castles of Rappoltsweiler*, that of *Hoh-Barr* near Saverne (1170), the *Hohen-Königsburg*, the *Wasenburg*, near Niederbronn, and the *Lichtenberg* near Neuweiler, the last three belonging to the Gothic period. Most of the hills on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries are also crowned with the ruins of mediæval castles. In most cases the pinnacled *Bergfried*, or *Donjon*, which was used both for purposes of attack and defence, is still standing; remains of the *Palace*, or dwelling-house, are also frequently preserved; and in many cases the outworks, gateways, and towers by which the approach to the castle was protected are still traceable. These ruins, however, which impart so picturesque a charm to the scenery of the Rhine, rarely possess much artistic value. The most interesting of the Rhenish castles is that of *Reichenberg*, near St. Goarshausen, with its three stories borne by columns.

The Gothic architecture is also notable for the richness of its PLASTIC ORNAMENTATION. The portals and the various niches and canopies are generally filled with statues, and the gables and other parts of the building adorned with reliefs. The finest specimens of Gothic statuary are to be seen on the *Portals* of the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Trèves* and the *Cathedrals* of *Strassburg* and *Freiburg*. The *Statues of the Apostles* in the choir of the *Cologne Cathedral* also afford evidence that the Gothic sculpture was sometimes richly coloured. The same cathedral also contains the *Monument of Archbishop Conrad v. Hochstaden*, the finest specimen of bronze statuary of the Gothic period. The numerous tombstones of that period must also be examined by the student of the progress of Gothic sculpture, such as those of *Archbishop Siegfried*, *Peter Aspelt*, and *Johann von Nassau*, in the *Cathedral of Mayence*, and those of *Günther von Schwarzburg* and *Holzhausen and his Wife* in the *Cathedral of Frankfort*. The best examples of late-Gothic sculpture, which afterwards degenerated into a mere handicraft, are to be found in the altars of carved wood.

Throughout the middle ages, however, Rhenish artists evinced more aptitude for the art of PAINTING than for that of sculpture. The stained glass at *Strassburg*, *Cologne*, and *Oppenheim*, and the remains of 14th cent. mural paintings at Cologne are not less valuable than the easel-pictures of the 15th cent. which are still preserved. At this period, as in the 12th cent., Cologne continued to be the cradle of Rhenish art. The COLOGNE SCHOOL OF PAINTING was the first of those which attained to any celebrity on German soil. The earliest master of the school known to us by name is *Meister Wilhelm*, who flourished at the end of the 14th cent., and

from whose brush we possess one authentic work in the faded mural paintings of the Hansa-Saal in the Rathhaus of Cologne (now preserved in the Museum). A number of easel-pieces, such as the altar-piece of St. Clara in the cathedral, are attributed to him with little or no foundation. There is, however, better authority for attributing to *Meister Stephan Lochner* the execution of the *Dombild*, the finest German painting of the 15th century. This master, who was a native of the district of Constance, and died in 1451, has been successful in substituting figures of considerable spirit and life for the traditional types of his predecessors, with their emaciated limbs, their undeveloped busts, and their childish expression of countenance, but he has failed to take the next step towards fidelity to nature in omitting to individualise his characters. His female figures are all exactly alike, and his male figures, though divided into young and old, are also destitute of distinctive character. In his treatment of the drapery, weapons, gold trinkets, and all other external accessories, however, Meister Stephan cannot be reproached with the fault of monotony; in executing these details he is scrupulously faithful to nature, and his task was doubtless facilitated by his occasional use of the newly-invented art of oil-painting. The Dombild and the somewhat earlier *Seminary Madonna* (preserved in the Archiepiscopal Museum) are the most important works of this school, the career of which somewhat resembled that of the early Flemish school under the leadership of Hubert van Eyck. The Rhenish masters, however, were soon surpassed by their Flemish contemporaries, and ere long entirely lost their independence. About the end of the 15th cent. the art of painting in the Rhineland was at length thoroughly pervaded with Flemish influence. The new style, however, was least successfully imitated on the Lower Rhine, and particularly at Cologne. A number of pictures of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., collected by the brothers Boisserée and Hr. Wallraf, which were formerly ascribed to Netherlands masters, have recently been pronounced to be the works of painters of Cologne, not only from the fact that they were found in churches of Cologne, but owing to their marked Lower Rhenish characteristics. They present at the same time strong traces of Flemish influence, but the Flemish models are either exaggerated or but rudely imitated. The drawing is stiff, the colouring gaudy, and the expression harsh. These works are generally classed in accordance with their subjects; and we thus frequently hear of the 'Master of the Lyversberg Passion', the 'Master of the St. Bartholomew', and other equally vague designations. The historian of art will find abundant opportunity of studying this school in the Museum of Cologne, but the subject is not one that will interest ordinary travellers. One of the best masters of the Lower Rhine was *Jan Joest* of Calcar, who painted the high altar-piece in the principal church there about 1505.

Portrait-painting was also practised with some success at this period by *Barthel de Bruyn*, *Johann von Mehlem*, and others.

The Upper Rhenish and Alemannian School of Painting had a more prosperous career than the Lower Rhenish. The masters of this school also succumbed to Flemish influence, but they succeeded in making a better use of what they had learned in the Netherlands. At the head of the school was *Martin Schongauer* of Colmar (d. 1488), a pupil of Roger van der Weyden, and more famous as an engraver than as a painter. The engraver's art, indeed, fostered by the advance of scientific pursuits, was more rapidly and successfully developed than that of painting. The *Younger Holbein*, *Mathias Grunewald*, and *Hans Baldung Grien* were also members of this school, but as their training was not strictly Rhenish they are only mentioned here in passing.

When, at a somewhat later period, the tide of the **Renaissance** overflowed the Rhineland, it met with little or no resistance. After a brief conflict with the Gothic architecture, which gave rise to the erection of a number of curious buildings in a mixed style, the Renaissance, introduced from France and Flanders, and possessing little in common with the genuine Italian Renaissance, became naturalised on the banks of the Rhine about the middle of the 16th century. This new style of art, however, never throve satisfactorily on Rhenish soil, partly because the Rhineland had ceased to be a great centre of civilisation as it had been in the middle ages, partly because the sway of ecclesiastical princes is less favourable to the steady progress of art than that of hereditary sovereigns, and also because this unfortunate region was the theatre of numerous wars which of course paralysed all artistic effort. Although Renaissance art never took the form of a permanent and organic system, it has bequeathed to the Rhineland several works of great importance. Foremost among these is the *Castle of Heidelberg*, the most sumptuous example of German Renaissance, next to which we may mention the *Porch of the Rathhaus of Cologne*, the fragment of the *Rathhaus of Jülich*, and the *Schloss of Aschaffenburg*. On the Upper Rhine, in the Palatinate, and in Baden we encounter a number of handsome châteaux and pleasing houses in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., but as a rule all other styles were completely overshadowed and obscured by that of the Jesuits.

The history of the Plastic Art of the Renaissance period is traceable in the numerous tombstones of the 16th and 17th centuries, which are to be found not only in the large churches of the principal towns, but also in smaller and more remote places, such as *Simmern*, *Boppard*, and *St. Arnual* near Saarbrücken. A strikingly-beautiful work of a late period is the tomb of the saint in the *Church of St. Ursula* at *Cologne*, which was executed in 1619.

The dependence of the Rhineland on the Netherlands, which is often noticeable in the province of architecture, is still more ob-

vious in the PAINTING of this period. Numerous Netherlands masters migrated to the German courts, and the Germans themselves imitated these foreign masters, even when they drew their inspirations from the Italians. In the second half of the 16th cent. the German masters fell under the influence of the Dutch school, and when French taste came to be in vogue they again yielded their homage to the fashion of the day. Many of these painters, even down to the 18th cent., such as *Junker*, *Seekatz*, and *Roos* of Frankfort, possessed considerable natural ability and manual skill, but at the present day their works are well-nigh consigned to oblivion.

The most imposing of the Rhenish edifices of last century are the palaces in the Rococo or BAROQUE STYLE, erected by the various petty Rhenish princes, temporal and spiritual, in imitation of the palace of Versailles, such as those of *Carlsruhe*, *Mannheim*, *Bruchsal*, *Brühl*, and *Bonn*.

At the close of the century the Rhenish principalities were swept away by the French Revolution, and with them were extinguished the last signs of the vitality of art. After the restoration of peace, however, a revival began to take place. Boisserée's collection was the means of bringing early Rhenish art into very favourable notice and of inspiring the public with confidence in the capabilities of Rhenish artists. The 'Romanticists' were desirous that Cologne should be made the new centre of art and science, but in 1818 the university was founded at Bonn, and in 1819 the academy at DÜSSELDORF. The painter *Cornelius*, who was appointed director of the academy, and who usually spent the winter only at Düsseldorf (and the summer at Münich), exercised no great influence on the progress of Rhenish art. He was succeeded by *Wilhelm Schadow* (1827), under whose able guidance the Düsseldorf School was brought into the right track and secured the favour of the public. The chief subjects of the painters of this period are scenes from private life, melancholy, sentimental, and humorous, or poetical themes readily intelligible to the middle classes of society, and their style is generally pleasing. Some of the masters of this school, and particularly *Lessing*, have also chosen themes of the deepest national interest. Fifty years have elapsed since the Düsseldorf School first attained celebrity, and the public taste has undergone material changes since that period, but the industrious colony of painters on the banks of the Düssel still deservedly enjoys a high reputation. Lastly we may mention *Veit's* frescoes at MAYENCE, the school of art connected with the Städel Gallery at FRANKFORT, and the academy of CARLSRUHE, forming a kind of offshoot of the Düsseldorf School, at all of which modern German painting is taught and practised with considerable success.

1. From Brussels to Cologne.

138½ M. By Express in 5½-6½ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 25, 19 fr. 25 c.). Small articles of luggage are examined at Herbesthal, registered luggage on arrival at Cologne. Finest views between Louvain and Liège to the *right*. District between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

The Düsseldorf Railway diverges from the line described below at Verviers (p. 3), and runs viâ *Bleyberg* (custom-house) and *Aix-la-Chapelle* (Templerbend Station). From Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, see R. 5. Through-carriages at Brussels for Düsseldorf (Berlin, etc.).

Brussels †. — **Hotels** in the Place Royale, in the upper part of the town: Bellevue, De Flandre, De l'Europe, Mengelle, all expensive. In the lower part of the town: Grand Hôtel de Bruxelles, Boulevard Anspach; Hôtel de Suède, Rue de l'Evêque, De Saxe; De l'Empereur and De l'Univers, in the Rue Neuve, leading from the station into the town; Central, Place de la Bourse; De la Poste, Rue Fossé-aux-Loups; De Vienne, Rue de la Fourche, less pretending.

English Church Service at the *Church of the Resurrection*, in the Rue Stassart; at *Christchurch*, Rue Crespel, Avenue de la Toison d'Or; and at the *Protestant Church*, Rue Belliard.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the king, contains, including the suburbs, about 450,000 inhabitants. Like Paris it possesses its parks, boulevards, cafés-chantants, and other attractions; but this Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy half-a-day. Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the *Martyrs' Monument*, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the *Théâtre Royal* and the **Exchange* to the **Hôtel de Ville*. The E. half of the magnificent façade of the latter was begun in 1402, the W. in 1443; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1792. On the W. side of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville are various **Guild-houses*, erected at the beginning of last century. At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the curious *Manneken* fountain. The *Galerie St. Hubert*, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 702 ft. long, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city. The *Place Royale* is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*, in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848. The adjoining **Park* is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the *Royal Palace*, on the N. side the *Palais de la Nation*.

Not far from the latter, beyond the Rue Royale, is the **Cathedral*

† For a fuller description of Belgian towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

(Ste. Gudule et St. Michel), the finest church in Brussels, with two truncated Gothic towers. It was erected in the 13-14th cent., but the choir and the unfinished W. towers are of the 15th, the large chapel of the Sacrament of the 16th cent., and the whole was restored in 1848-56. — The new **Palais de Justice*, in the Place Polaert, erected in 1866-83 after plans by Polaert, at an expense of 2,000,000*l.*, is one of the most imposing buildings of modern times.

At *Schaerbeek*, the first railway-station, the Malines line diverges to the left. Then several small stations.

18 M. **Louvain**, Flem. *Leuven* or *Loven (*Hôtel du Nord; de Suède; Du Nouveau Monde)*, pop. 38,700. The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the ***Hôtel de Ville*, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected 1448-63, and the Gothic **Church of St. Peter*, dating from the 15th century. The choir-stalls in the *Church of St. Gertrude* also merit inspection.

29½ M. **Tirlemont**, or *Thienen (Hôtel Ponsaerts; Nouveau Monde; Hôtel de Flandre)*, occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is thinly peopled (13,700 inhab.). The *Church of St. Germain* probably dates from the 12th century.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument at Waterloo may be distinguished in the distance to the right.

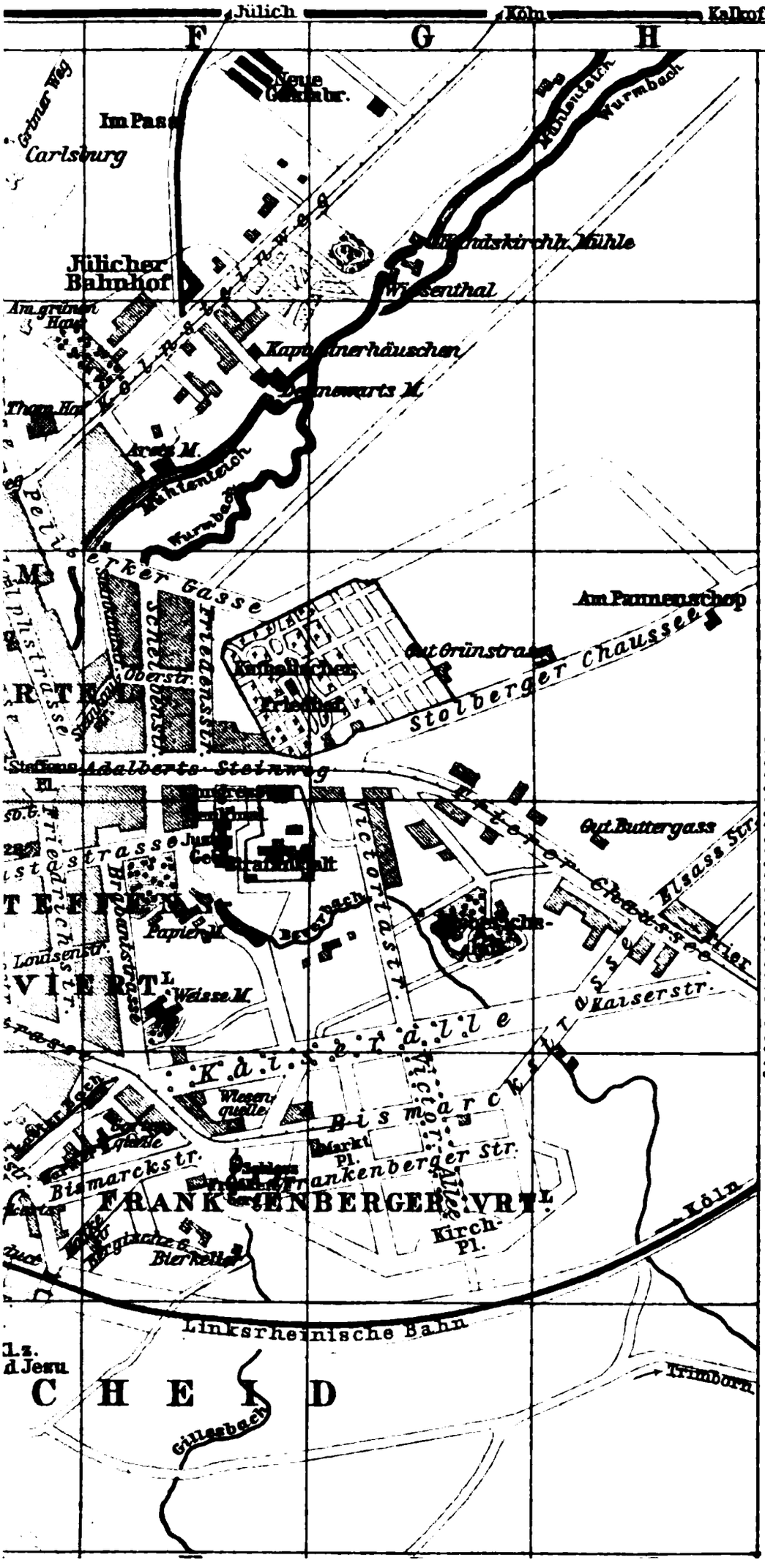
Between *Esemael* and *Landen* the line intersects the plain of *Neerwinden*, the scene of two great battles. In the first the allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish War of Succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 29th July, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, 18th March, 1793. — 38 M. **Landen** was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clothaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name.

46 M. *Waremme*. The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phlegmatic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near (58 M.) *Ans* (490 ft. higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population, remarkable for their activity and vivacity.

As the train descends the rapid (1 : 30) incline to Liège, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.

61 M. **Liège**, Flem. *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich* (**Hôtel de Suède*; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*; **Hôtel de l'Europe*, etc.), with 142,300 inhabitants. A short stay here should be devoted to the *Palais de Justice*, the *Church of St. Jacques*, the *Cathedral (St. Paul)*, and, for the sake of the view, the *Citadel*.

Beyond Liège the Meuse is crossed by the handsome *Pont du Val Benoît*. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the *Vieille-Montagne* company is next passed, and the *Ourthe* crossed. *Chênée*, the first station beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.



AACHEN

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0 100 200 300 400 Meter

1.	Erholung	C 4
2.	Gymnasium	B 3
3.	Hauptzollamt	D 5
	Hospitäler:	
4.	St. Elisabeth	C 3 4
5.	St. Stephan	C 4
	Kirchen u. Klöster:	
6.	Alphons-K.	E 4
7.	Augustiner-K.	B 3
8.	Evangelische-K.	B 4
9.	St. Foilan	C 3
10.	St. Jacob	A 4
11.	Marien-K.	D 4 5
12.	St. Michael	B C 4
13.	St. Paul	B 3
14.	Alexianer-Kl.	B 4
15.	Barm. Kind Jesu	B 3
16.	Christ. Frauen-Kl.	C 4
17.	Francisk. Frauen-Kl.	C 4
18.	Ursul.-Kl. St. Leonhard	C 5
19.	Kaisl. Bank-Comand.	D 4
20.	Königl. Regierung	C 4
21.	Kornhalle (Grash.)	B C 3
22.	Kriegerdenkmal	D 5
23.	Kunstausstellung	C 4
24.	Landrathsamt	C 6
25.	Markthalle	C 3
26.	Officier-Casino	C 4
27.	Polizei-Direction	B 3
28.	Post u. Telegr.	B 3, D 2, D 5, E 4
29.	Realschule	B C 3
30.	Skating Ring	E 3
31.	Schlachthaus	B 3
32.	Synagoge	D 3
33.	Turnhalle	D 4. A 5
	Bäder v. AACHEN:	
34.	Comphaus-B.	C 3
35.	Cornelius-B.	C 3
36.	Kaiser-B.	C 3
37.	Karls-B.	C 3
38.	Königin v. Ungarn	C 3
39.	Neu-B.	C 3
40.	Quirinus-B.	C 3
41.	Rosen-B.	C 3
	Bäder v. BURTSCHEID:	
42.	Johannis-B.	D 6
43.	Karls-B.	E 6
44.	Krebs-B.	D 6
45.	Neu-B.	D 6
46.	Rosen-B.	E 6
47.	Schlangen-B.	D 6
48.	Schwert-B.	D 6

66 M. **Chaudfontaine** (**Grand Hôtel des Bains; Hôtel d'Angleterre*) is a small, but picturesquely-situated watering-place, with a thermal spring (104° Fahr.), rising on an island in the *Vesdre*.

Beyond the next tunnel, the picturesque castle of *La Rochette* is seen on an eminence to the left. Near *Le Trooz* the ancient castle of that name, now a manufactory of gun-barrels, is perched on the rocks to the right. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of *Fraipont*.

Between (70½ M.) *Nessonvaux* and (73½ M.) *Pepinster*, to the right, stands the *Château des Masures* (*masure* = ruined house), said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At Pepinster ('Pepin's terre') a branch-line diverges to *Spa*, the well-known watering-place, 7½ M. distant. 75½ M. *Ensival*.

76½ M. **Verviers** (*Hôtel de Londres*, in the town; *Hôtels du Chemin de Fer* and *d'Allemagne*, both at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 47,700 inhab., the junction for Bleyberg (see p. 1), is a busy commercial town. Here and in the environs about 390,000 pieces of cloth are manufactured annually.

On an eminence near stat. *Dolhain*, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Vesdre, stands the ancient fortress of *Limburg*, almost the sole remnant of the capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain by Verviers to Liège.

85½ M. **Herbesthal**, the first Prussian village, is the frontier station (branch-line to *Eupen*, p. 13). The custom-house formalities cause a detention of about 10 min. here. Beyond stat. *Astenet*, *Lontzen* and the castle of *Welkenhausen* lie to the left. The train crosses the valley of the Göhl by a handsome viaduct, 125 ft. in height. To the left lies *Hergenrath*, and in the distance beyond, the *Eineburg* or *Emmaburg*, situated on the slope of wooded hills (p. 12).

The train next passes through two tunnels (191 yds. and 833 yds. respectively), and finally descends to the Rhenish Station at —

95 M. **Aix-la-Chapelle.** — **Railway Stations.** 1. *Rhenish Station* (Pl. D, 5), for Cologne, Verviers, and Liège. — 2. *Templerbend Station* (Pl. A, 2), the main station for Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Verviers, Liège, etc. — 3. *Marschier-Thor Station* (Pl. C, 5, 6), a second station of the same lines. These three are all used by the trains of the Belgian *Grand-Central* line (for Maastricht, Antwerp, etc.). — 4. Station of the '*Aachen-Jülicher Bahn*', at the Köln-Thor (Pl. F, 1).

Hotels. *Grand Monarque (Pl. a; C, 3), Büchel 49-51; *Hôtel Nuellens (Pl. b; C, 3, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 5, 6, opposite the Elisenbrunnen, with garden; both belonging to the same landlord, and of the first class: R., L., & A. from 2½, D. 4-4½, pens. with R. from 7-8 *M*; *Dubigk's Grand Hotel (Pl. e; D, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 13, adjoining the Curhaus, R. from 2-3, L. & A. 1.20, B. 1.20, D. 3-3½, pens. with R. 6-9 *M*; *Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. c; C, 3), Holzgraben 3; *Hôtel de l'Empereur (Pl. d; C, 3), Edel-Str. 6; *Imperial Crown (Pl. f; D, 2), Alexander-Str. 34-36, with pretty garden, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 6½-7½ *M*; *Dragon d'Or (Pl. g; C, D, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 9; *Elephant (Pl. h; C, 3), Ursuliner-Str. 11, opposite the Elisengarten, pens. with R. 6 *M*; König von Spanien (Pl. i; C, 4), Kleinmarschier-Str. 52, commercial, R., L., A., & B. 3 *M*; Karlshaus (Pl. k; C, 4), see p. 5. All these in

the interior of the town. — Near the Rhenish Station: *Union Hotel (Pl. 1; D, 5), Bahnhofs-Platz 1, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel du Nord, Römer-Str.; Victoria, Hoch-Str. 17; *Kaiserhof, Hoch-Str. 2 and Wall-Str. 65, with restaurant, commercial; Stadt Düren, Bahnhofs-Platz 4; Graaff, Wall-Str. 1; Bröcking, Marschiersteinweg 3; the last three unpretending. — Near the Templerbend Station: Kloubert, Templergraben 66, with restaurant.

Bath Establishments (also hotels, and open throughout the whole year; no table d'hôte). *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 36; C, 3), Büchel 26-30, well fitted up, R., L., & A. from 2½, pens. with R. from 8 *M*; *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 38; C, 3), at the corner of the Büchel and the Edel-Str.; *Neubad* (Pl. 39; C, 3), Büchel 34, R., L., & A. from 2, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; *Quirinusbad* (Pl. 40; C, 3), Hof 7. These four are the bath-houses of the 'Upper Springs' (p. 8). The following are supplied by the 'Lower Springs': *Rosenbad* (Pl. 41; C, 3); *Corneliusbad* (Pl. 35; C, 3); *Karlsbad* (Pl. 37; C, 3); *Comphausbad* (Pl. 34; C, 3), all four near the Curhaus. — *Cold and Warm Baths* at the *Swimming Baths* in the Kaiser-Platz.

Restaurants. Wine. **Curhaus* (p. 9); *Elisenbrunnen* (p. 9); **Klüppel*, Holzgraben 9; *Koenig von Spanien* (see above); *Karlshaus* (see above); *Hahn* (also hotel), Theater-Str. 18; **Scheufen*, Hartmann-Str. — *Bernarts*, see below; *Erholung*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 7, with richly-decorated rooms. — Oysters. *Lennertz*, Klostergasse 23 (Pl. B, 3). — Beer. **Alt-Bayern*, Wirichsbongard-Str. 43 (Pl. D, 4); *Bavaria*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 2; **Germania*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 8; *Prevoo*, Theater-Platz 9; *Fasshauer*, Capuzinergraben 14, opposite the theatre; *Fickartz* (Kaiserhof; see above); *Victoria*, see p. 3.

Cafés. At the *Curhaus* (see p. 9); at the *Elisenbrunnen* (p. 9); *Wiener Café*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz, near the Hôtel Nuellens; at the *Lousberg* (see p. 12). — Confectioners. *Wahl*, Theater-Platz 7; *Geulen*, Theater-Platz 13; *Oellers*, Dahmengraben 7.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. (at night double fares): —

(1) *Per drive:* Within Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 20 pf.; luggage under 10lbs. free, trunk 30 pf. — To the Belvedere Inn on the *Lousberg*, 1-2 pers. 1 *M* 50 pf., 3-4 pers. 2 *M*; to the top of the hill 2 *M*, and 2 *M* 50 pf.

(2) *By time:* Each ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 *M* 30 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 50 pf.

Tramways traverse Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, in various directions; comp. the Plan. Outside the town: to *Haaren* and *Vals*, both of which are favourite resorts.

Post Office (Pl. 28; B, 3, 4), Jacob-Str. 23. — **Telegraph Office**, Theater-Platz 10-12 (Pl. C, 4).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), performances in winter only; *Bernarts' Saison-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), Adalbert-Str. 20-24, with a large concert-room, garden, and restaurant.

Visitors' Tax. For a year, 1 pers. 25, 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50 *M*, each additional pers. 10 *M*; per month in summer, 12, 20, or 25 *M* for 1, 2, or 3 pers., each additional person 5 *M*; per month in winter, each pers. 3 *M*. Single admission to the Elisengarten, 50 pf.

Consul of the United States, *B. Zeigler Esq.*

English Church in the 'Grand Monarque' (p. 3); services at 11.45 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Aix-la-Chapelle (615 ft.), German *Aachen*, a very ancient town with 103,460 inhab., the *Aquisgranum* of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping hills. It was a favourite residence of Charlemagne, who died here in 814. That monarch elevated the town to the rank of the second city in his empire, and the capital of his dominions N. of the Alps. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix witnessed the coronation of all the German emperors (37), and was called *par excellence* the

free city of the Holy Roman Empire and seat of royalty (*'urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia'*). The insignia of empire were preserved here till 1794, when they were transferred to Paderborn and thence in 1798 to the Imperial treasury at Vienna. In the mittle ages, Aix-la-Chapelle has frequently been the scene of Imperial diets and ecclesiastical convocations, and since the 17th cent. of several congresses. In 1668 the peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was concluded here, by which the French king abandoned his pretensions to the Netherlands; the second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748, terminated the Austrian War of Succession; and by the treaty of 1818 the German armies were recalled from France.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few relics of her ancient history. The cathedral, the Rathhaus, a few relics of the mediæval fortifications, now converted into promenades, viz. the *Marschier-Thor* (Pl. C, 5), the *Lange Thurm* (fine view from the top, adm. 20 pf.), and the *Pont-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 14th cent., are the only remains of the old town. Aix has become an entirely modern town, with broad, handsome streets, busy manufactories (of cloth, needles, and machinery), and attractive shops.

The open space in front of the *Rhenish Station* (Pl. D, 5; p. 3) is embellished with the **Warriors' Monument* (Pl. 22), erected by subscription to the memory of natives of Aix and the neighbourhood who fell in 1866 and 1870-71. The dying warrior, to whom an angel presents the palm of victory, executed in bronze, was designed by *Drake*. — In the vicinity is the handsome modern Gothic *Marienkirche* (Pl. 11; D, 4, 5), in brick, erected by *Statz*, with good stained-glass windows and richly decorated interior. The *Chapel of St. Leonhard* (Pl. 18; C, 5) contains a Nativity by De Crayer.

To the right of the Marienkirche is the broad Theater-Strasse, in which rises the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1822-24. Opposite, to the S.W., are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 20), next to which a large and handsome new *Post and Telegraph Office* in the Romanesque style is now approaching its completion. The Gothic *Karlshaus* (Pl. k; C, 4), in the Capuzinergraben, serves as the meeting-place for various Roman Catholic societies, and also as a lodging-house. — Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz and the Elisenbrunnen, see p. 9. Passing the latter on the left we reach the cathedral, which rises nearly in the centre of the town.

The **Cathedral,** or *Münster* (Pl. C, 3), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. The portion erected by Charlemagne in 796-804, and consecrated by Leo III., a noble example of the Byzantine style, is an octagon copied from S. Vitale at Ravenna, and partly built by Italian workmen, 48 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided passage, and terminating in a cupola, 104 ft. high. The eight gables of the central structure are of the beginning of the 13th cent., the lofty, fantastic roof is of the 17th.

The octagon is surrounded by several chapels, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partly altered. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant Gothic *Choir*, begun by *Gerhard Chorus* (p. 8) in 1353, and completed in 1413. A thorough restoration of the whole edifice has now been some years in progress, and a Gothic tower has been erected to the W. of the octagon, above the vestibule of the principal entrance. The *Bronze Doors* of the W. portal were cast about 804.

On the right and left of the W. entrance, borne by modern pillars, were until recently a brazen *Wolf* (or *She-Bear*), probably of Roman origin, and a *Pine Cone*, dating from the 10th cent., both having doubtless once belonged to a fountain, the water of which flowed from apertures among the hair of the wolf, and from holes in the pine-cone. According to a mediæval legend, the funds for the erection of the church ran short, whereupon the devil offered to supply the deficiency on condition that the first living being that entered the building should be sacrificed to him. The magistrates entered into the compact, but outwitted the devil by admitting a wolf into the sacred edifice on its completion. Both monuments have now been taken under the custody of the chapter of the cathedral.

The *Interior of the Octagon is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied ambulatory. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or 'Hochmünster', are enlivened with a double row of columns, of unequal length, some of them in marble, others in granite, brought from Rome, Trèves, and Ravenna. The most valuable were taken to Paris by the French in 1794, but restored in 1815; some of them were replaced by new ones in 1845. The capitals are all new, and unfortunately differ materially in ornament from the Byzantine originals. The large *Mosaic* in the dome, on a gold ground, representing Christ surrounded by the 24 Elders of the Apocalypse, was executed at Venice in 1882 by *Salviati*, from a design by *J. Béthune*, in the style of an old mosaic with which the dome was originally adorned. The gilded *Candelabrum* was presented by Frederick Barbarossa in 1168. The inscription 'Carolo Magno' on the pavement beneath it is modern. The tomb of the great emperor was probably in a chapel adjoining the church. The so-called *Ungarische Capelle*, adjoining the octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), recently restored in the Gothic style, contains the treasury (see p. 7). The oblong *Kreuz-Capelle*, or *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, on the N.W. side, retains its Gothic architecture of the second half of the 15th century. [The egress leads to the late-Gothic *Cloisters* (now under restoration) with the relics of the late-Romanesque All Souls' Chapel, on the right.]

The Choir is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The large windows are filled with richly-coloured modern *Stained Glass*, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin (Assumption and Coronation designed by Cornelius), executed partly at Berlin, and partly at Cologne and Aix. On the pillars between the windows are statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve

Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. The *Reading Desk*, consisting of an eagle on a rich stand of open-work, was cast in copper in the 15th century. Behind it is a piece of wood-carving (1554) which marks the *Tomb of Otho III.* (d. 1002). The *Pulpit*, adorned with gold, precious stones, and carved ivory, was a gift of Henry II. (d. 1024), but restored in the 17th cent. The *High Altar* is a modern work from Schneider's designs (1876), in which several old columns have been incorporated. The sacristan shows the pulpit, the imperial throne, and sarcophagus (½-1 *M*).

The Hochmünster, or gallery of the octagon, contains the *Imperial Throne*, composed of marble slabs, on which the remains of Charlemagne reposed for upwards of 350 years, having been found by Emp. Otho III., who opened the tomb in the year 1000. Frederick Barbarossa opened the tomb a second time in 1165, and transferred the remains to an antique *Sarcophagus*, while the throne was afterwards used for the coronation of the emperors. The sarcophagus, in Parian marble, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, is preserved in the gallery of the Kreuz-Capelle (see p. 6); but the remains of the emperor, who had been canonised in 1165, were placed by Frederick II. in a reliquary composed of gold and silver (see below) about 1215. The *Balustrade* between the columns was cast about the year 804, and like the bronze doors (p. 6) is of Carlovingian workmanship.

The *Carls-Capelle*, which adjoins the Hochmünster on the N., dates from the beginning of the 14th cent.; the **Anna-Capelle*, on the S., was consecrated in 1449. The *Matthias-Capelle*, also on the S., built in the latter half of the 14th cent., is used as a sacristy.

The rich **Cathedral Treasury** (shown daily, except Sundays and festivals, from 10 to 6 o'clock; ticket for 1-3 persons 3 m., for each additional person 1 m.; a single traveller will frequently find opportunities of joining a party) is contained in the above-mentioned Ungarische Capelle (Keeper, Herr Lennartz, Domhof 1; Sacristan, Domhof 2). The chief objects of interest are the sumptuous late-Romanesque silver *Shrine of the Four Great Relics*, executed in 1220-36 (containing the 'robe of the Virgin, the swaddling-clothes of the infant Christ, the bloody cloth in which the body of John the Baptist was wrapped, and the linen cloth with which the Saviour was girded on the Cross', which are shown to the public gratis once only every seven years; last occasion in 1888); *Reliquary of Charlemagne*, likewise a magnificent late-Romanesque work; the *Bust of Charlemagne*, in gold and enamel, 14th cent.; the *Cross of Lothaire*, presented by that emperor (d. 1137); several admirably-executed *Gothic Reliquaries*; antependium with sixteen *Reliefs* in gold, representing scenes from the Passion, etc., in the Romanesque style, a gift of Emp. Otho III.; the *Hunting-horn of Charlemagne*, of Oriental ivory-work; numerous mediæval vessels, in gold and silver, candelabra, and other curiosities. These objects are preserved in large glass cabinets, closed by winged doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early Flemish school, attributed to *Hugo van der Goes*, a pupil of the Van Eycks (15th cent.).

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fischmarkt, is the new building for the *Archives*, handsomely fitted up in the interior, erected in 1886-89 on the site of the earliest town-hall of Aix (subsequently called the 'Gras'), of which the façade has been retained (the statues

of the seven electors are modern). — In the vicinity, Kloster-Str. 11, is the reading-room of the *Zeitungs-Museum* (adm. free).

To the E., behind the choir of the cathedral, is the *Church of St. Foilan* (Pl. 9; C, 3), the oldest parish-church in the town. The present building, dating from the late-Gothic period, was rebuilt in the 17th cent., and has recently been restored. — The *Parish Church of St. Michael*, or *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. 12; B, C, 4), built in 1618-1628, contains a Descent from the Cross by Honthorst (1632). Nearly opposite is the new *Real-Gymnasium*, opened in 1891. — The *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 13; B, 3) contains frescoes of the 15th cent.

To the N. of the cathedral is the Market (Pl. C, 3), with a *Fountain* and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620. Here is situated the ***Rathhaus**, or *Town Hall* (Pl. C, 3), a plain Gothic edifice, begun in 1353 by the burgomaster *Gerhard Chorus* (d. 1368), on the site, and partly with the fragments of the ancient Carlovingian palace, and completed in 1376. The building was recently restored, but injured by a fire in 1883, and is now again under restoration. The two towers, of which that to the W., called the *Markt-thurm*, belonged in part to the ancient palace, while that to the E., the *Granusthurm*, is of the early 13th cent., were almost entirely burned down.

A flight of steps, erected in 1878, leads from the market-place to the *Vestibule* on the first floor (ring for the custodian; adm. 50 pf.), from which we ascend the staircase, added in 1848 (view of the cathedral from the balcony), to the Kaisersaal.

The **Kaisersaal**, a hall 55 yds. long and 20 yds. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive buttresses, occupies the whole length of the upper floor. The walls are decorated with eight *Frescoes, which rank among the finest modern examples of historical painting; the first four are by *Alfred Rethel* (born at Aix 1816, d. 1859); the others, designed by him, were executed, with more vigorous colouring, by *Kehren*: —

1. The Emp. Otho III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne; 2. Overthrow of the 'Irmensäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova; 4. Conquest of Pavia in 774 (these by *Rethel*); 5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin; 6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome; 7. Building of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle; 8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis the Pious. Polychrome ornamentation of buttresses and vaulting by *Kleinertz*. The 37 consoles on the walls support small statues of the German emperors crowned at Aix. — Fine echo. The windows contain armorial bearings of the emperors; in the oriel (the old chapel) are small stained-glass paintings with scenes from the life of the virgin and the apostles Philip and James the Elder, by Osterrath.

The Council Hall contains portraits of Frederick William III., painted in 1817, the emperors Leopold I., Charles VI., Charles VII, the Empress Maria Theresa, an old portrait of Charlemagne, by an unknown master 16th cent.), and others.

In the Grosskœln-Strasse, which leads from the market to the N.W., is the *Nicolauskirche* (Pl. 7; B, 3), containing an altarpiece by Diepenbeeck, a pupil of Rubens. — In the Templergraben, near the Templerbend Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian **Polytechnic School** (Pl. B, 2, 3), built by *Cremer* in 1865-70, and now attended by 220 students. The handsome staircase and hall

should be inspected. Adjacent is the *Chemical Laboratory*, a fine Renaissance edifice built by Ewerbeck and Intze in 1879, with accommodation for 120 students. — The *Parish Church of St. James* (Pl. 10; A, 4), a Romanesque edifice with a handsome tower, built by Wiethase in 1877-89, is situated in the S.W. corner of the town. Near it is the *Zoological Garden*, laid out in 1886, a favourite resort (Restaurant, concerts; adm. 60 pf.).

The celebrated warm Sulphur Springs of Aix, which were known to the Romans, rise in Aix itself and the neighbouring town of Burtscheid from the limestone-rock, and there are also several chalybeate springs which have their source in the clay-slate. Of the former the chief is the *Kaiserquelle* (131° Fahr.), which rises on the 'Büchel', on the slope of the market-hill (Pl. C, 3), and supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisenbrunnen. The *Quirinusquelle* (125°) rises in the bath-house of that name in the neighbouring 'Am Hof'. These two springs are called the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the *Rosenquelle* (116°) and *Corneliusquelle* (113°) are called, rise in the Comphausbad-Strasse, a little to the N.E. of the others. The baths of Aix-la-Chapelle are annually visited by about 8000 patients.

The **Elisenbrunnen** (Pl. C, 3, 4), as the drinking spring is named after the consort of Fred. William IV., is in the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz. The Doric colonnade connected with it, 90 yds. long, was designed by *Schinkel* and erected in 1822-24. Two flights of steps descend to the 'Trinkhalle', above which is placed a bust of the queen by *Tieck* (*Café-Restaurant* in the pavilions and colonnade). — At the back of the colonnade is the *Elisengarten*, where another Trinkhalle was erected in 1873, and where a band plays from 7 to 8 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m. during the season (p. 4). — The garden opens on the other side on the Ursuliner-Strasse, which is continued to the N. by the Edel-Strasse and the Büchel, with several of the bath-houses mentioned above. The cellar of the *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 38; C, 3) contains remains of an ancient Roman bath, which extended as far as the neighbouring streets, and was connected with an aqueduct coming from Burtscheid (p. 12). The discovery of stamps of the 6th legion ('Victrix') refers this building to between 70 and 120 A.D., when that legion was stationed on the lower Rhine.

From the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz several streets, flanked with handsome shops, lead to the N.E. to the Comphausbad-Strasse, in which, opposite the bath-houses, stands the **Curhaus** (Pl. D, 3), built in 1782 and forming the chief centre of attraction to visitors. It contains a large ball and concert-room, beautifully fitted up in the Renaissance style, a restaurant, and a reading-room (open till 10 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., to concerts and celebrations 1 *M*). Adjoining the Curhaus, but facing the *Curgarten*, is the **Cursaal**, in the Moorish style. Concerts take place here weekly.

In the 'Old Redoute', Comphausbad-Str. 11, a little above the Curhaus, are the *Town Library* and the ***Suermondt Museum** (Pl. D, 3), the chief attraction of which is a collection of 150 valuable paintings of the early-German, Flemish, and Spanish schools, presented in 1882 to his native town by *Herr Bartholomew Suermondt* (d. 1887), a well-known connoisseur and patron of art. Adm. Sun. 10-1½, gratis; Tues., Wed., Thurs., 11-1½ (in summer 3-5), 50 pf.

The bulk of the collections is on the First Floor (enter the second door under the portal and ascend the stairs). On the staircase an altar-piece by *Schadow*, Assumption of the Virgin; portraits of Napoleon I., by *Boucher*, and of Josephine, by *Lefèbre*, presented by the emperor to the town. — To the left, I. Room, Ceramic Collection. Opposite the entrance a gilded throne made in 1742 at Lyons for Elector Clemens August of Cologne; above, a mirror with carved frame. Glass-cases 1-8 contain a good collection of Rhenish stoneware of the 16-18th cent.; cases 9-11, porcelain, faïence, and glass. — II. Room, formerly used as gaming room (observe the stucco decorations of the walls): small collection of Egyptian antiquities, goldsmith's work and ancient table utensils. — The III. Room contains the *Collection of Engravings* and the library of A. von Reumont (d. 1887), the well-known historian. — We return to the staircase and to the left enter the —

Picture-Gallery (Catalogue, 1 *M*). I. Cabinet. 207. *J. van Ruysdael*, The country-seat; 177. *A. Cuyp*, Still-life; 182. *A. van Dyck*, Portrait of a young man; 169. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants quarrelling. — II. Cabinet. 204. *Rembrandt*, St. Jerome; 178. *A. Cuyp*, Sitting hen; 174. *L. Cranach*, Judith; 163. *Belotto*, surnamed *Canaletto*, Palace of the Doges at Venice; 197. *Frans Hals*, Merry toper; several sketches in grisaille by *Rubens* and *A. van Dyck*. The pictures in these two cabinets belong to the Royal Museum at Berlin. — III. Cabinet. *Meister Wilhelm* (p. 28), Altarpiece, Life of the Virgin; 39. *Engelbrechtsen*, Pietà; 75. *Janssens van Keulen*, Portrait of a young man; 41. *Gov. Flinck*, Portrait of a young lady; 42. *Hieron. Franck*, Ball at Venice; 160. *Morales*, Ecce Homo. — IV. Cabinet. 100. *Pynas*, Repudiation of Hagar; 86. *Jan van der Meer of Delft*, View of Delft, a copy (original at the Hague); 9. *Herri de Bles*, Flight into Egypt; 161. *Aertsen*, Market scene; 20. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscape with a farm; 108. *Pynacker*, Italian landscape.

Large Hall (lighted from above), beginning on the left: 69. *N. van der Horst*, Jephtha's sacrifice; 97. *Murillo*, Portrait of a town-councillor; 30. *De Clerk*, Venus in the forge of Vulcan; 144. *Flemish School*, Portrait of a man of rank; 146. *Paul de Vos*, Boar-hunt, the figures by *Van Tulden*, landscape by *J. Wildens; M. d'Hondecoeter*, 94. Fieldfare; 95. Hunting gear; 66. *W. van Honthorst*, Princess Henriette Louise of Orange-Nassau, afterwards wif of the 'Great Elector' of Brandenburg; 134. *D. Teniers junr.*, Hilly landscape; 51. *Dirk Hals*, Merry company; 199. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; 35. *Diepenbeeck*, Glorification of Mary; 98. *Netherlands School*, St. Magdalen and John the Baptist; 13. *Ferd. Bol*, Portraits of Cornelis de Witt and his family; 10. *P. de Bloot*, Dutch peasant's room; 175. *A. Cuyk*, Dutch dunes.

Oblong Hall (lighted from above), to the left: 91. *P. Meyerheim*, Savages performing at a fair (1873); 54. *C. de Heem*, Fruit; 31. *Constable*, After the storm; 95. *Moreelse*, Portrait of a child; 44. *Fyt*, Game; 52. *Heda*, Breakfast-table; 132. *J. Steen*, Portrait of the artist; 32. *A. Cuyp*, Church-interior; *115. *Rubens*, Studies for the 'Fall of the Damned' at Munich, of excellent workmanship; 29. *P. Claasz*, Still-life; 103. *Palamedesz*, Portrait of a gentleman; 116, 117. *Rubens*, Sketches for the portraits of Albert II. and Ferdinand I.; 118. *Rubens*, The cock and the jewel; 80. *De Keyser*, Portrait; 168. *A. Brouwer*, Cutting corns; 94. *Ant. Mor*, Portrait of Margaret Halseber; 83. *Van der Laen*, Dutch peasants' huts; 15. *Bray*, 'In praise of salt herring'; 87. *J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, Dutch landscape; 129. *F.*

Snyders, Hawking with the owl (landscape by *Wildens*); 16, 17. *Brekelenkam*, Fish-seller, The proposal; 156. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a Rabbi; 124. *C. Saftleven*, Landscape with cattle; 145. *C. de Vos*, Young lady of fashion. — The following room contains the permanent **Exhibition of Pictures** of the *Museums-Verein:* modern works, changed from time to time (adm. daily 10-10½, 3-5; 50 pf.). In the gallery, a collection of minerals and palæontological specimens from the environs of Aix-la-Chapelle. Hence we descend by a spiral staircase to the —

Ground Floor. I. The Hall, borne by columns, contains a number of pictures bequeathed by the late Frau Weber (née Van Houtem) and bearing the names of the artists. — The adjoining II. Room contains 2 glass-cases with Roman and other antiquities, a relief in plaster of the Roman villa discovered near Stolberg (p. 13), cast iron hearth-plates and objects in wrought iron. — III. Room. Two Japenese coats-of-arms, weapons and fragments of old stained glass. — IV. Room. Large collection of German, Italian, Belgian and French Lace (10th-18th cent.), silk brocades, etc.; several ancient cabinets and household furniture. — V. Long Room, with stained windows: collection of old views of Aix-la-Chapelle, casts etc.; at the egress, on the left, a number of old weapons and two small cannons.

Near the Curhaus are the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1714 and recently restored, and the *Synagogue* (Pl. 32; D, 3), in the Moorish style, designed by Wickop. Farther to the S., in the Adalbert-Strasse, which runs off the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (p. 9), rises the *Church of St. Adalbert* (Pl. E, 3), founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1005 in honour of St. Adalbert who was martyred in Prussia. This building has been much altered at various dates, and was almost entirely rebuilt by Wiethase in 1873-76. In the Kaiser-Platz, near the church, rises the *Kaiserbrunnen*, a tasteful fountain erected in commemoration of the 'Golden Wedding' of the Emperor William I. in 1879. In the neighbouring Rehm-Platz (Pl. E, 2) a *Column of the Virgin* was erected in 1887. — More to the E., in the Adalberts-Steinweg, to the right, is a kind of marble temple, erected in 1844 to commemorate the Congress of Aix in 1818 (Pl. F, 3, 4). Adjoining it is the turreted Gothic *Prison* (Pl. F, 4), by Cremer. — Opposite lies the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. F, G, 3), containing a monument to the memory of the French and German soldiers who died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1870-71.

Adjoining the prison, in the Congress-Strasse, are the new *Law Courts*, a Gothic brick building completed in 1888.

To the N.E. of the Curhaus, in the Hansemann-Platz (between the Monheims-Allée and Heinrichs-Allée), a monument was erected in 1888 to *Hansemann*, the banker and Prussian minister (d. 1864). Near it, in the Monheims-Allée, is the *Mariahilf Hospital* (Pl. D, 1, 2), built in 1850, with pleasant grounds, open to the public daily (closed 12-3). — On the *Salvatorberg* (Pl. C, 1), to the N.W., is a pilgrimage-church.

The **Lousberg** (860 ft.), a wooded eminence to the N. of the town (Pl. B, 1; cab, see p. 4), and rising 250 ft. above it, ascended in 40 min. from the Marschier-Thor, or in ¼ hr. from the Pont-Thor, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which rises a pyramid (near it the *Belvedere*, with restaurant), com-

mands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs, as far as the outliers of the Eifel Mts.; to the E. lies the pretty *Soersthal*, with numerous country-residences and coal-mines.

Adjacent to Aix on the S.E. side, and connected with it by promenades and new buildings, lies the town of —

Burtscheid. — Baths (comp. Pl., p. 3): **Carlsbad*, **Rosenbad*, both large establishments, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2½, pens. from 5 *M*; *Michaelsbad*, *Schwertbad*, *Schloss- & Louisenbad*, etc. — Visitors' tax at the first two 2 *M*, at the others 1 *M* per week.

Burtscheid or *Borcette*, with 14,000 inhab. and considerable manufactures of cloth and needles, also contains important baths. The principal springs are the *Victoriabrunnen* (Pl. E, 6; 140° Fahr.), where a band plays every morning from 7 to 8, the *Kochbrunnen* (Pl. D, 6; 158°), and a third hot spring (162°), which together yield such abundance of hot water as to form a *Warm Brook*, adjoining which and separated from it by a footpath is the *Cold Brook*. The handsome *Curhaus* was built in 1887-89 (good Restaurant; concerts). On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (Pl. D, E, 6), which formerly belonged to a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1018, but has been remodelled in the degraded taste of last century. The *Church of St. Michael*, with a lofty tower, also on the hill, was completed in 1751. — To the N.E. of Burtscheid is the long viaduct of the Rhenish Railway (see below).

The **Frankenberg** (Pl. F, 5), past which a tramway runs, was once a hunting-seat of Charlemagne. The present building, lately restored, dates from 1642. The pond surrounding the castle was once a large lake, in which, according to tradition, was sunk the magic ring of *Fastrada* (p. 144), the third wife of Charlemagne. Attracted to this spot by its influence, the monarch is said to have sat here for days, gazing on the lake, and mourning for his lost consort. The ground round the castle has been laid out as a park (Restaurant; music frequently in the afternoon).

About ¾ M. farther in the same direction, beyond the railway, is **Trimborn** (Restaurant), a grove where a Roman legion-stone from the Brohlthal and a Roman sarcophagus from Weisweiler may be seen. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of the fragments of a chapel of the time of Charlemagne. Carriage 2½-3 *M*.

A favourite walk is to the *Paulinenwäldchen*, a grove taking its name from Napoleon's sister, 1½ hr., by the Sandkaul-Str. and through the Soers Valley (Restaur.).

The promenades of the **Carlshöhe** (*Restaur.), 2¼ M. to the S.W. of Aix, 1 M. from *Ronheide* (station on the line to Verviers and Liège), afford another pleasant excursion (carriage 3-4 *M*). The finest points are the *Kronprinzenrast* and the view-tower erected in 1887 at the highest point of the town woods (1 hr.).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the hillside, stands the ancient **Emmaburg**, a castle from which Eginhard, the private secretary of Charlemagne, is said to have abducted the princess Emma. It may be reached either from *Hergenrath*, the second railway-station towards Liège (p. 3), near the great *Göh Viaduct*, or from *Moresnet*, the second station on the Welkenraedt line. The neighbouring cadmium-mines and zinc-foundries of the *Vieille Montagne Company* are in the parish of Moresnet, which from 1815 to 1889 belonged to Prussia and Belgium in common.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to Malmedy, 51 M., in 3¼ hrs. — 1¼ M. *Rothe Erde*, see p. 13. Near (5 M.) *Brand*, with a new church, are the water-works of Aix, erected in 1871-80, with a main reservoir capable of con-

taining 1,160,000 gallons of water. — 7½ M. **Cornelymünster** (1100 inhab.), with the handsome late-Gothic buildings of a suppressed *Abbey* (now a Roman Catholic seminary), in the picturesque valley of the *Münsterbach*, is a favourite point for excursions. The church possesses one of the grave-cloths of Christ and other relics, said to have been presented by Lewis the Debonair. — 10 M. *Walheim.* — From (13 M.) *Raeren*, famous for its stone-ware in the 16th and 17th cent, a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Eupen* (Reinartz; p. 3). Raeren and the next stations, (18½ M.) *Roetgen* and (24 M.) *Lammersdorf*, carry on an active trade in wood. — 27½ M. *Conzen.*

30 M. **Montjoie** *(Hôtel de la Tour; Post; Hembach)*, a manufacturing town with 2100 inhab., lies about 1½ M. from the station, in a magnificent situation on both sides of the *Roer*, with a ruined castle and the remains of an old watch-tower ('Haller'). The fortress, founded here by Charlemagne on the ruins of a Roman stronghold ('Mons Jovis'), afterwards passed to the duchy of Limburg. In 1815 it was added to Prussia along with the whole district as far as Malmedy, the inhabitants of which still speak the Walloon dialect. — Beyond Montjoie the railway commands a picturesque view of the town and the deep valley of the Roer, and then of the suppressed convent of *Reichenstein*. — From (34 M.) *Kalterherberg* (Post) a road leads through the pretty valley of the Perlenbach to (3½ M.) Montjoie. — 38½ M. *Sourbrodt*, on a barren moor, is the highest point of the line (1840 ft.). — 43 M. *Bütgenbach*. At (46 M.) *Weismes* the line forks, the left branch leading to (10½ M.) *St. Vith* (and *Gerolstein*, p. 185), the right to

51 M. **Malmedy** *(Cheval Blanc; Jacob)*, a town with 4418 inhab., in a picturesque valley, watered by the *Warche*. Malmedy is the chief town in that part of the territory of the 'immediate' Benedictine abbey of Stavelot-Malmedy (founded in 651), which fell to Prussia in 1815. The W. half of the territory belongs to Belgium. The water of the numerous chalybeate springs in this district is exported in large quantities. — Diligences ply twice daily from Malmedy to (5 M.) *Stavelot*, crossing the Belgian frontier about halfway, and also to *Francorchamps* in connection with the railway to Stavelot.

Railway to Cologne (44 M., in 1½-2 hrs.; fares 6, 4½, 3 ℳ; express, 7½, 4½ ℳ). Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. On leaving the station of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses a *Viaduct* 308 yds. in length, and passes the castle of *Frankenberg* (to the left, see p. 12). At (1¼ M.) *Rothe Erde* the Malmedy line diverges to the S. (see above). The train then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* (½ M.), traverses the *Reichsbusch* wood, and stops at (10½ M.) *Stolberg Junction*, near which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1881 (key kept at the station refreshment-rooms). A short branch-railway and a tramway run hence to **Stolberg** *(Scheufen; Welter; Radermacher)*, a prosperous town with 12,800 inhab. Stolberg is the centre of one of the most important manufacturing districts in Germany, the numerous products of which are sent to every part of the world. For the foundation of its prosperity it was indebted to French Protestant refugees, who established brass-foundries here in the 17th century. The old château, traditionally said to have once been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, is now being rebuilt.

The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also manufactories of pins, needles, mirrors, glass, chemicals, etc., the fuel consumed by which is yielded in abundance by the coal-mines

of the *Eschweiler Pumpe* (near the railway) and others in the neighbourhood. There is probably no other locality in Germany where so many branches of industry are successfully prosecuted within so small a space.

The train now traverses a picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries. Near Eschweiler it crosses the *Inde*, and passes through a tunnel.

104 M. **Eschweiler** *(Gillrath; Schützenhalle)*, a busy and rapidly-growing town of 18,000 inhab., picturesquely situated in a valley, with a castellated hospital. The forges, foundries, puddling-works, and factories in the immediate neighbourhood employ 3000 workmen.

Farther on, to the left, near *Nothberg*, rises the *Röttger Schloss*, an ancient castle with four towers. Among the hills to the right are several villages, including *Werth*, the supposed birthplace of the celebrated Imperial general John of Werth (d. 1651; p. 41), and *Gressenich*, the ancient royal residence of *Grassiniacum*, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead-ore, once worked by the Romans, as proved by Roman coins found in them.

109 M. *Langerwehe* (Schützenhof), a village with 1700 inhab., near which are several large needle-manufactories.

The spurs of the Eifel are seen on the right. At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the right lies the village of *Merode*, 1½ M. from Langerwehe, and 3 M. from Düren, with a handsome old turreted château, dating from the 13th cent., the seat of a wealthy family of Belgian counts. The train crosses the *Roer*.

114½ M. **Düren** *(Rheinischer Hof; Drei Kaiser; Kölner Hof)*, the *Marcodurum* of Tacitus, a busy town of 22,000 inhab., with manufactories of cloth, paper, iron, etc., is situated on the *Roer* (pron. *Roor*) in a fertile plain. The most conspicuous object in the town is the lofty tower of the church of *St. Anna* (recently restored). To the right of the station are the buildings of the provincial *Lunatic* and *Blind Asylums*. In the Kaiser-Platz is a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, by Uphues. The Wasserthurm outside the Holzthor contains an interesting *Collection of Antiquities* (25 pf.).

The **Valley of the Roer** presents some very picturesque points above *Kreuzau*, a village 3 M. to the S. of Düren, on the road to Nideggen (9½ M.; narrow-gauge line in 19 min.). Pedestrians diverge here to the right and ascend the valley, which gradually contracts and is bounded by lofty sandstone rocks, to (¼ hr.) *Winden*, (½ hr.) *Unter-Maubach* (Roeber), (¼ hr.) *Ober-Maubach*. We then descend to the left by the chapel, pass the first side-valley, and ascend, opposite the *Mausaul* rocks, to the village of *Bergstein*, which has long been visible. Before reaching the wooded summit of the *Burgberg* we have a fine survey of the Roer valley, and from the top we obtain a superb view of the ruins of Nideggen. We then descend into the valley to *Zerkall*, and again ascend to (1¼ hr.) **Nideggen** (**Heiliger*), situated on a rock rising precipitously from the Roer, and crowned with the conspicuous ruins of a castle dating from 1180, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts of Jülich (adm. 25 pf.). — Following the valley beyond Nideggen, the traveller next reaches (½ hr.) *Abenden*, (20 min.) *Blens*, and (20 min.) *Hausen*; or we may cross the river at Blens and proceed on the left bank viâ *Habersaul* to the strikingly-picturesque village of **Heimbach** *(Post; Scheid)*, with the insignificant ruin of *Hengebach*. The church contains a carved altar of the 16th century.

From Heimbach, Zülpich (p. 183) may be reached by diligence in 2¾ hrs. A picturesque walk, chiefly through wood, leads from Heimbach past the former Trappist convent of *Maria-Wald* and viâ *Wolfsgarten* to (7½ M.) *Gemünd* (p. 184), and thence viâ *Einruhr* and *Tetenborn* to (10 M.) Montjoie (p. 13).

From Düren to Neuss, 30½ M., railway in 1¼ hr.; stations *Elsdorf*, *Bedburg*, *Harff*, *Grevenbroich*, *Capellen-Wevelinghoven*. *Neuss*, see p. 50.

From Düren to Jülich, 9½ M. in 40 min. Jülich or *Juliers (Dissmann; Quack)*, with 4800 inhab., the capital of the ancient duchy of that name, has belonged to Prussia since 1814. The fortifications were dismantled in 1860. Jülich is now also connected with Aix-la-Chapelle (17 M.; 1¼ hr.) by a direct line viâ *Kirchberg*, *Aldenhoven*, *Schleiden*, *Warden*, *Höngen*, *Euchen*, *Würselen*, and *Kaiserruh*.

From Düren to *Euskirchen* and *Trèves*, see p. 183.

120 M. *Buir.* 127 M. *Horrem* lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the left are the châteaux of *Frenz* and *Hemmersbach*, or *Horremer Burg*.

From Horrem a pleasant excursion may be made to (2½ M.) *Ichendorf* (*Hôtel Ichendorf), and thence either viâ the old convent of *Königsdorf* (now a farm) to the station of Grosskönigsdorf (see below); or viâ Baron von Oppenheim's château of *Schlenderhahn* to (1½ M.) *Quadrath* and on past (1½ M.) *Bergheim* (Hôtel Weidenbach), a pretty little town on the Erft, whence a diligence plies daily in ¾ hr. to Elsdorf (see above), to (4½ M.) the station of *Bedburg* (see above).

The Erftthal is quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. long. To the left, beyond (130½ M.) *Grosskönigsdorf*, in the distance, is the village of *Brauweiler*, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The old *Abbey Church*, erected in the 13th cent., in the late-Romanesque style, contains an interesting engraved tombstone of 1483, and some ancient frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house, both valuable in the history of art.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the right are spurs of the *Vorgebirge*, a low range which begins on the left bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn.

133 M. *Lövenich.* — 137 M. *Ehrenfeld*, a large and busy manufacturing suburb of Cologne.

138½ M. **Cologne**, see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Comp. Map, p. 49.

Railway (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Düsseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. *Express* by both lines in 6 hrs. (fares 12 florins 70 cents, 10 fl., 6 fl. 40 c.). Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten. (The Dutch florin, or guilder, worth 1*s.* 8*d.*, is divided into 100 cents.)

Rotterdam †. — **Hotels.** Maas Hotel, near the steamboat-piers; St. Lucas, Hoogstraat; Victoria, Willemsplein; Weimar, Spaansche Kade; Leygraaf, Westplein; Coomans, Hoofdsteg 12; Pays Bas, Korte Hoogstraat; Hôtel de France, Hoogstraat, second-class.

Cab per drive without luggage, 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 70 c.; per

† For a fuller description of Dutch towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

hr. 1 fl. 20 c.; to or from any of the railway-stations, with luggage 1 fl. — The Rhenish Rail. Station is not far from the London steamboat-piers, and is opposite that of the Harwich boat. Omn. to or from the hotels 25 c.

English Church, Haringvliet; *Presbyterian Church*, Schotsche Dyk.

Rotterdam, with 203,500 inhab., the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on the right bank of the *Maas*, about 14 M. from the German Ocean. It is intersected by numerous canals *(grachten*, or *havens)*, which give the town a very picturesque appearance; and numerous drawbridges *(ophaalbruggen)* afford communication between the various quarters of the town.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters *(Binnenstad)* from inundation during high tide. The *Hoogstraat*, or high street, is built on this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the *Buitenstad*, is situated between this street and the Maas.

About 6000 sea-going vessels annually enter and quit the port, and the traffic with the Upper Rhine by means of barges, towed by powerful tug-steamers, is very considerable. Rotterdam also contains a number of manufactories and distilleries.

The traveller's leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the busy quay *(Boompjes)*; to the Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence (Groote Kerk)*, a brick building dating from 1477, and containing the monuments of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen; and to *Boyman's Museum*, a very fair collection of pictures, open daily 10-4. Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at the *Hague* (by railway in $^3/_4$ hr.; see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully-constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills are the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is —

12$^1/_2$ M. **Gouda**, or *Ter Gouw* (**De Zalm*, in the market-place), on the *Yssel*, with 17,400 inhab., the staple commodities of which are bricks, clay-pipes, and an inferior kind of cheese. The principal church *(Groote* or *Jans Kerk)* contains some fine old stained glass.

38 M. **Utrecht** (**Pays Bas; de l'Europe; Bellevue;* **Oude Kasteel van Antwerpen; Hôtel de la Station*, at the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the *Trajectum ad Rhenum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (pop. 85,000). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadtholder. In 1672 Louis XIV. took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well-known Peace of Utrecht, which ended the Spanish War of Succession, was concluded here in 1713. — The Rhine divides here

into two arms: the *Old Rhine*, falling into the German Ocean near Katwyk, and the *Vecht*, falling into the Zuider Zee.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the **Cathedral*, founded in 720, and dating in its present form from 1254-67. The *University*, founded in 1636, is attended by upwards of 500 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal *(Vaartsche Rhyn)* which unites the town with the *Lek*. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. To the right and left are four intrenchments *(lunettes)*, now disused. At (45 M.) *Zeist* (near which is *Driebergen*) there is a Moravian colony; then stations *Maarsbergen*, and *Veenendaal*, with numerous apiaries. The line intersects the extensive moor of the *Veluwe*, which extends as far as the Zuider Zee. Stat. *Wolfhezen*, then —

73½ M. **Arnhem** (**Zon*, on the N.W. side of the town, nearest the rail. stat.; **Bellevue*, ¼ M. beyond the Zon, prettily situated; *Pays-Bas*, in the Groote Markt; **Zwynshoofd*; **De Paauw*, near the station, second-class), with 50,000 inhab., long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The *Groote Kerk* contains monuments of the Dukes of Guelders. The *Town Hall* derives its local appellation of *Duivelshuis* ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it.

The Environs far surpass those of any other Dutch town in attraction. The grounds of **Sonsbeek* deserve a visit (entrance near the station, ¾ M. to the N. of the town). They are open to the public on Mon. and Wed. (visitors ring the 'Bel voor den Poortier'). The custodian, who also shows the Belvedere Tower, which commands a fine view, lives at the entrance (fee ½ fl., for a party 1-1½ fl.).

Immediately below the town is the *Reeberg*, a slight eminence with pleasure-grounds. Higher up is the country-seat of *Heyenoord*, adjoining which are pleasant walks through the woods in all directions. In the opposite direction, 3 M. to the E. of Arnhem, lies the thriving village of *Velp*, on the hills near which are *Rozendaal* (Hotel), *Biljoen*, *Beekhuizen*, and other beautiful parks and pleasure-grounds, all open to the public. — Railway to Zutphen and Salzbergen, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

82 M. *Zevenaar* is the Dutch, 87 M. *Elten* the Prussian frontier-station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne, see R. 4.

The line by Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

93 M. **Emmerich** (*Hôtel Royal; Hof von Holland; Hôtel Bahnhof; Rheinischer Hof*, R. & B. 2¼ *M*) is a clean Dutch-looking town with 9790 inhab. At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the *Aldegundis-Kirche*, at the lower is the *Münsterkirche*, in the transition-style of the 11th and 12th centuries.

Four small stations; then —

114 M. **Wesel** (*Dornbusch*, R. & B. 3½ *M*; *Giesen*, ¾ M. from the station, R. & B. 2½, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of), a strongly-fortified town, with 20,700 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Rhine and *Lippe*. The handsome *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and embellished with six modern statues on the façade, dates from 1396. *St. Willibrord's Church*, originally a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th

cent., but long little more than a ruin with a roof, is now being restored. It contains a marble tablet recording that Peregrine Bertie, son of Willoughby d'Eresby and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unoccupied. Among the handsomest modern buildings are the *Gymnasium* and the *Military Hospital*. In the *Exercier Platz*, $^1/_2$ M. from the station, is a *Monument* on the spot where 11 Prussian officers of *Von Schill's Corps*, captured by the French in Stralsund, were shot in 1809. The town is joined by a bridge-of-boats with the island of *Büderich* and *Fort Blücher*, the tête-de-pont on the left bank. The river is also spanned here by the large railway-bridge of the *Geldern-Venlo* and *Goch-Boxtel* lines (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

The train crosses the Lippe and traverses a flat and bleak district. 122 M. *Dinslaken* lies $1^1/_2$ M. from the Rhine, on which, 3 M. higher up, is the old town of *Orsoy*, formerly fortified. 128 M. *Sterkrade*, with an extensive foundry.

131 M. **Oberhausen** *(Hof von Holland; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a town of recent origin, with 25,250 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Wesel-Emmerich, and Altenessen-Münster-Bremen lines. Extensive iron works in the vicinity (p. 54).

136 M. **Duisburg** *(*Europäischer Hof; Berliner Hof; Hof von Holland; Harke; Kaiserhof; Prinz Regent)*, a very ancient town, situated near the Rhine and the Ruhr, is connected with both rivers by means of a canal. It is now an important manufacturing town, with 59,300 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The *Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., restored in 1850, contains an epitaph to the memory of the geographer *Gerhard Mercator* (d. 1594), to whom a monument was erected in 1878 in the neighbouring Burgplatz. Fine view from the *Kaiserberg* (Monning's Inn), on the way to Mülheim, $1^1/_4$ M. from the station. Railway to *Bochum* and *Dortmund*, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The following stations are *Grossenbaum*, *Calcum* (for *Kaiserswerth*, p. 23), and *Düsseldorf-Derendorf* (see below).

151 M. **Düsseldorf.** — **Railway Stations.** A large new *Central Station* (Pl. E, 6; Restaurant), for all trains of the Bergisch-Märkisch, Cologne-Minden, and Right-Rhenish lines, was opened in 1891. — The former Düsseldorf station of the Right-Rhenish line, to the N.E., has been renamed *Düsseldorf-Derendorf*, and is the first stopping-place for the ordinary trains to Duisburg, Essen, etc.; the *Düsseldorf-Bilk* station, to the S., is the first station of the Düsseldorf and Neuss line (p. 53). The latter has another station at *Obercassel*, on the left bank of the Rhine (Pl. A, 4).

Hotels. *Breidenbacher Hof (Pl. a; C, 5), R. 3, L. & A. 1, B. $1^1/_4$ *M*; *Hôtel Heck, Blumen-Str., between the Hofgarten and the Königsplatz (Pl. C, 5); *Hôtel Thüngen (*Kaiserlicher Hof*; Pl. d; C, 6), Königs-Allée; — *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. c; B, 5), Benrather-Str. 3, with good cuisine and wine, R. $1^1/_2$-2, A. $^1/_2$ *M*; Kölnischer Hof (Pl. e; B, 5), at the corner of the Flinger-Str. and Mittel-Str.; European Hotel (Pl b; B, 6), Friedrich-Str. 1, well spoken of; Hôtel Central, Königs-Allée 32, and Zweibrücker

Hof, in the same street, both with handsome beer-restaurants; **Drei Löwen**, Schadow-Str. 51; **Petzold**, Friedrich-Str.; **Post**, Casernen-Str., opposite the post-office, with restaurant; ***Rügenberg**, Benrather-Str. 14, R. 1½-2 *M*; **Hotel Taunus**, Grafenberger-Str. 32; **Zum Prälaten**, Wagner-Str. 21, well spoken of; **Hôtel Krüsing**, opposite the new Central Station, with beer & wine restaurant. — *Fräulein M. Krüsemann's Pension*, by the Hofgarten (4-6 *M*).

Restaurants. Wine-restaurants: **Breidenbacher Hof* and the *Hôtel Heck*, see above; **Küppers*, Elberfelder-Str. 11; *Bierbach*, Allée-Str.; *Dick*, Zoll-Str. 9; *Seulen*, Berger-Str. 35. — Beer-restaurants: *Hôtel Central*, *Zweibrücker Hof*, see above; *Drei Löwen*, Schadow-Str.; *Prälaten*, Wagner-Str.; *Hôtel Krüsing*, see above; *Hôtel du Nord*, Bismarck-Str.; *Hôtel Graf Moltke*, Harold-Str. 18; *Hôtel Buscher*, Ost-Str. 87. — Open-air restaurants: *Neuhaus*, on the Ananasberg (p. 22); *Eiskellerberg* (Pl. B, C, 4), on the harbour, overlooking the Rhine.

Cafés. *Wiener Café*, corner of Königs-Platz; *Theater-Café*, Allée-Str.; *Café Brandtscheid*, Schadow-Str.; *Geisler*, confectioner, Allée-Str. 12; *Bierhof*, confectioner, Breite-Str. 4.

Public Amusements. **Tonhalle* (Pl. D, 4), a favourite place of recreation, with a large garden and concert-rooms (music several times a week, symphony-concert on Sat.); *Zoological Garden*, accessible by tramway (p. 23); *Flora Garden* (Pl. B, 4), at the S. end of the town, with palm-house and restaurant.

Theatre (Pl. C, 4), Allée-Str.

Baths. *Town Baths* (swimming, Turkish, etc.), Grün-Str. 15. — *River Baths*, see Pl. B, 3.

Cabs. Per drive for 1-2 persons 60, for each addit. pers. 25 pf. — *Tramways* traverse the town and suburbs.

Post Office (Pl. B, 6), at the corner of the Casernen-Str. and Harold-Str.

Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 6). Königs-Allée 29, with central telephone-station.

Picture Galleries. **Schulte's*, Allée-Str. 42, where not only the finest new works of the Düsseldorf school, but a number of masterpieces of earlier painters are exhibited (most of them for sale). Other exhibitions at *J. Morschheuser's*, Königs-Allée 36; *Bismeyer & Kraus*, Bazar-Str. 7, 8; *Schaub's Library*, Allée-Str. 23 (also ancient pictures).

British Consul for Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces: *Thos. R. Mulvaney, Esq.*, Derendorfer-Str. 1. — **American Consul**: *D. J. Partello, Esq.*, Duisburger-Str. 112.

English Church Service at 10.45 a.m., and also on the first Sun. of each month at 7 p.m., in the smaller Protestant Church, Berger-Strasse. Chaplain, *Rev. Geo. H. Moxon*, Charlotten-Str. 8.

Düsseldorf, the capital of the district of that name, with 144,600 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Düsselbach*. With the exception of some of the oldest streets it is a pleasant and well-built town. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was chosen as a residence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 it continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine till 1716, who then transferred their seat to Mannheim, and afterwards to Munich. In 1806-13 Düsseldorf belonged to France, and in 1815 it became Prussian.

Recently Düsseldorf has become an important industrial and commercial town, though the manufactories are comparatively unobtrusive. It is chiefly celebrated, however, as a school of art.

The **Düsseldorf Academy of Art**, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore in 1767 and reorganised in 1819, rapidly attained new importance under the auspices of *Peter Cornelius* (1821-26; p. 22) and still more during the first ten years of his successor *Wilhelm Schadow* (1827-59), who brought with him from Berlin his talented pupils *J. Hübner*, *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*,

Sohn, and *Bendemann*, while *J. W. Schirmer*, a classical landscape-painter of Cornelius's school, still remained at Düsseldorf. At a later date the school of painters of religious scenes, consisting of *Deger* (p. 64) and his followers *Andreas* and *Carl Müller*, *Ittenbach*, and *Lauenstein*, enjoyed a considerable reputation. On the retirement of Schadow, in 1859, *Bendemann* (1859-68) was summoned from Dresden to undertake the directorate. Bendemann was followed by a directorate of three professors, under the presidency of *Peter Janssen* (b. 1844), the historical painter. At present the sole director is *Prof. C. Müller*. The brothers *Andreas* and *Oswald Achenbach*, *Vautier*, and other talented masters paint at Düsseldorf independently of the Academy.

In the heart of the older part of the town, with its narrow and irregular streets, once stood the old electoral *Palace*, long the seat of the Academy of Art (see p. 21), which was rebuilt in 1710, partly restored in 1846, burned down in 1872 and afterwards removed except the restored tower. In front of it is the extensive *Provincial Library*. In the court rises a *Statue* in marble of *Elector John William* (d. 1716), who was born at Düsseldorf. — On the Rhine, to the W. of the Burgplatz (Pl. B, 4), is the *Art-Industrial School*, an edifice in the French Renaissance style, built by Westhofen in 1882; it contains an *Industrial Museum* (adm. daily, except Mon., 50 pf.; Wed., free; the Japanese collections are specially fine).

In the Market Place (Pl. B, 5), in front of the **Rathhaus**, or *Town Hall*, built in 1567 half in the Gothic and half in the Renaissance style (the W. wing in the French Renaissance style added in 1885), rises an equestrian *Statue of Elector John William*, in bronze, over life-size, by *Grupello*, dating from 1711, erected according to the inscription by the citizens, but in reality by the elector himself. To the S. opens the *Markthallen-Passage*, a covered arcade with a façade in the Renaissance style. — In the neighbouring Bolker-Strasse *Heinrich Heine*, the poet, was born in 1799 (d. 1856).

The *Maximilians-Pfarrkirche*, formerly the church of the Franciscans (Pl. B, 5), contains frescoes by Settegast (above the high-altar) and Molitor. In the adjoining 'Platz', to the S.W., rises a *Column of St. Mary*, with statues of the four major prophets, by J. Reiss.

The **Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic edifice of the end of the 14th cent., with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high-altar the *Monument* in marble of William IV. (d. 1592) and John William III. (d. 1609), the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, and of other members of their family, erected in 1629. There is also an 'Antependium', on a gold ground, representing the patrons of the church, painted and presented by *A. Achenbach*, on the occasion of his joining the Roman Catholic Church. Adjoining the sacristy is an old mural painting (Virgin with Angels). The group of the Crucifixion, on the exterior of the N. side of the church, sculptured in stone in the 16th cent., has been entirely restored in 1886. — An inscription in the Ratinger-Strasse indicates the house in which *Carl Immermann* (1796-1840), the author, died.

The **Church of St. Andrew** (Pl. B, 4), formerly the church of the court and of the Jesuits, completed in 1629, and connected with the old college which is now occupied by the government offices, contains the tombs of Count Palatine Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William, mentioned above, in a chapel off the choir. Side-altars: left, *Deger*, Virgin; right, *Hübner*, Scourging of Christ. Side-chapel to the right of the choir: *W. Schadow*, Pietà, a painting in oils.

On the N. side of the old town rises the **Academy of Art** (Pl. B, 4), an imposing Renaissance edifice by *Riffart*, completed in 1879. The principal façade, 520 ft. long, is turned towards the winter-harbour, and is embellished with handsome windows and niches for statues. It contains several studios and lecture-halls, a collection of plaster-casts, etc. In the Aula, the mural *Decoration of which is from the brush of Prof. Janssen, are 141 works of the once famous Gallery of Old Masters, the greater part of which was removed to Munich in 1805 (adm. on Sun., 11-1, gratis, at other times 50 pf.). The most valuable paintings are an Assumption by *Rubens*, and Madonnas by *Cima da Conegliano* and *Bellini*. It also contains a large collection of drawings of every school (14,000 in number) and engravings, and the Ramboux collection of water-colours.

The old town is separated from the Modern Quarters on the E. side by the broad Allée-Strasse, planted with trees, in which are the exhibitions of paintings mentioned at p. 19. Near the N. end of the Allée-Strasse, opposite the entrance to the Hofgarten (p. 22), in the Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. B, 4), is the **Kunsthalle**, erected in 1881 in the French Renaissance style by *Giese*, with a large mosaic on the façade (Truth as the foundation of Art, after Fr. Roeber, by Salviati). It contains a permanent *Exhibition of Art* and the **Städtische Gemäldesammlung*, or municipal gallery of modern Düsseldorf masters. On the exterior façade is a large mosaic. Admission daily 9-6, 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.

Landscapes by *A. Achenbach*, executed between 1843 and 1866; *O. Achenbach*, Funeral at Palestrina and two Italian landscapes; *A. Baur*, Christian martyrs of the Roman imperial age; *C. Begas*, Exposure of Moses; *Bewer*, Beheading of John the Baptist; *F. Brütt*, In the judge's presence; *Ed. Schuls-Briesen*, The parting; *W. Camphausen*, Frederick the Great; *Cornelius*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins, one of the earliest works, and one of the few oil-paintings executed by this master, begun in 1813, formerly in the possession of Thorvaldsen; *E. Dücker*, Coast-scene; *J. P. Hasenclever*, Wine-tasting, the master's last picture; *Ph. Hildebrandt*, Portrait of Wappers, the Antwerp painter; *J. Hübner*, Portrait of Prof. Keller; *R. Jordan*, The first child; *L. Knaus*, Card-players and a genre-piece; *B. Knüpfer*, Götz von Berlichingen; *Chr. Köhler*, Hagar and Ishmael; *F. Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; *C. F. Lessing*, Landscape with military scene; *Th. Mintrop*, Holy Family; *H. K. A. Mücke*, Portrait; *C. Müller*, Annunciation; *L. Munthe*, Winter scene; *F. Neuhaus*, Helfenstein; *J. Niessen*, Portrait of Schirmer; *A. Normann*, Norwegian fjord; *J. Röting*, Portraits of Schadow and C. F. Lessing; *H. Salentin*, Village sermon; *J. W. Schirmer*, Italian landscape, Dutch landscape, Twenty-six Biblical scenes; *A. Schrödter*, Don Quixote before Dulcinea of Toboso; *A. Seel*, Church of St. Mark,

Venice; *C. F. Sohn*, Tasso and the two Leonoras; *A. Tidemand*, Service of the Haugianer in Norway; *B. Vautier*, 'Little Obstinate'.

On the other side of the Allée-Strasse is the handsome **Theatre** (Pl. C, 4), built in 1875 by *Giese*. In the open space to the S.E., at the N. end of the Königs-Allée, rises the **Statue of Cornelius** (Pl. C, 4), the eminent painter (b. at Düsseldorf in 1783, d. 1867), by *Donndorf*, erected in 1879. At the sides of the handsome pedestal are allegorical figures of Poetry and Religion; in front, Painting, upon the Sphinx; at the back, Germania and Italia, in relief. The frieze represents Faust and Helen. — The house in which Cornelius was born, Kurze-Strasse 15, is marked by a memorial-slab. — Opposite the statue of Cornelius is a monumental *Fountain*, erected in 1882 after a design by Müsch.

Farther on is the Schadow-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5), which is embellished with a colossal *Bust of W. Schadow* (b. 1789, d. 1862), in bronze, designed by Wittig. — The handsome hall of the **Realschule**, or Commercial School (Pl. C, D, 5), Kloster-Str. 7, is adorned with a *Fresco-frieze by *Bendemann*, being an allegorical representation of Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry, the finest work of the kind at Düsseldorf. Admission 50 pf.; explanatory notice 1 *M*.

In the Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 5) the new Prot. *Church of St. John*, in the Romanesque style, erected in 1875-81 from plans by Kyllmann and Heyden. On the S.W. side of the Platz is the **Justizgebäude**, or court-house, the assize-room in which contains *Schadow's* last great oil-painting (Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory), painted by order of King Frederick William IV. — Adjacent are the new civic *Archives*, a brick building.

The **Hofgarten** (Pl. B-D, 3, 4; café-restaurant on the *Ananasberg*, p. 19), which was laid out in 1769, but was extended and altered with artistic taste after the levelling of the fortifications in 1802 by the director *Weihe*, to whom a monument (Pl. D, 4) has been erected, affords charming promenades. The well-kept grounds extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the **Jägerhof** (Pl. D, 4), once a hunting-lodge, and now occupied by the Prince of Hohenzollern. The stables in the Duisburger-Str. are tastefully adorned with sculptures.

Nearly adjoining the Hofgarten is the former *Pempelfort Garden*, once the residence of the philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (d. 1819), and visited by Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities of that period. Since 1860 it has belonged to the **Malkasten** club of artists (introduction by a member), and forms the centre of their social meetings, and the scene of their summer festivals. In the new building (Pl. D, 4) in the garden, in the Renaissance style, is a fine room with excellent paintings on wood. — To the N.W., in the Stern-Str., is the Rom. Cath. *Marien-Hospital* (Pl. D, 3), in the Gothic style.

In the *Neue Anlagen*, or new promenades, stands the **Provinzial-**

Ständehaus, or *House of the Rhenish Estates* (Pl. B, 6, 7), built in 1879 in the Italian style by Raschdorff. — In the Bilker-Allée is the *Flora Garden* (Pl. B, 8), with a fine concert-hall. In the former village of *Bilk*, 1/2 M. to the S., now a part of Düsseldorf, are the old Romanesque church of *St. Martin* (Pl. A, 7, 8) and the *Observatory*. — The *Cemetery*, to the N. of the town (Pl. B, 1, 2), contains several handsome monuments. To the S. of the town (Pl. A, 6), an extensive *Harbour* is under construction.

To the N.E. of the town, about 1 1/2 M. from the Königs-Platz, and reached by tramway, lies the **Zoological Garden** (Pl. F, 1, 2; adm. 50 pf.; band on Wed. and Sat. afternoons), tastefully laid out from plans by Bodinus and the painter Professor Camphausen, but as yet possessing few wild animals. — Adjoining the Zoological Garden on the E. is the **Düsselthal Asylum** for homeless children, formerly a Trappist monastery, presented by the government to Count von der Recke in 1819, and fitted up by him for its present purpose.

The ancient town of **Kaiserswerth** *(Rheinischer Hof)*, with 2800 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, 6 M. from Düsseldorf and 2 1/2 M. from *Calcum* (p. 18), is the seat of a training school for Protestant Sisters of Charity, an extensive institution, with branches in many different parts of Germany, founded by the benevolent pastor *Fliedner* (d. 1864) in 1836. The old Romanesque *Church* of Kaiserswerth, of the 12th and 13th cent., contains an admirably executed **Reliquary* of the 13th cent., in which the bones of *St. Suitbertus*, a native of Ireland who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. Of the palace from which the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno nothing is now left but a few fragments, called the 'Königsburg'.

Railway to Cologne. To the left rises *Schloss Eller*. Beyond (157 M.) *Benrath*, among the trees to the right, stands a handsome royal château erected in 1756-60 by Elector Palatine Charles Theodore. Beyond (162 M.) *Langenfeld* the train crosses the *Wupper*, passes the château of *Reuschenberg* (left), and at (146 M.) *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*. The Rhine is approached near *Schloss Stammheim*, a château of Count Fürstenberg, beyond which the train reaches (172 M.) **Mülheim am Rhein** *(Bergischer Hof)*, a thriving manufacturing town with 31,000 inhab., which owes its prosperity to Protestant citizens who emigrated from Cologne in the 17th century. Handsome modern Gothic church near the station, by Zwirner.

From Mülheim to Bergisch-Gladbach and Bensberg, 11 M., branch-railway in 1 hr. (1 *M* 50 pf., 1 *M* 10, 80 pf.). — One of the finest existing Gothic edifices, similar in plan to the Cologne Cathedral, is the church of the suppressed Cistercian abbey of **Altenberg**, founded in 1255, consecrated in 1379. This magnificent edifice, situated in the *Dhün Valley*, 6 M. to the N. of Gladbach, was judiciously restored by Frederick William IV., by whose ancestors, the Counts Adolph and Eberhard vom Berge, the abbey was founded in 1133. Several members of the family are interred here. — **Bensberg** (*Hôtel Bellevue; Rheinischer Hof*, well spoken of), a village with 1800 inhab., possesses a château built by Elector-Palatine John William in 1705, now a military school.

From Mülheim to *Elberfeld* and *Barmen*, see R. 7.

Below Mülheim the train intersects the fortifications of *Deutz* (p. 49), where the ordinary trains stop, while the express crosses the railway-bridge to (175 M.) *Cologne*.

Steamboat from Düsseldorf to Cologne tedious, although several places on the banks possess historical interest.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. 1. Central Station (Pl. F, 4; *Restaurant) at Cologne, for all the trains on the left bank of the Rhine and for the express-trains to Minden, Hanover, and Berlin, and to Troisdorf, Ehrenbreitstein, and Lahnstein. — 2. The West Station (Pl. F, 1), and 3. The South Station (Pl. C, 2), both for slow trains only. — 4. The Right Rhenish Station at Deutz (Pl. E, 6), for the ordinary trains to Düsseldorf, Giessen, Troisdorf and Ehrenbreitstein, Elberfeld, Cassel, and Berlin, and Bensberg. — *Omnibus* from the Central Station at Cologne in connection with the trains starting from the last-named station. — *Porter* into the town: for packages not exceeding 11lbs., 30 pf.; not exceeding 55lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 100lbs., 75 pf. *Cabs*, see p. 25.

Hotels. *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a: E, 5), Franken-Platz 6, near the iron bridge, with railway-ticket, luggage-despatch, and telegraph office, R. from 3 *M*, A. 80 pf., B. 1¼, D. 4½ *M*; *Hôtel Disch (Pl. b: E, 4), Brücken-Str. 13-21, R. and L. 3 *M*, A. 60, B. 1.20, D. 3½ *M*; *Victoria (Pl. d: D, E, 5), Heumarkt 46-50, R., L., & A. from 2½ *M*, B. 1 *M* 20, D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel Ernst (Pl. e: F, 4), Trankgasse 3, between the station and the cathedral, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Hôtel de Hollande (Pl. g: D, 5), Thurnmarkt 36-40, on the Rhine; *Hôtel du Dôme (Pl. i: E, 4), Domhof 5-11, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1.20, D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel Weber (Pl. h: D, 4), Hoch-Str. 27, in the Augustiner-Platz, good cuisine and wine. R., L., A., & B. 4, D. 3 *M*; Mainzer Hof (Pl. c: E, 3), Glockengasse 14-20, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*. — The following are less pretentious: *Hôtel St. Paul, Fettenhennen 19 (Pl. E, F, 4), by the cathedral, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; *Laacher Hof (Pl. n: D, 2), Am Laach 6-8; *Antonetty ('Ewige Lampe'), Comödien-Str. 8; Hôtel de Cologne (Pl. k: D, 5), on the Rhine, well spoken of; *Rheinischer Hof, Unter Fettenhennen (Pl. E, F, 4), opposite the chief portal of the cathedral; Europäischer Hof, Comödien-Str. 2, near the cathedral; Four Seasons, Comödien-Str. 14; Belgischer Hof, Comödien-Str. 21-25; Hôtel Krusing, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 43; *Hôtel Fischer, Burgmauer 3, R. 2, D. 2, B. ¾ *M*; Hôtel Tils *(Bergischer Hof)*, Thurnmarkt 3-5, near the bridge-of-boats, well spoken of; Landsberg, Marzellen-Str. 1; Union, Dominikaner 2; Vanderstein-Bellen, Heumarkt 20, well spoken of; Pariser Hof (Pl. m; E, 4), Hôtel Höfer, both in the Drususgasse; Kaiserhof, Salomonsgasse 11; Bavaria, Rechtsschule 6; Germania, Fettenhennen 5; Hôtel-Restaurant Obladen, St. Agatha 21; Hôtel Continental, Domhof 16, with 'Weinstube', well spoken of, R. from 2, B. 1 *M*.

At *Deutz:* Grand Hôtel Bellevue, in the station beside the bridge-of-boats (Pl. E, 6), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 *M*, with the 'Prinz Carl' garden restaurant and its balconies on the Rhine (see below); Landskrone, Freiheit-Str.

Restaurants. **G. Bettger & Co.*, Kleine Budengasse 8 and 10 (Pl. E, 4), with oyster-saloon; **Mosler*, Obermarspforten 15, also a confectioner's and café; **Heuser*, Herzog-Str. 10. These three are of the first class, and visited by ladies. The **Gürzenich Restaurant* (p. 41) is similar. — Wine. **Beckmann*, Am Hof 42; **Ewige Lampe* (Antonetty's Hotel), see above; **Altdeutsche Weinstube*, Am Hof 14 (Pl. E, 4); *Freischütz*, Am Hof 16; *Langen*, Salomonsgasse 13; *Hövel*, Sandbahn 10; **Ermisch*, Martin-Str. 26; **Guthnick*, Lintgasse 9 (Rhine wines); *Stockhausen*, Grosse Budengasse 3; **Peters*, Severin-Str. 187; *Rattenfalle*, Sachsenhausen 17; *Deiss*, Unter Goldschmidt 26 (Moselle); *Gau*, Grosse Sandkaul 24; etc. — At Deutz: *Prinz Carl*, garden-restaurant (see above). — **Beer.** **Fischer*, in the arcade off the Hoch-Str. (Pl. E, 4); *Kaiserhof*, Salomonsgasse 5-11; **Im Alten Präsidium*, Schildergasse 84; **Im Römer*, Unter Goldschmied 48; **Kränkel*, Martin-Str. 24 (Pilsener beer); **Belgischer Hof*, Comödien-Str. 21; **Rheinischer Hof*, also a hotel, see above; **Englischer Hof*, Trankgasse 1, tastefully decorated; **Schatto*, Breite-Str. 137, an old house; *Thoren*, Comödien-Str., at the corner of the Kleine Neugasse, and many others. — In the new quarters of the town: **An der Ulrepforte*, Sachsen-Ring 38; *Drei Kaiser*, Chlodwigs-Platz; *Adler*, Hohenzollern-Ring 68. — **Cafés.** **Café Monopol*, Hoch-Str., at the corner

of the Perlenpfuhl; **Palant*, Hoch-Str. 119, corner of the Minoriten-Str.; **Fischer*, see above; **Café du Dôme*, Domhof 7-9; **Rheinberg*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 12; **Kaiser Wilhelm Café*, in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring. Beer at all these, and numerous newspapers in the first four. *Wiener Café*, Brücken-Str. 4. — **Confectioners.** *Café Mosler*, Oben-Marspforten; **Reichard*, Hohe-Str. 154; **Eigel*, Schildergasse 36; **Esser*, Hohe-Str. 53.

Places of Recreation. *Zoological Garden*, 1 M. below the town, nearly opposite Mülheim, see p. 48. Adm. 1 *M*, on Sundays 50 pf.; concerts on Sun., Sat. and Wed. afternoons. Tramway-cars and steamers (see p. 26) ply between the town and the gardens (Restaurant). — *Flora Garden*, adjoining the Zoological Garden, see p. 48. Admission 1 *M*, on Sundays 50 pf. Aquarium 50 pf. Restaurant; concerts on Sun. and Wed., and oftener in summer; lawn tennis courts. — *Kurfürsten-Garten*, on the Rhine, at the corner of the Frohngasse, beside the quay of the Mülheim steamers (p. 25); band in the afternoon. — *Zur Münze* (Pl. H, 6), a pleasant garden on the Rhine, at the N. end of the town. — *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. F, 1; p. 48), with restaurant and 'Trinkhalle' for mineral waters. — *Volks-Garten* (Pl. A, 3, 4; p. 48), near the Salier-Ring, with boating-lake. — *Bayenhaus*, at the S. end of the town. — **Marienburg*, restaurant with pretty grounds (p. 60; tramway from the Waidmarkt; steamboat in the afternoon, see p. 26); adjacent on the Rhine, the *Alteburger Mühle*, commanding a fine view. — *Brühl* (p. 72) also attracts numerous visitors.

Theatre (Pl. E, 4), Glockengasse (1st Sept. to 1st May).

Panorama in the Rudolfs-Platz, beside the Hahnen-Thor, in the new town (Pl. E, 2): Charge of the Bredow cuirassiers at Mars-la-Tour on 16th Aug. 1870 (8 a. m. till dusk, adm. 1 *M*).

Music. The *Gürzenich Concerts* (p. 41; seats in the body of the hall 5 *M*, in the gallery 2 *M*), ten in number, which take place annually in winter, have attained a European celebrity. — The *Conservatorium of Music* (Wolfs-Str. 3), founded in 1851, is supported partly by government and the city, and partly by private subscription, and has numbered among its directors some of the most talented musicians of Germany. Another institution which has earned a high reputation is the *Männer-Gesangverein*, or Men's Vocal Society, by which admirable concerts are given at the Wolkenburg (p. 44).

Baths. The *Hohenstaufenbad*, in the Hohenstaufen-Ring (Pl. D, 3), a handsome building, is excellently fitted up; large swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen. *Siegen*, Schildergasse 72 (also Russian baths, &c.). — Baths in the Rhine, by the bridge-of-boats (also warm baths); *Schiefer*, in Deutz, near the bridge-of-boats, *Nolden*, at the Rheinau, these two with swimming-baths and accommodation for ladies; *Pionier-Schwimmanstalt*, in Deutz, below the iron bridge.

Cab Tariff. Persons:	1	2	3	4
A. *Per Drive.*	*M* pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.
Drive within the city, as far as the new ramparts and the gates of Deutz	- 75	1 -	1. 25	1. 50
Zoological and Flora Gardens and Race course	1. 25	1. 25	1. 75	1. 75
Bridge-toll for drives between Cologne and Deutz	- 75	- 75	- 75	- 75
B. *By Time.*				
For ½ hr.	1 -	1 -	1. 50	1. 50
For 1 hr.	2 -	2 -	3 -	3 -
Each additional ¼ hr.	- 50	- 50	- 75	- 75

Drives to the suburbs (except to Deutz, Flora, Zoolog. Garden, etc., see above) are always reckoned by time. For a trunk or heavy package 25 pf.; small articles free. — Double fares from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Tramways. A. FROM THE CATHEDRAL (Pl. E, F, 4, 5): 1. By Bahnhof-Str., Unter Sachsenhausen, Christoph-Str. (Pl. F, 3), *Kaiser Wilhelm-Ring*, *Hohenzollern-Ring* (Pl. E, F, 2), Hohenstaufen-Ring, *Barbarossa-Platz* (Pl. C, 2), Weyer-Str., Blaubach, *Heumarkt* (Pl. D, E, 5), and Altenmarkt, and vice-versâ; cars in each direction every 7 minutes. — 2. By Unterfettenhennen (Pl. E, F, 4), the *Museum*, Ludwig-Str., Glockengasse, Kreuzgasse, Schildergasse,

Neumarkt (Pl. E, 3), Mauritius-Steinweg, *Salier-Ring* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3) to the Chlodwigs-Platz (Pl. A, 4); returning by the Mauritius-Steinweg, Apostelkirche, and Breite-Str., every 8-15 minutes. — 3. Along the bank of the Rhine to the *Kaiser-Garten*, *Flora*, and the *Zoological Garden*, every 7½-10 min. in summer and every 15 min. in winter. — 4. Chlodwigs-Platz (Pl. A, 4), *Ring-Strasse*, Flora (p. 48).

B. From the Eigelstein (Pl. G, H, 4) viâ *Nippes* to the *Zoological Garden* and the *Flora*.

C. From Ehrenfeld (Pl. F, 1) past the *StadtGarten* (Pl. F, 1, 2) to the *Cathedral* (Pl. F, 4), and thence to the S. by the *Altenmarkt*, *Heumarkt* (Pl. E, D, 5), *Waidmarkt*, and Severin-Str. (Pl. D-A, 4) to *Bayenthal*, and to *Marienburg* and *Rodenkirchen*.

D. From the Neumarkt (Pl. D, 3) to *Lindenthal* and *Melaten* (Pl. E, 3, 2, 1).

E. From Deutz to *Kalk* (p. 57) and to *Mülheim am Rhein* (p. 23).

Omnibuses from the *Bridge-of-boats* by Obenmarspforten, Schildergasse, Neumarkt to *Ehrenfeld* and vice-versâ, 10 and 15 pf.

Steamboats, see Introduction, p. xv. The piers are near the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, 5, 6). *Local Steamers* ply frequently between Cologne and Mülheim (p. 23; 25 pf.), starting from the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, E, 5), and touching at St. Cunibert's (p. 47), and (20 pf.) near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 48; 15 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. E, 3), Glockengasse 25-27; an extensive new building to the E. of the Dominikaner-Str. (Pl. F, 4) will probably be opened in 1892. Branch-offices for letters and parcels at 46 Marzellen-Str., to the N. of the Central Station, at 1 Hohe-Str., at 21 Weyer-Str., and at the Hôtel du Nord. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 3), Cæcilien-Str. 4; also at the Central Station, at the Hôtel du Nord, and at the office of the Kölnische Zeitung, Breite-Str. 76 and 78.

Eau de Cologne. The oldest firms are *Johann Maria Farina*, opposite the Jülichs-Platz (Obenmarspforten 23); *Johann Anton Farina (J. A. Neuman)* 'Zur Stadt Mailand', Hoch-Str. 129, opposite the W. portal of the cathedral; and *Johann Maria Farina* 'zur Stadt Turin', Hoch-Str. 111. Case containing six bottles of the ordinary medium size, 7½ *M.*

Exhibition of Paintings of the *Kunst-Verein*, at the Museum (p. 36), and at *Ed. Schulte's*, Richartz-Str. 16, near the Museum (Pl. E, 4; adm. 50 pf.). — *Castan's Panopticum* (wax-works), Frohngasse, near the Zoological Garden. — *Objects of Art* and curiosities of all kinds are sold by *Lempertz*, Grosse Sandkaul 4.

American Consul: *William D. Wamer Esq.*, Hohenzollern-Ring 12.

English Church Service at No. 3 Bischofsgarten-Str. at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in winter, and at 8.30, 11, and 7.30 in summer. Chaplain, *Rev. Rob. Skinner*, Hohenstaufen-Ring 52.

English Physician: *Dr. Hall*, Röhrergasse 32; *Dr. Prior*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 1. — **American Dentists:** *Dr. Hervey C. Merrill* (of Boston), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 46, and *Dr. F. C. Merrill.* — **Chemist:** *E. Pick* (Dom-Apotheke; speaks English).

Tourist Agents: *J. Cook & Son*, Dom-Platz (also foreign bankers).

Principal Attractions: *Cathedral*, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 28); *Museum* (p. 35), Hoch-Strasse; *Rathhaus* (p. 40); *Moltke Monument; Joh. v. Werth Fountain; Gürzenich* (p. 41); *Königsdenkmal* in the Heumarkt (p. 42); *St. Maria im Capitol* (p. 42); thence proceed to the Neumarkt and past the *Church of the Apostles* (p. 44) to *St. Gereon* (p. 45); walk or drive in the new *Ring-Strasse* (p. 47) and across one of the *Rhine Bridges; Flora* or *Zoological Garden* (p. 48). A visit to the chief sights of Cologne occupies two days, and is conveniently accomplished in the order followed below. The best time for the churches is the morning after 9 o'clock. (Before that hour, and from 11 to 11. 30 a.m. there is divine service.)

Cologne (130 ft. above the sea-level), the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia, the residence of an archbishop, and one of the most important commercial places in Germany, is a for-

tress of the first class, with 291,000 inhabitants (five-sixths of whom are Roman Catholics), including a garrison of 7954 men. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge-of-boats and an iron bridge lead to *Deutz*, a suburb on the opposite bank (p. 49). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents a very imposing appearance, but most of the old streets are narrow, gloomy, and badly drained. Many of them, however, contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. The development of the town received a great impetus in 1881, when the adoption of a new and farther advanced line of fortifications literally doubled the area of the town-domain. (Comp. p. 47.)

History. Cologne was founded by the Ubii, at the time when they were compelled by Agrippa to migrate from the right to the left bank of the Rhine (B. C. 38). In A. D. 51 Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and mother of Nero, founded here a colony of Roman veterans, which at first was called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and afterwards *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*. Of the strong walls of this settlement there are still some remains. It was the seat of the Legate of *Germania Inferior*. In 308 Constantine the Great began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marspforten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Deutz. This bridge was afterwards destroyed by the Normans, and finally removed by Archbishop Bruno (see p. 45). From the end of the fifth century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Ripuarian kings. Charlemagne raised the bishopric, which had been founded here in the fourth century, to an archbishopric, the first archbishop being the imperial chaplain *Hildebold*, who built the oldest cathedral church, and presented to it a valuable library, which still exists.

The archbishops soon began to lay claim to political as well as ecclesiastical power, and endeavoured to construe the privileges granted to them by the Emperor into unlimited jurisdiction over the city. In consequence of these pretensions they were continually at variance with the citizens, and their quarrels usually assumed the form of sanguinary feuds, particularly under *Anno II.* (1056-75), *Philipp von Heinsberg* (1167-91), *Conrad von Hochstaden* (1238-61), *Engelbert von Falkenburg* (1261-74), and *Siegfried von Westerburg* (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 49), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 72), and afterwards to Bonn. They retained, however, the highest jurisdiction and other rights, and the citizens continued to take the oath of allegiance, 'so long as they should be maintained in the rights and privileges handed down to them by their forefathers'. The conflicts carried on in the town itself, between different noble families or between the nobles and the guilds, were still more violent. It was not till 1396, when the guilds gained a decisive advantage, that there was a cessation of hostilities (comp. p. 40). In 1482, 1513, and on other occasions, the city was again the scene of revolutionary struggles. Its vigorous fund of vitality is shown by the fact that, in spite of all these troubles, Cologne was unquestionably one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in Germany at the end of the 15th century. Its commerce, especially its trade with London, where it possessed warehouses at the Guildhall, was of the greatest importance. At an early date Cologne became incorporated with the *Hanseatic League*, in which it contested the supremacy with Lübeck. The weights and measures of Cologne were in use in almost every Rhenish, Westphalian, and Dutch town. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea.

In the course of its mediæval history Cologne may boast of having twice been a cradle of German *Art*. The first occasion was about the middle of the 12th century, when the ecclesiastical enthusiasm shown by the acquisition of the relics of the Magi, and also the civic love of splendour, found expression in a highly-developed style of ARCHITECTURE, calculated for picturesque effect (comp. p. xxviii). One after another the larger churches were remodelled, special attention being devoted to the choir. The best specimen of this period of architecture is presented by the *Apostelkirche*, as seen from the Neumarkt. During the 13th cent. the taste for building continued and led to a restoration of the *Cathedral*, in which, however, the traditional Romanesque architecture was abandoned for the new Gothic style, emanating from France and then spreading rapidly throughout Europe. For a period of about fifty years, dating from the close of the 14th century, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of PAINTING (comp. p. xxxi). The municipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a very few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are *Meister Wilhelm* (d. about 1380), of whose mural paintings in the Hansa-Saal of the Rathhaus some remains are preserved (now in the Museum, p. 37), and *Meister Stephan (Lochner)* of Constance, who died in 1451. The most famous pictures of this school in Cologne are the Dombild (p. 34), the Madonna of the Priests' Seminary (p. 35), and the Madonna in an arbour of roses (p. 38). — The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the Rathhaus, for example, is an interesting specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built (*e. g.* the Church of the Jesuits). Prior to 1801, when many of them were secularised, Cologne possessed more than 100 churches, which, of course, could only be kept in repair by constant care and attention. — In the province of SCIENCE, Cologne held by no means so high a place as in that of art. The university, founded in 1388, acquired, as the chief seat of the opposition to Humanism in the contest of Reuchlin with the Obscurantists, a wide but far from enviable reputation. It was suppressed at the close of last century.

After the 16th century Cologne declined, at first gradually, and afterwards rapidly. In common with the rest of the Hanseatic towns its commerce lost its former importance. Continual internal discords, leading to the banishment in 1608 of the Protestants, who settled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the interests of the city. It retained, however, its privileges as a free imperial city until its occupation by the French (6th Oct., 1794). By the peace of Campo Formio (17th Oct., 1797) it was incorporated with France. — It was not till after 1815, under Prussian rule, that Cologne began to revive. The rapid progress of its steamboat and railway systems, and the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom possess great wealth, have combined to make Cologne the centre of the Rhenish trade and one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany.

The ****Cathedral** †, or *Dom* (Pl. E, F, 4), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and is probably the most magni-

† Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their services are unnecessary. The nave and transept with the stained-glass windows are open the whole day, but walking about is forbidden during divine service (on week-days 9-10 a.m. and 3-3.30 p.m.). Tickets to visit the choir and treasury (1½ *M* each person) are sold by the 'Domschweizer', or attendants stationed in the cathedral. Hours of admission: from 1st May to 30th Sept. on Mon.-Frid. 10-11 a.m., 12½-3, 3½-7 p.m.; Sat. 10-11 a.m., 12½-2½ p.m.; Sun. 12-1½, 6-7 p.m.; from 1st Oct. to 30th April Mon.-Frid. 10-11, 11½-1, 3½-5; Sat. 10-11, 11½-1; Sun. 12-1 o'cl. From 8 to 8¾ a.m. the choir is open throughout the year, but walking about is seldom allowed, as divine service is then usually going on. Ascent to the upper gallery, the towers, etc. see p. 35. — No fees need be given.

ficent Gothic edifice in the world, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, partly composed of Roman remains, near the Central Station. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 27) occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the rapidly increasing size and prosperity of their city. The Archbishop St. Engelbert first entertained the project of erecting a new church here, but in consequence of his untimely death in 1225 (see p. 33) it was never executed. His second successor Conrad of Hochstaden (see p. 33), after the old church had been severely injured by a conflagration, at length laid the foundation-stone of the present structure with great solemnity on 14th Aug., 1248. The designer of this noble work is believed to have been *Meister Gerard*, to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1257 in recognition of his services.

The choir was the first part of the building proceeded with. The work progressed slowly, chiefly owing to the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 27). The stone used in the building was quarried in the Drachenfels (see p. 84). On 27th Sept., 1322, the choir, which had been temporarily terminated by a lofty wall towards the west, was solemnly consecrated by *Archbishop Heinrich*, *Count of Virneburg*. The builder soon proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and (in 1325) S. transepts, while at the same time the old church, which was still used for divine service, was gradually removed. In 1388 the nave was sufficiently advanced to be temporarily fitted up for service, and in 1447 the bells were placed in the S. tower. Subsequently the enthusiasm subsided, and by the end of the 15th century all hope of seeing the church completed according to the original plan was abandoned. The unfinished building was provided with a temporary roof, and nothing more was done except the decoration of the interior. Some of these decorations, such as those of the high-altar, belong to the degraded style of the 17th and 18th centuries. The uncompleted structure became more and more dilapidated. In 1796 the building was converted by the French into a hay-magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

Frederick William III. and IV., kings of Prussia, at length rescued the desecrated edifice from total destruction. The former, at the suggestion of Sulpice Boisserée, caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and gave instructions for its restoration. The work of renovation, however, was not begun till 1823. It was at first carried on under the superintendence of *Ahlert* (d. 1833), and afterwards under that of the talented *Zwirner*, a thorough master of the Gothic style (d. 1861). On Zwirner's death *Herr Voigtel* (b. 1829) succeeded to his office, and carried the work to completion. Zwirner was the first to form the project of completing the cathedral, an idea hailed with general enthusiasm. The

foundation-stone of the new part of the building was laid on 4th Sept., 1842, and more than 15,000*l.* were afterwards spent yearly on the undertaking, the greater part of this amount being defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions, societies, and the proceeds of a lottery. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1880 amounted to upwards of 900,000*l.* The last stone of the huge S. tower was placed in position in August, 1880, and on the 15th Oct. of the same year the completion of the Cathedral was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor William I. and almost all the sovereign princes of the German Empire. The W. side of the

1. Engelbert Chapel. 2 Maternus Ch. 3. Ch. of St. John. 4. Ch. of the Three Kings. 5. Ch. of St. Agnes 6. Ch. of St. Michael. 7. Ch. of St. Stephen. 8. Ch. of the Virgin. 9. Treasury. 10. Sacristy. 11. Chapter House. 12. Library.

cathedral was freed from the encroaching houses in June, 1892, and the S. side will follow it in the first half of 1893.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure (see Plan, p. 30), the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 148 yds., breadth 67 yds., length of transepts 94 yds., height of the walls 150 ft., height of the roof 201 ft., height of the central tower rising over the transept 357 ft. The towers, 512 ft. in height, are the loftiest church-towers in Europe. This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gurgoyles, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The * *W. Façade*, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original design of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, the principal portal between them, and the vast middle window, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The towers consist of four stories, of which the three lower are square in form, while the fourth are octagonal, crowned with elegant open spires. The bronze doors were modelled by *Schneider* of Cassel, and cast at Iserlohn in 1891-92.

The *Crane* on the S. tower, which had stood there for 400 years and constituted one of the chief landmarks of Cologne, was removed in 1868.

The largest of the *Bells* in the S. tower is the *Kaiserglocke*, which was cast in 1874 with the metal of French guns, and weighs 25 tons; 28 ringers are required to set it in motion. The next two in point of size, cast in 1447 and 1448, weigh 11 and 6 tons.

The principal portal is 93 ft. in height and 31 ft. in width; the side-portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. The portal of the S. tower was decorated in the beginning of the 15th cent. with excellent sculptures, probably by *Meister Conrad Kuyn*. The arms of the transept are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were completed in 1859, having been built entirely from Zwirner's designs, as the original plans were no longer extant. The *N. Portal* is executed in a simple style; the beautiful *bronze doors, from the designs of *Mengelberg* of Utrecht, were cast at Stuttgart (1891). The **S. Portal*, with bronze doors after *Schneider's* designs (see above), is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by Schwanthaler.

The * *Choir*, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, exhibits in its lower parts the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence and bold outlines of the consummated art are displayed.

The **INTERIOR, which is borne by 56 pillars, is 130 yds. in length. The nave is 16 yds. wide from the centre of one pillar to that of the one opposite, and 145 ft. in height; each of the inner aisles is $7^1/_2$ yds., each of the outer 9 yds. wide; each of the four aisles is 60 feet high. The area of the interior is 7399 sq. yds. In 1863 the partition which for centuries had separated the nave from the choir (see p. 29) was removed. The effect produced by the *ensemble* is now singularly impressive.

Nave and Transept. The large stained-glass window above the W. portal, executed by *Milde* of Lübeck, was presented in 1878 by Emp. Frederick III., when Crown Prince. The five stained-glass *Windows in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and presented by Archbishop Philipp von Daun-Oberstein, the town of Cologne, Archbishop Hermann von Hessen, and Count Philipp von Virneburg, are among the finest examples of the kind now extant. The subjects are: 1. Passion and Resurrection of Christ; 2. Life of St. Peter, and Tree of Jesse; 3. SS. George, Reinold, Gereon, and Maurice, with Agrippa and Marsilius, the traditionary founders of Cologne; 4. Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, the Three Magi, St. Peter in the papal chair, the Archbishop of Cologne, and patron saints of Hesse; 5. Coronation of the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter in the papal chair, saints, and the donor with his two wives. — The five beautiful modern windows of the S. aisle, with representations from New Testament history, by *Joseph Fischer* and *Hellweger*, were presented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria. The first window on the W. side of the S. Transept was in 1856 filled with stained glass, executed like the preceding in Munich, to the memory of Joseph v. Görres (d. 1848), 'catholicæ veritatis defensori glorioso'. The second window, and the one opposite it, representing respectively scenes from the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, were erected by the directors of the two leading railway-companies at Cologne. The modern stained-glass windows above the S. Portal, presented by the Emp. William I., were executed in Berlin; those of the N. portal, commemorating the elevation of Archbishop v. Geissel of Cologne to the rank of cardinal, are of Cologne workmanship. The old stained glass on the W. side of the N. Transept is partly from several ancient churches of Cologne, now demolished, and partly from the chapel of the Virgin in the cathedral.

The statues under the canopies on the pillars of the vestibule, the nave, and transept, $6^1/_3$ ft. in height, represent prophets, apostles, martyrs, fathers of the church, and saints. — By a pillar of the S. transept stands a *Statue of St. Christopher*, about 10 ft. high, dating from the 16th century. The carved altar by the E. wall of this transept, in the late-Gothic style, is from the church of St. Maria ad Gradus.

The Choir is separated from the nave by an iron railing, which is to be replaced by a lofty rood-loft. We enter by the N. (left) door. Immediately to the left is the fine tomb of *Anton Keyfeld* (d. 1539). Consoles projecting from the fourteen pillars of the central part, or *High Choir* proper, bear *Statues* of Christ, Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, said to have been executed by the cathedral architect Michael, and restored in 1842. The marble reliefs in front of the high-altar are ascribed to the same hand. The modern statues in the transept were put up in 1866. The nine frescoes in the arches of the choir, executed by Steinle in 1844, represent *Angel Choirs* in the ecclesiastical symbolic style, differently coloured in

accordance with their various stages of development; they are best seen from the gallery of the choir (p. 35). The walls behind the choir-stalls are covered with tapestry worked by ladies of Cologne after *Ramboux's* designs, illustrative of the Nicene Creed and the Seven Sacraments. The handsome carved *Stalls* are of the 15th century. Under brasses, with engraved full-length figures, repose Archbishop v. Spiegel (d. 1835) and Cardinal von Geissel (d. 1864). Above the triforium of the choir is a series of admirable old *Stained Glass Windows*, representing the kings of Judah, etc., belonging to the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. The windows in the transepts are filled with stained glass presented by private individuals.

Choir Chapels. In front of the sacristy is the sarcophagus of Archbishop *Engelbert von der Mark* (1364-68), with a fine figure in sandstone, executed during the lifetime of the deceased. The mosaic pavement of the ambulatory, executed after Essenwein's designs by Villeroy & Boch at Mettlach, shows the armorial bearings of the Electors.

1. The *Engelbert Chapel* (first to the left, N. side) contained down to 1633 the remains of Archbishop *Engelbert von Berg*, who was assassinated by Friedrich von Isenburg on the Gevelsberg near Schwelm in 1225 (p. 29), but they are now preserved in a magnificent silver reliquary in the treasury. The tomb of Archbishop *Anton von Schauenburg* (d. 1561) ist worthy of notice.

2. *Maternus Chapel.* Tomb of Archbishop *Philip von Heinsberg* (d. 1191) in the form of a town-wall with towers, gates, and pinnacles; also a good statue. The altarpiece is by *Barthol. de Bruyn* (1548). The original ground-plan of the S.W. tower of the cathedral and an original view of the S. tower from the E. side, found in Paris in 1816, are preserved here under glass (comp. 3rd chapel).

3. *Chapel of St. John.* *Tomb of Archbishop *Conrad von Hochstaden* (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral, with the figure of the deceased in bronze, from the first half of the 15th cent. The *Altar of St. Clara*, with excellent woodcarving, representing the Passion, and paintings on the wings belonging to the school of the Meister Wilhelm, presented by the brothers Boisserée, is worthy of inspection. Under glass in a massive oaken frame is here preserved the original sketch on parchment of the W. façade of the cathedral with the two towers in their completed form. Part of this interesting design was found at Darmstadt in 1814, the rest at Paris in 1816.

4. *Chapel of the Three Kings.* Here were formerly preserved the 'Bones of the Magi', or 'Three Kings', which were brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople. They were afterwards taken to Milan, and in 1164 presented by Frederick Barbarossa to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel, by whom they were removed to Cologne. The reliquary in which they are preserved is now in the treasury (p. 34). The chapel contains a carved altar of about 1530, with

the Adoration of the Magi below, and a statue of the Virgin above. On the S. side is the tomb of Archbishop *Ernest of Bavaria* (d. 1612). The other electors of the House of Bavaria repose outside this chapel. The heart of *Marie de Médicis* (p. 44) is also buried under a stone without inscription in front of the chapel. Opposite, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of Archbishop *Dietrich von Mörs* (d. 1463), probably altered at a later date.

5. *Chapel of St. Agnes*, with old stained-glass windows, much restored in parts, and mural paintings by Kleinertz, representing scenes from the life of St. Irmgardis. In the middle of the chapel is the *Sarcophagus of St. Irmgardis* (11th cent.), adorned with Gothic arches and painted figures of saints.

6. *Chapel of St. Michael.* Marble tombstone of Archbishop *Walram of Jülich* (d. 1349). Marble statue of the imperial general *von Hochkirchen* (who fell at Landau in 1703), by the Florentine Fortini. This chapel contains the celebrated **Dombild*, a large winged picture representing the Adoration of the Magi in the centre, St. Gereon and St. Ursula on the wings, and the Annunciation on the outside (formerly in the chapel of the Rathhaus, p. 40).

This is doubtless the picture alluded to in Dürer's diary of his travels in the Low Countries, in which he mentions his paying two 'weisspfennige' to see the picture which '*Meister Steffen*' had painted at Cologne. It was this notice that led to the conjecture that Stephan Lochner was the author of the painting. There is no inscription on the picture itself, the supposed traces of writing being merely ornamental flourishes. The picture, which is of imposing dimensions, occupies an intermediate position between the ideal conceptions of mediæval times, and the modern realism introduced by the Dutch school. As the finest work of the Early German School it has received great attention from connoisseurs, and justly occupies an important place in the history of art.

7. *Chapel of St. Stephen.* Stone sarcophagus of *Archbishop Gero* (d. 976), with a mosaic of the 10th cent., a relic of the old cathedral. Tomb of Archbishop *Adolf von Schauenburg* (d. 1556). Carved altar of the 15th cent., of inferior workmanship.

8. *Chapel of the Virgin* (properly speaking the last bay of the outer S. aisle). The altar, which was designed by Zwirner in 1856, is adorned with **Overbeck's Assumption*, purchased in 1855 for 900*l*. On the next wall-pillar is the so-called *Madonna of Milan*, a German work of the 14th century. — Near the altar is the *Monument of Archbishop *Frederick of Saarwerden* (d. 1414), consisting of a figure of the archbishop in bronze on a sarcophagus admirably decorated with figures of saints, the whole restored in 1847. — Tombstone of Archbishop *Reinald von Dassel* (d. 1167; see p. 33), upon which the marble statue of Archbishop *Wilhelm von Gennep* (d. 1362) was placed in 1842. Opposite is the sarcophagus of *Count Gottfried von Arnsberg* (d. 1368). — The *Stained Glass* of this chapel, executed at Cologne in 1857, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin, copied from ancient mural paintings discovered in 1842 during the restoration of the choir.

The **Treasury** (entrance from the N. ambulatory) contains the

golden *Reliquary of the Magi*, a costly specimen of Romanesque workmanship, probably executed in the years 1190-1200. It was seriously injured in 1794, when carried away for concealment from the French, but was restored in 1807. The Adoration of the Magi, a bronze relief of 1516. The silver *Shrine of St. Engelbert*, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from 1633. There are also several valuable *Monstrances*, including one of the 14th cent., another of the 17th cent, 19½ lbs. in weight, and thickly set with precious stones, and a third presented in 1848 by Pope Pius IX. *Processional Cross* of the 12th century. An '*Osculum Pacis*', of the 16th cent, richly decorated with enamels, pearls, and precious stones; *Sword of Justice*; sacerdotal vestments; ten admirably-carved ivory tablets by Melchior Paulus (1708-1733), with scenes from the Passion, etc. — The *Sacristy* contains a fine ciborium and old stained glass (14th cent.). — In the *Cathedral Library* are the Hildebold Codices, returned from Darmstadt in 1868.

The visitor should not omit to walk round the **Inner Gallery of the Choir* and those on the *Exterior of the Choir*, or to ascend the *Central* or one of the *W. Towers* (ascent from the outside, on the E. side of the S. transept; cards of admission 1 *M*), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. The external gallery, or better still the open gallery of the central tower, commands an extensive *View over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

In the garden on the terrace behind the choir are some architectural fragments, discarded in the process of restoration, which will serve to convey some idea of the colossal proportions of the edifice.

The **Archiepiscopal Museum** (Pl. E, 4; adm. in summer daily, 9-1 and 3-6; in winter on Wed., Sun., and holidays, 10-1; fee 50 pf.), opposite the S. gate of the cathedral, is established in a chapel, formerly belonging to the Archiepiscopal Palace and re-erected in 1665. It contains a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediæval art, of which the most valuable is a *Virgin belonging to the Priests' Seminary, probably by *Meister Stephan* (p. 28).

The **Iron Bridge** (Pl. F, 5, 6), which crosses the Rhine to the E. of the cathedral (completed in 1859), is broad enough for a double line of rails and a separate roadway for ordinary traffic. It is 453 yds. long, and 47 ft. above the average level of the water. Over the entrance on the left (Cologne) bank is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, in bronze, by Bläser, on the right bank an **Equestrian Statue of William I.* by Drake, both erected in 1867. The approach to the bridge on the left bank affords a good survey of the choir of the cathedral. — Deutz, on the right bank, see p. 49.

In an open space a little to the S.W. of the cathedral rises the municipal ***Museum** ('*Wallraf-Richartz-Museum*'; Pl. E, 4), built in the English Gothic style by *Felten* in 1855-61, the funds (about 30,000*l.*) having been presented by Herr Richartz, a wealthy merchant (d. 1861). The central building faces the N., while at the back are two wings, including the handsome late-Gothic cloisters of the Church of the Minorites (p. 39). The nucleus of the collections of pictures and antiquities is formed by those bequeathed by Professor Wallraf (d. 1828) to his native town. The statues which adorn the building externally, by *Bläser*, *Fuchs*, *Mohr*, and *Werres*, represent characters of distinction in the annals of the city. The museum is open on week-days, in summer 9-6, in winter 9-4, admission 75 pf.

(Wed. gratis); on Sun. and holidays, 9-1 (in winter 10-1), gratis; closed on Easter Day, Whit-sunday, and Christmas Day. Catalogue of pictures 50 pf., of Roman antiquities 75 pf.

Ground Floor and Cloisters. Entrance-hall, on the right and left of the staircase, marble busts of Wallraf and Richartz, by *Bläser*. — To the right we first enter a HALL, in which casts of Italian sculptures of the 14-16th cent. are exhibited, including Michael Angelo's Pietà and (opposite) Moses, and works by Donatello, Mino da Fiesole, the Della Robbia, etc. — The other rooms of the W. wing contain a collection of casts from antique and modern works. To the left we obtain a view from above of the Roman mosaic pavement in the cloisters. — We next enter a SALOON containing **Roman Antiquities**: statuettes, busts, masks (some of them spurious). *1. Colossal marble head of a Medusa found at Rome; 4. Epicurus; 9. Scipio Africanus; 21. Julius Cæsar; then, a cabinet with Peruvian antiquities.

The UPPER CLOISTERS contain, in the *N. Wing* (left), Roman antiquities found at Cologne: pottery; lamps; glasses; utensils and figures in bronze; carvings in ivory, amber, etc.; gems; between the pillars, marble busts. — *E. Wing:* casts from the antique. — *S. Wing*: modern glass-paintings and sculptures (bequeathed by the brothers Boisserée in 1851). — *W. Wing:* German, Flemish, and French sculptures (15-17th cent.): Remains of the marble figures from the old high-altar of the cathedral (1350); two painted figures of angels, school of Riemenschneider; large carved altar with scenes from the Passion, school of Calcar (about 1520); *Virgin and Child, French work of 1300; altars and tabernacles from S. Germany; carvings from Flemish and Rhenish altars, etc. — The LOWER CLOISTERS contain Roman and mediæval stone-monuments. Also *Mosaic Pavements*, one of which of considerable size, the 'Mosaic of the Sages' (No. 30) found during the construction of the new hospital, bears portraits of Diogenes, Socrates, Aristotle, Chilon, Plato, Cleobulus, and Sophocles; it consists in part of small squares of glass, and probably dates from the fourth century. No. 188. Remains of a wall, painted *al fresco;* *193. Sarcophagus, found at Cologne, with reliefs of Hercules liberating Hesione, Hercules stealing the Delphic tripod, Theseus and the Minotaur, and two dancing-girls; 198. Metrical inscription from the grave of a boy; Votive stones to Mercurius Cissonius (10), and Semele 'et ejus sororibus' (25); 1. Altar of Jupiter Saxanus, found in the Brohl Valley (p. 94), and erected by the Roman soldiers working in the quarries there; a hovering form with a smaller figure on the shoulder, recently discovered. Marble head of Athena, a replica of the Parthenos at Athens.

To the left on the ground-floor is a room containing the model of the monument of Frederick William III. (p. 42). The adjoining rooms contain the permanent exhibition of the Cologne *Kunst-Verein* (Art Union).

The **Staircase** is adorned with *FRESCOES by *Steinle*, illustrative of the history of art and civilisation at Cologne. The scenes begin with the picture to the left as we look back from the topmost landing of the stair. 1. *Roman and Romanesque Period:* Constantine the Great (324-337) on his throne, surrounded by warriors, artists, and others, some of whom hold in their hands plans of the emperor's buildings at Trèves and of his bridge at Cologne; on the other side, Charlemagne (716-814), also enthroned, with his retinue, including Eginhard, Alcuin, and Paulus Diaconus. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants. In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops of Cologne: St. Hildebold (d. 819) with the model of the old cathedral, St. Bruno (d. 965) with the church of St. Pantaleon, Heribert (d. 1021) with the church of the Apostles, and Anno (d. 1075) with the church of St. Gereon. Next to these is the Franconian queen Plectrudis (8th cent.) with the plan of St. Maria im Capitol. Below, in the adjoining scenes, is the legend of Cologne: St. Maternus, the first bishop, baptising converts in the Rhine, St. Gereon with his companions, St. Ursula and her virgin followers, and St. Hermann Joseph in St. Maria im Capitol. — Opposite, on the wall to the right, is — 2. *The Mediæval Period:* in the

centre Albertus Magnus, the learned theologian of Cologne, with his pupils, including Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus; beyond these are mystics, humanists, and artists. On the other side, to the right of Albertus, is Conrad of Hochstaden (p. 27), to whom the architect of the cathedral submits a plan of the edifice; farther on, Meister Wilhelm of Cologne and Meister Stephan; then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic League. In the subordinate scenes, the popular Festival of St. John (p. 42), the arrival of the relics of the Magi, a tournament, and the industrial activity of Cologne. — On the central wall, to the left of the door: 3. *Renaissance and Modern Period:* to the left, Rubens receiving the order for the altarpiece of St. Peter's church (p. 44); Winckelmann studying the Laocoon; in the centre the brothers Boisserée (p. 29) and Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wallraf and Richartz, the founders of the museum. Below, the Carnival of Cologne. — To the right of the door: 4. *Continuation of the Cathedral:* completion of the S. portal in presence of Frederick William IV., the architect Zwirner, and the archbishop Johannes v. Geissel. — Above the central entrance door, in the upper part of the staircase, are the armorial bearings of Cologne, with Marsilius, the hero of Cologne, and Agrippina, the Roman empress. — From the highest landing we enter the rooms of the —

Upper Floor. In a straight direction is the ANTECHAMBER: right, *982 a. *Camphausen*, King William saluted by his troops after the battle of Sedan, with Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon among his retinue; left, 955. *Simon Meister*, Fred. William IV. on horseback; **Lenbach*, Portrait of Bismarck. — Busts of Michael Angelo by *C. Mohr*, Rubens by *Fr. Meynen*, Wolfgang Müller by *Hofmeister*, the brothers Boisserée and Alex. von Humboldt by *Rauch*, and Simrock by *Rob. Cauer*. Portraits of Goethe by *Rabe* and *Kolbe*, and of Zwirner, the architect (p. 29), by *Correns*.

Rooms to the Right of the antechamber. COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS. ROOM I. **Gustav Richter*, Queen Louisa of Prussia, painted in 1879 and presented to the Museum by Herr Joest; 997d. *Smith-Hald*, Fishermen's return; 970c. *Theod. Mintrop*, 'Maiwein', with genii; 981. *W. Camphausen*, Prince Eugène at the battle of Belgrade; *962. *Lessing*, Monastery yard in winter; 995h. *Gronevald*, Scene from 'Wieland the Smith'; *Deiker*, Hunt; *Voltz*, Cattle. Marble bust of Empress Augusta, by *Roemer*. — CORNER ROOM. 997f. *A. von Werner*, Fieldmarshal Moltke; *A. Achenbach*, 971c. Mill in a wood, 971b. Fish-market at Amsterdam; 984b. *C. L. F. Becker*, Hutten crowned with laurels; *995bb. *C. Günther*, Theologians disputing; 963e. *Scheuren*, Forest landscape; 956. *Sim. Meister*, Combat of lions. — Room III., the principal saloon of the modern masters, E. of the staircase. 974. *J. Schrader*, Cromwell at the sick-bed of his daughter; 979b. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Landscape; 971a. *A. Achenbach*, Starting of a tug-steamer; 990a. *E. Leonhardi*, Mountain landscape; 994e. *Defregger*, Wrestling-match; 996a. *G. Oeder*, Autumn in the woods; 963. *Lessing*, Landscape; 989a. *Gude*, Seapiece; 952a. *C. Rottmann*, Cefalù; 989. *Plockhorst*, Abraham borne to heaven by angels; 972. *Zimmermann*, Scouring day; 995f. *Boehm*, Fishing; 990. *C. Piloty*, Galileo in prison; 995d. *A. Liezen-Mayer*, Queen Elizabeth of England signing the death-warrant of Mary, Queen of Scots; 994a. *Stückelberg*, The rustic Romeo and Juliet (from a tale by Keller); 994c. *Erdmann*, Artists at the court of Frederick II. at Sanssouci; 966. *Bendemann*, Exiled Jews; 980. *Böttcher*, Summer-night on the Rhine; 959. *Schirmer*, Italian landscape; 963d. *Köhler*, Miriam's song of praise after the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites; 995. *Schwerdgeburth*, Promenaders outside the gate; 992. *Vautier*, Funeral-feast; 995c. *Roybet*, Sportsmen; 991. *O. Achenbach*, Castel Gandolfo; 971. *Fay*, Samson and Delilah; 991b. *Kray*, Undine; 977. *Ritter*, Midshipman's sermon; 980a. *W. Wider*, Tombola players in Trastevere (Rome).

The *Vestibule* of the Eearly Cologne Rooms contains remains of the mural paintings from the Hansa-Saal of the Rathhaus, ascribed to *Meister Wilhelm von Köln* (p. 28), representing the nine good heroes.

The three following rooms contain pictures of the **Early Cologne School**, of which an excellent survey may here be obtained. These works, though of great historical interest, will probably afford little

satisfaction to the visitor who regards the collection from an æsthetic point of view only. The names of the painters are, except one, entirely unknown; they are named after the subjects of their principal works. The chronological order begins with the last room (III), to reach which we cross rooms I. and II. — Room III. Gothic Period (1320-1350): 30. Triptych, Crucifixion (about 1320); 31, 32. SS. John and Paul; 33, 34. Annunciation and Presentation in the Temple. — Meister Wilhelm (about 1380): *Triptych, the Virgin with a bean-blossom in her hand and the Infant Christ on her right arm; on the left St. Catherine, on the right St. Barbara. School of Meister Wilhelm: 68, 69. Crucifixion; 78, 79. Annunciation. — Meister Stephan Lochner (about 1430): *Madonna in an arbour of roses; *121. Last Judgment (school-piece, several parts of which are at Frankfort and Munich). — Room II. Cologne Masters of the 15th and the early part of the 16th cent. Master of the Altar of Mary (so called from a series of pictures at Munich): *159. Descent from the Cross (1480); 164. Christ on the Cross (school-piece). By this master or a predecessor: *165. Crucifixion, with SS. Mary, John, and Mary Magdalen. — Master of the Lyversberg Passion: *151-158. The Lyversberg Passion, a series of 8 pictures on a gold ground (about 1500; formerly belonging to the Lyversberg family). — Master of the Glorification of Mary: *182. Glorification of the Virgin, a crowded picture, to which perhaps belong the wings 197 and 198. — Master of St. Severin (about 1500): *183. Virgin and Saints; 184. The Last Judgment; — *195. Adoration of the Magi. — Master of the Holy Relationship: *199. Triptych, Mystical marriage of St. Catherine with the Infant Christ; on the wings, inside SS. Rochus and Gudula, outside SS. Achatius and Cæcilia. — Master of the Altar of St. Thomas: *205. 'Altar of St. Thomas', a triptych: in the centre Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas; inside the wings, the Madonna with St. John, and St. Hippolytus with St. Afra; outside, in grisaille, St. Symphorosa with her seven sons, and St. Felicitas with her seven sons. 206. Altar of the Holy Cross, a triptych; in the centre Christ on the Cross, on the wings John the Baptist and St. Agnes. 206a. Virgin and Child. — Room III. Master of the Death of Mary: *207. Death of Mary, with the Donors on the wings.

Rooms to the Left. Room I. Works of the Early German School (of little importance): 522. *A. Dürer*, Piper and drummer. On stands, a series of admirable water-colours by *Caspar Scheuren* (Nos. 1003-1028), illustrating the scenery, traditions, history, and monuments of the province of the Rhine. — Room II. Netherlandish School. To the right of the entrance: 638a, 638b. *Janszon van Keulen*, Portraits; 658a. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Ahasuerus, Esther and Haman; 908a. *F. Mignard*, Portrait; 675b. *J. v. Huysum*, Flowers; 458b. *Karel Dujardin*, Landscape with accessories; 643a. *De Heem*, Still-life; 653b. *Terburg*, Portrait; 901. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of Jabach; 618. *P. P. Rubens*, Holy Family (probably by pupils); 624. *A. van Dyck* (?), Portrait of Jabach, the wealthy patron of art; 632. *G. Honthorst*, Holy Family; 660a. *G. Schalcken*, Portrait; 634a, b. *J. Jordaens*, Portraits of the merchant Wirtz and his wife; *617. *Rubens*, St. Francis receiving the stigmata; 649. *Jan Lievens*, Portrait; 811aa. *Paris Bordone*, Bathsheba; 657a. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 654b. *J. van der Meer*, Landscape; 641a. *J. v. d. Capelle*, Sea-piece; 652c. *Jac. Gerritz Cuyp*, Portrait; 941. *J. L. David* (d. 1824), Pericles by the corpse of his son Paralus; 633. *Jac. Jordaens*, Prometheus; *G. van den Eeckhout*, Esther and Haman. — Room III. Italian Schools: 800a. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna and saints; 801. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Madonna; 802. *Giac. Francia*, St. Andrew; 730. *Tiberio d'Assisi*, Madonna and saints; 730f. *Domenico Ghirlandajo*, Madonna enthroned; *800. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child, an admirable work presented by Boisserée; 730e. *Giac. Francia*, Chastity. — The following room contains numerous mediocre works by Italian and French masters. — To the left of Room III. are 3 Cabinets containing paintings and engravings; in the 3rd, the Oppenheim Collection (bequeathed in 1889) comprising: 1092. *Becker*, Mandolinata; 1100. *G. Max*, Female head; 1104. *Defregger*, Girl's head; also *Fritz Neuhaus*, King Fred. William I. of Prussia meeting with exiled Salzburg Protestants.

The former deaf and dumb asylum, opposite the N. side of the Museum, has been occupied since 1888 by the **Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. E, F, 4; open on week-days, 10–4, in winter 10–3, and on Sun., 9–1; adm. Sun. and Wed. free, on other days 50 pf.).

The nucleus of the collection was formed by the objects formerly exhibited in the Municipal Museum, and was judiciously increased by the purchases of the Industrial Art Society. On the ground-floor are furniture of the 15-18th cent., chests, beautiful mediæval carvings in ivory, specimens of book-binding, carpets, etc. On the first floor are specimens of Rhenish pottery, glass, fayence, and articles in enamel, iron, silver, and bronze. The windows are filled with good antique stained glass.

Several *Private Collections* in Cologne are of considerable interest and value. Among these are the Collections of *Baron Alb. v. Oppenheim*, *Burgomaster Thewalt*, and *Dean Schnütgen*, to which connoisseurs are usually admitted on previous application.

Adjoining the S. side of the Municipal Museum is the **Church of the Minorites** (Pl. E, 4), an early-Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, probably commenced in 1220, but not completed till forty years later, and recently restored at the cost of Herr Richartz (p. 35). It is 65 yds. in length; the nave is 67 ft. high and 24 yds. broad. The large window above the portal in the principal façade and the elegant spire (of last century), restored in the style of the original, are specially striking. The fine sacristy has a round pillar in the centre. The church contains the (modern) tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant *Duns Scotus* (d. 1309), in the ambulatory at the back of the high-altar, with the inscription: *Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.*

In an open space in the Comödien-Str. is the *Oberlandesgericht* (Pl. E, F, 3), or court of justice for the Prussian province of the Rhine. The imposing new N. façade was completed in 1886; the S. wing is not yet finished. — Farther on, in the Zeughaus-Str., on the left, is the *Arsenal*, with the *Guard-House*, erected in 1601; on the right are the palatial *Government Buildings* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1830. Farther to the W., in the same direction, at the corner of the Apern-Str., is the so-called *Römerthurm* (Pl. F, 3), an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colour. It once formed an angle of the ancient Roman town, considerable fragments of the walls of which still exist in the vicinity (on the 'Burgmauer'), and is undoubtedly to a height of about 5 ft. of Roman origin. — The Steinfeldergasse leads hence to *St. Gereon's*, see p. 45.

The *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 4), in the Glockengasse, built in 1859-61 in the Moorish style, from designs by Zwirner, is covered with a handsome gilded dome. — Farther up the same street is the *Theatre*, designed by Raschdorff, and completed in 1872.

Between the cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafs-Platz, begins the **Hoch-Strasse** (Pl. E, D, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its prolongations (Marzellen-Str. and Eigelstein to the N., Hochpforte and Severins-Str. to the S.) intersects the whole city from N. to S. To the right, near the centre of the street,

is the *Königin-Augusta-Halle*, or *Passage* (Café, p. 24), an arcade with shops.

Between the Hoch-Strasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 4, 5), an interesting structure, built in different centuries and recently restored, stands on the substructions of a Roman stronghold (probably the Prætorium), of the arches of which some remains are still visible in the cellar. The oldest part of the present building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the Hansa-Saal), looking towards the Rathhaus-Platz. In 1569-71 an elegant ***Portico** in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of *Wilhelm Vernickel* (whose designs, along with those of his competitors, are still preserved in the municipal archives), bearing long Latin inscriptions and reliefs alluding to the tradition of Burgomaster Gryn's fight with the lion (see below). The handsome, five-storied *Rathhausthurm*, formerly adorned with numerous statuettes, was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396. — The E. portions of the structure, facing the Altenmarkt, were erected in 1549-50; the façade, richly ornamented with reliefs and statues, was altered in 1591, but restored by Raschdorff in the original style in 1870.

The **Löwenhof**, built by *Lorenz* in 1540 in the Renaissance style, then newly introduced into Germany, is so named in reference to the tradition (above alluded to) that Archbishop Engelbert sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn, and threw the obnoxious citizen into a lion's den in his palace, from which, however, his intended victim contrived to escape unhurt.

The ***Hansa-Saal**, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathhaus, recently restored, is said to be that in which the first general meeting of the League took place on 19th Nov., 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures vigorously executed in stone, representing heathen, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Cæsar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the right and left indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall those of forty-five patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne, from 1346 to the downfall of the independence of the city. The two upper series are the arms of the twenty-two guilds. — The principal apartment of the portion of the Rathhaus which was erected in 1550 (towards the Altenmarkt) is the room called the '*Muschel*' (shell), decorated in 1761. The *Tapestry*, with which it is adorned, was executed by Vos from drawings by Wouverman, and was purchased by the Town Council from the heirs of Elector Clement Augustus. — The former *Raths-Saal* is in the tower. The fine carved door was executed by *Melchior Reidt* in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door of the committee-room, transferred hither from the Arsenal.

In the Rathhaus-Platz, opposite the Rathhaus, to the left, is the late-Gothic *Chapel* of the Rathhaus (now used by an Old Catholic congregation), which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 34), and was consecrated in 1426. The spire is of graceful proportions; the sacristy dates from 1474. To the right is an edifice known as the

Spanish Building, erected in the first half of the 17th cent. after Flemish models, and restored in 1886; it now contains the valuable municipal archives. — The handsome new *Civic Library*, in the Portalsgasse, was erected by Hr. Weyer in the style of the Renaissance. Opposite are the new municipal offices for the relief of the poor. — A bronze *Statue of Field-Marshal Moltke* (Pl. M; E, 4), by Schaper, was erected in the adjacent Laurenz-Platz in 1881.

In the Altenmarkt (Pl. E, 5) is a monumental *Fountain*, in the German Renaissance style, after a design by *Albermann* (1885). The chief figure is a statue of *Johann von Werth* (d. 1651; p. 14), a famous cavalry general in the Thirty Years' War; the figures of a peasant and maiden at the sides refer to the tradition that he became a soldier on account of a love-disappointment.

The old Irish Church ('Schottenkirche') of ***Gross St. Martin** (Pl. E, 5), formerly situated on an island in the Rhine, dates originally from the Merovingian period. The existing church, built by Abbot Adelhard, after the repeated destruction of previous edifices, was consecrated by Archbishop Philip in 1172. The massive E. portion, with its imposing tower (270 ft. high) surrounded by four corner-turrets, seems to have been constructed in the 13th century, and was restored in 1437 and 1454-99. (The S W. corner-turret fell in 1526, and was not restored till 1870.) Before the handsome, pointed W. portal stood a porch covered with groined vaulting, probably dating from the 14th century, one half of which was removed at the last restoration.

The Interior (visitors admitted daily except Sun. and Confession Days, 10-1 and after 2; fee 50 pf. each) has been restored and decorated from the designs of Essenwein. In the corner to the left of the entrance is a marble font, adorned with lions' heads and foliage, said to have been presented by Pope Leo III. in 803. On the upper side-altars are six modern statues of Saints, by *Hoffmann* of Rome. The N. aisle contains a fine Descent from the Cross, by *Du Bois*, and Christ before Annas, by *Honthorst*. Fine modern tiled pavement, made at Mettlach.

To the S. of the Rathhaus is the ***Gürzenich** (Pl. E, 4), with its pinnacles and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a 'Herren Tanzhaus' and banquet-saloon on occasions when the Town Council desired to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. Besides the 'Gürzenich' property the Council purchased several other pieces of ground to form a site for this imposing building. The architect was *Johann von Büren*. The first grand festival was held here in 1475 in honour of Emperor Frederick III. Other festivals took place in 1486, 1505, 1521, and on several occasions in the 16th century. In the 17th and 18th centuries the large saloon fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when, after undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of Jul. Raschdorff, it was restored to its original uses. This is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne.

Above the E. gateways are statues of *Agrippa* and *Marsilius*, the founder and the defender of Cologne in the Roman period, executed by Mohr,

painted by Kleinertz in the ancient style, and erected in 1859 in place of the old ones, which had become injured by exposure to the weather.

Interior (adm. 50 pf.). On the ground-floor is the former magazine, converted by Herr Weyer in 1875 into a fine EXCHANGE HALL. The handsome STAIRCASE, built in 1891-92, is to be decorated with frescoes. — On first floor is the spacious *FEST-SAAL (58 yds. long, 24 broad), borne by the twenty-two richly carved wooden columns, with a gallery. The modern stained-glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Jülich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediæval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron saint of the city, two Imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two large *Chimney Pieces* of the 15th century, richly carved with scenes from the early history of the town, are worthy of inspection. The walls are adorned with a fine representation of the Procession on the completion of the Cathedral in 1880, by *Camphausen*, the two *Roebers*, *Beckmann*, and *Bauer*. — The ANTECHAMBER ('Kleine Gürzenich' or 'Isabellen-Saal') is adorned with mural paintings by Schmitz, representing the entry of the Empress Isabella, the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (*viz.* that Marsilius saved the town from a beleaguering enemy by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the evil of the year in the Rhine, mentioned by Petrarch, who visited Cologne in 1333). — Concerts, see p. 25.

In the HEUMARKT (Pl. D, E, 5), to the E. of the Gürzenich, rises the **Monument of Frederick William III.**, erected in 1878 by the inhabitants of the Rhenish provinces. It consists of a colossal equestrian statue of the king on a lofty pedestal, surrounded by statues of the principal statesmen and warriors who co-operated with him in raising Prussia to the rank of a first-class power and in freeing the Rhenish provinces from French domination (Blücher, Stein, Arndt, Humboldt, etc.). The reliefs on the sides indicate the progress of the Rhenish provinces in science, art, commerce, and manufactures. The chief figures and the statues on one side are by *Bläser* (1813-1874), those at the front and back by *Drake*, the rest by *Schweinitz*, *Tondeur*, and *Büchting*. The pedestal was designed by *Schievelbein* (d. 1867). — Turning to the right at the S. end of the Heumarkt, we reach —

The Church of ***St. Maria im Capitol** (*Zint Märjen* in local speech; Pl. D, 4), consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo IX., a cruciform edifice in the Romanesque style, constructed on an imposing and somewhat peculiar plan. The choir and transept (apparently of the 12th century) terminate in semicircular apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the end of the building the trefoil shape, of which this is the earliest example at Cologne. The vaulting of the nave dates from 1250. The church owes its name to the tradition that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol, which was succeeded by the palace of the Franconian kings. The original edifice, of which no remains exist, is said to have been built by Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal, and mother of Charles Martel.

The *INTERIOR has been decorated with modern frescoes, begun by *Steinle* (paintings in the apse) and *E. Gatzke*, and completed by *Goebbels* under the superintendence of *Essenwein* of Nuremberg. Several of these are in the old Romanesque style, and therefore somewhat unpleasing to modern taste. The figures are from drawings by *Klein* of Vienna. — In

the W. vestibule and under the organ-loft are some tomb-stones belonging to the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods. The door which leads into the apse of the N. transept, decorated with very prominent reliefs, dates from the foundation of the church. The S. (Hardenrath's) chapel (of 1465) contains pictures of the *School of Meister Stephan*, and fine stained glass. The richly sculptured organ-loft (originally a screen) of 1523, the font of 1594, and a late-Romanesque portable altar are well worthy of inspection. — The fine CRYPT, with its nave and aisles, its quadrangular chapels, and its side-chambers, corresponds with the form of the choir. It contains the tomb of Plectrudis (12th cent.), and some ancient mural paintings.

Outside the N. transept of this church is the old Roman arch of the *Pfaffenthor*, originally situated near the W. portal of the cathedral; the inscription, 'C. C. A. A.', stands for 'Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis'. Below these letters is the name of Gallienus (259-268), who built the arch.

To the right, in the vicinity, Rheingasse No. 8, is the **Templars' Lodge** (Pl. D, 5), a handsome Romanesque edifice, with round-arched windows, niches, and corbie-stepped gables, dating from the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. It was the family residence of the 'Overstolzen', and was bought by the town in 1836 and judiciously restored. It is now used by the Chamber of Commerce and also contains the library of the Art-Industrial Museum.

The Protestant *Trinity Church* (Pl. D, 4, 5), in the early Christian basilica style, designed by Stüler, was consecrated in 1860.

St. George (Pl. C, D, 4), consecrated in 1067, was originally a plain columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character (now restored). The porch dates from 1536. The objects of greatest interest are a Romanesque crucifix of wood, remains of Romanesque and Gothic mural paintings and stained glass, and a tomb of 1545. — Adjacent is the *Friedrich-Wilhelm Gymnasium*.

St. Severin's (Pl. B, 4), at the S. end of the old town, stands upon the site of a Christian church built as early as the 4th century, and has been often destroyed. The present church was consecrated in 1237 and has recently been thoroughly restored. The effective quadrangular tower was erected in 1393-1411; the nave was furnished with new vaulting in 1479; the baptismal chapel, adorned with stained glass, dates from 1505.

The sarcophagus of St. Severin with a roof-shaped lid, the excellent mountings of a door of the 12th century, a copper-gilt reading-desk in the form of an eagle, the Gothic choir-stalls, and some old mural and easel paintings will repay inspection.

Beside the church is a *Children's Hospital*, founded by Frau von Oppenheim. — The handsome *Severins-Thor* (Pl. A, 4) once belonged to the mediæval fortifications which have been removed since the extension of the town in 1881. Hence to the Chlodwigs-Platz and the new quarters of the town, see p. 47.

In the Augustiner-Platz (Pl. D, 4), in front of the *Casino*, rises a *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, by *Schaper*, unveiled in 1879.

In the Sternengasse (Pl. D, 4, 3; No. 10, right side) is a handsome house in which *Rubens* is erroneously said to have been born (comp. p. 57). The house bears an inscription and a relief above the door in memory of the illustrious master; and on the opposite side is an inscription recording (correctly) that *Marie de Médicis*, widow of Henri IV. of France, died here in exile in 1642. — The house No. 23-25 Sternengasse is that of the well-known patron of art, *Eberhard Jabach*, who died in 1636.

Following the Sternengasse, we next reach the church of **St. Peter** (Pl. D, 3), of the 16th century, successfully restored in 1890-92.

Over the High Altar is the *Crucifixion of St. Peter, by *Rubens*, recovered from Paris in 1814. This fine picture, one of the most vigorous works of the master, but repellent owing to its startling fidelity to nature, was painted by order of the Jabach family in memory of Herr Eberhard Jabach (see above). It is shown by the sexton for the somewhat exorbitant fee of 1½ *M*. Behind the altar reposes Johann Rubens, the father of the painter (see p. 57). — A late-Gothic carved altar (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross), with fine pictures on the wings, is exhibited for an additional fee of 75 pf. — The brazen font, surmounted by an equestrian figure, dates from 1569. Beautiful stained-glass windows of 1520.

The adjoining church of **St. Cæcilia** (Pl. D, 3), a very ancient building, was restored as early as 930-41, and again in the 12th century, on which occasion parts of the edifice of the 10th century appear to have been retained. It contains a curious crypt, which is wrongly described as a remnant of the oldest episcopal church built by St. Maternus. Good relief above the arch of the door.

Opposite is the *Wolkenburg*, resembling the Gürzenich, the meeting-place of the *Männer-Gesangverein* (p. 25).

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious **Hospital** (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1846. It may be inspected in the afternoon; visitors, on entering their names in a book, usually contribute to the funds (small fee to the attendant).

In the N.W. angle of the Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3), a square planted with trees (military parade at noon), the largest in the old town, rises the ***Apostles' Church** (Pl. E, 2, 3), a remarkably handsome basilica with aisles and double transept. Over the E. point of intersection rises a dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. intersection a square tower. The picturesque choir and the arms of the E. transept end in very spacious rounded apses,

adorned with two series of niches and a miniature gallery above them. The church, begun about the year 1200, on the site of an older structure of the 11th cent., which had been burned down, was completed about the middle of the 13th cent. and has just been restored.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskirchen, wife of the knight Mengis von Adocht, was attacked by the malady, and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the Apostles' Church. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish gravedigger in his attempts to abstract her ring, she returned to the house of her husband, who imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his departed spouse should return *in propriâ personâ*. Scarcely had the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. The lady recovered, and lived for many years afterwards. Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story of the house with the tower on the N. side of the Neumarkt (No. 10), are said to have been placed there in commemoration of the miraculous event, but they more probably formed part of the armorial bearings of Nicasius von Haquenay, who built the house.

The *Mauritiuskirche* (Pl. D, 2, 3), in the Mauritius-Steinweg, built by *Vincent Statz* in 1861-65, is a Gothic edifice, with a tower 230 ft. high; the interior contains a 'Pietà' by *Hoffmann*. — To the W. of it the Arndt-Strasse leads to the *Gewerbe-Schule*, or industrial school, behind which is the *Turnhalle* (gymnastic hall).

The Church of **St. Pantaleon** (Pl. C, 3; now a military church, and also used by the Old Catholics) was constructed on the site of an older building in 964-980. The materials for this purpose are said to have been taken by *Archbishop Bruno* (d. 965), brother of Emperor Otho the Great, from the remains of Constantine's bridge (p. 27). The present building, recently restored, dates from the 12-13th cent., and partly also from the 16th; but the substructure of the towers, with its two-storied additions, seems to belong entirely to the 10th cent. The towers were rebuilt in 1891. Archbishop Bruno and the Empress Theophano (d. 999) are buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural paintings in a side chapel.

On the way from the Apostles' Church to St. Gereon's we pass the *Roman Tower* (Pl. F, 3), mentioned at p. 39.

The Church of ***St. Gereon** (Pl. F, 3), dedicated to the 318 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captain Gereon, who, according to the legend, perished here in 286 during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, is an edifice of very peculiar style. The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the Gothic style, with a quadrangular vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, traces of the undoubted Roman origin of which are still extant, is said to have been erected by the *Empress Helena*, mother of Constantine the Great. *Archbishop Anno* (d. 1075) added the choir with its two square towers, and the spacious crypt. In 1219-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into the present decagonal nave, 153 ft. in height, 20 yds. in length, and 18 in breadth, covered

with groined vaulting, the eight shorter sides are adjoined by large round niches. Other alterations took place in the 14th and 15th cent., to which period belongs the vaulting of the choir and of the vestibule. The disfiguring additions of the 17th and 18th cent. have recently been removed. The sacristan, who is generally to be found in the church (visitors knock), lives at the Gereonsdriesch 17, a 'Platz' planted with trees (1-2 pers. 1 *M*; for more, 50 pf. each).

The Vestibule contains tombstones from the old cloisters (p. xxv) and Roman inscriptions

The *Interior, recently embellished with paintings by *Söbbels* after Essenwein's designs, presents an imposing appearance. In small chapels in the recesses of the nave, above which runs a gallery borne by small columns, are seen the stone sarcophagi of the martyrs, half built into the walls. Their skulls are arranged under gilded arabesques along the sides of the *Choir*, to which nineteen steps ascend. The handsome carved choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The E. end of the choir is reached by seven steps more. — The *Sacristy*, in the purest Gothic style, dating from 1316, containing fine Gothic stained glass, and the octagonal *Baptistery*, with mural paintings of the 14th cent., are also worthy of note.

The Crypt below the choir, with its three aisles borne by eighteen columns, dating principally, as already mentioned, from the 11th cent., contains an interesting specimen of the art of that period: *viz.* a **Mosaic Pavement*, the sections of which represent scenes from the lives of David and Samson (not Joshua and Joseph as sometimes described), and the signs of the Zodiac. It was, perhaps, executed by Italian workmen, as similar scenes are very common in Italian churches. The fragments, which had got into disorder, were successfully restored and supplemented by the painter Avenarius in 1869-71.

About a hundred paces to the E. of the church, in the Gereons-Strasse, which is planted with trees, is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. F, 3), in front of which rises a *Column of the Virgin*, designed by V. Statz, and erected in 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

St. Ursula (Pl. G, 4) occupies the site of a church of the 4th cent., but has been much altered. Gothic portal. The Gothic choir has been restored in its original shape.

The N. aisle, near the choir contains a monument, by *Johann Lenz*, erected in 1658 to *St. Ursula*, an English princess, who, according to the legend, when on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The figure is in alabaster, with a dove at the feet. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. The legend is also il-

lustrated by a series of old paintings, frequently retouched, on the wall beginning to the right of the entrance. Ten old pictures of the Apostles, to the left of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ, by the pillar to the left, is a well-executed old Gothic sculpture, representing the bearing of the Cross. The sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the Franconian major-domo's is also worth inspection. — The GOLDENE KAMMER, or treasury (admission 1½ *M*, for 1-3 persons) contains the fine late-Romanesque *Reliquary of St. Ursula*, several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, and a carved rock-crystal chessman of the Carlovingian period.

St. Andreas (Pl. F, 4), with Romanesque nave of 1220 and a raised Gothic choir of 1414, contains a fine brass-gilt late-Gothic reliquary (the 'Reliquary of the Maccabees'), with reliefs, in which the remains of Albertus Magnus (d. 1280) repose since 1859.

The **Jesuits' Church** (Pl. F, 4), erected in 1618-29, is a striking example of the Renaissance style, partaking of a Gothic character, peculiar to this order. The pulpit and high-altar are overladen with decoration. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

On the Rhine, near the N. end of the old town, is the church of **St. Cunibert** (Pl. G, 5), an excellent example of the transition style, consecrated by Archbp. Conrad in 1247, the year before he laid the foundation of the cathedral, and lately restored. It is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers. The principal tower, over the W. transept, fell in 1830, but has also been restored.

The INTERIOR contains fine * *Stained Glass* (in the choir) of the 13th century, remains of good Romanesque mural paintings (restored by *Söbbels*), pictures of the school of Meister Wilhelm, and sculptures of the 14th and 16th centuries (relief of the Crucifixion). The choir has lately been decorated with encaustic *Mural Paintings by *Welter*. Fine modern organ.

The new quarters of the city, which have sprung up since 1881 (comp. p. 27), are best visited from the Chlodwigs-Platz, to the S., outside the Severins-Thor (Pl. A, 4; p. 44), which may be reached by tramway from the Cathedral (p. 25). The most striking feature in the new town is the wide and handsome ***Ring-Strasse,** or series of boulevards, 3½ M. long, which completely encircles the old town, and occupies the site of the old fortifications, purchased by the corporation for 590,000*l*. Many of the streets have been widened and laid out with flower-beds and trees, fragments of the old city wall and three of the mediæval gates are still extant, while the modern buildings are in many cases ambitious and striking edifices, so that a walk or drive in this neighbourhood is of considerable interest. Near the S. end of the Ring-Strasse, on the Rhine, stands the *Bayenthurm* (Pl. B, 5), a square pinnacled tower of the 13-14th cent., rising conspicuously in the sight of those arriving by steamboat.

From the Chlodwigs-Platz, we follow the Carolinger-Ring to the *Sachsen-Ring* (Pl. B. 4, 3), both sides of which are occupied by private villas. In the middle, to the right, is the *Ulrepforte*, a mediæval town-gate, now connected with a Café-Restaurant (p. 24).

Farther on, on the outside of a fragment of the old city wall still extant, is the *Ulre Monument*, with an allegorical relief of the 14th cent., in memory of the victory of the citizens commanded by the Overstolzen (p. 43) over 500 soldiers of Archbishop Engelbert, who had stolen into the town, on 15th Oct. 1267. Several streets issuing from the Sachsen-Riug to the S. W. lead to the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, 2, 3; p. 25), with pleasure-grounds, boating-lake and a Restaurant.

The *Salier-Ring* (Pl. B, C, 2), with the *Technical College*, leads to the Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2), a square adorned with gardens and a fountain. In the *Hohenstaufen-Ring* (Pl. D, C, 2) are the handsome *Hohenstaufen Baths* (p. 25). The short Habsburger Ring leads to the Rudolphs-Platz (P. E, 2), on the W. side of which is the *Panorama* (p. 25). On the S. side is the second of the mediæval town-gates still extant in the Ringstrasse, the **Hahnenthor** (Pl. E, 2), which has been restored and fitted up as a *Mediæval Museum* of the City of Cologne (adm. on Wed., Sun., and holidays 11-1, free; on other days 10-4 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.

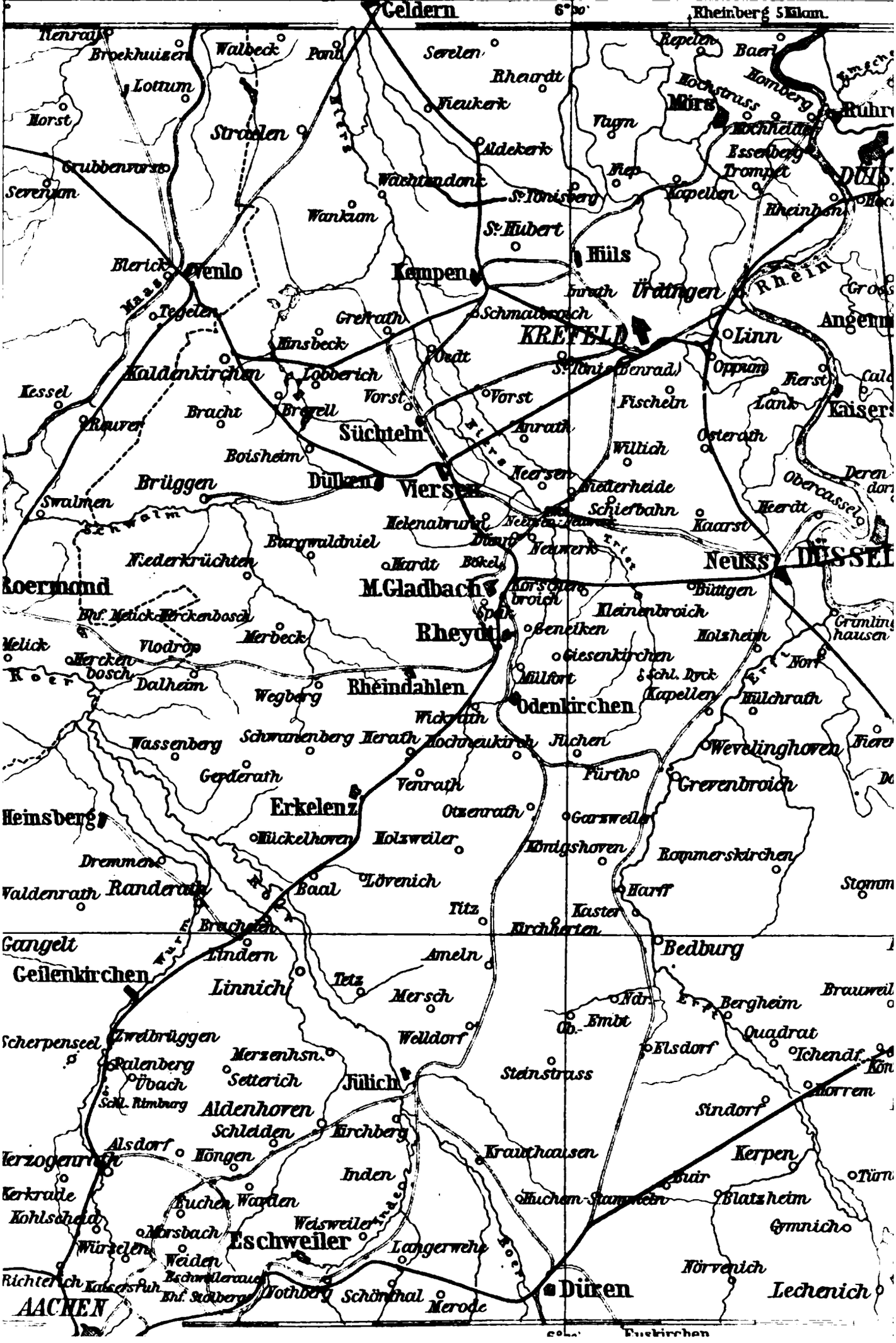
Staircase and Ground-Floor: Weapons and armour. — First Floor: Views of old buildings of Cologne, town-plans of various periods, portraits etc. Architectural models. — Second Floor: Ancient banners, arms, and standards; headman's swords; Cologne stamps, dies and coins; weights and measures. Collection of mediæval pottery and glass.

From the *Hohenzollern-Ring* (Pl. E, F, 2), the Venloer Strasse leards to the left to the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 25) and the new *West Station* (Pl. F, 1). In the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring* (Pl. F, 2) a monument is to be erected to Emperor William I. In the *Hansa-Ring* (Pl. G, 3, 4), on the right, a large fragment of the old town-walls has been preserved, with gardens in front of it. Farther on, the Hansa-Ring is crossed by the iron arches of the railway.

The *Eigelstein-Thor* (Pl. G, 4), the N. fortified tower of the mediæval entrenchments, has been restored and is to be fitted up for natural history and physical collections. The Ring-Strasse is terminated by the *Deutsche Ring* (Pl. H, 4), where building is now going on.

Issuing by the Eigelstein-Thor and then turning to the right, or passing the church of St. Cunibert (p. 47), we reach the ***Zoological Garden** (admission, see p. 25; *Restaurant), which lies to the N. of the town, about $1^1/_4$ M. from the Central Station. [It may also be reached by tramway (p. 26), or by steamboat (p. 25).] Grounds well laid out, fine collection of animals (Director, *Dr. Wunderlich*). — Adjacent is the **Botanical Garden** of the **'Flora Co.'** (adm., see p. 25; *Restaurant), with a handsome conservatory (magnificent collection of variegated leaved plants) and an *Aquarium* (Director, *Herr E. Finken*). The belvedere commands a good survey of Cologne and the Seven Mts. — The belvedere of the *Restaurant Lefèvre*, between the Zoological and Flora gardens, is another good point of view. *Kurfürsten-Garten*, see p. 25.

The extensive **Cemetery**, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, $1/_2$ M. from the Hahnen-Thor (Pl. E, 2; tramway see p. 25; cab for 1-4 pers. 2 *M*), contains several fine monuments, including those of Prof. Wallraf and Herr Richartz


Geldern
6°30'
Rheinberg 5 Kilom.
Venray
Broekhuizen
Walbeck
Pont
Serelen
Repelen
Baerl
Lottum
Rheurdt
Homberg
Horst
Straelen
Meurs
Mörs
Ruhr
Vagn
Grubbenvorst
Aldekerk
Essenberg
Trompet
DUIS
Wachtendonk
Kapellen
Rheinhsn
Wankum
St. Hubert
Hüls
Blerick
Venlo
Kempen
Maas
Tegelen
Grefrath
Schmalbroich
Uerdingen
Rhein
Angern
Hinsbeck
KREFELD
Linn
Oedt
Oppum
Kaldenkirchen
Lobberich
Vorst
Fischeln
Kessel
Bracht
Brüggen
Süchteln
Anrath
Osterath
Boisheim
Willich
Brüggen
Dülken
Viersen
Neersen
Niederheide
Obercassel
Swalmen
Schierbahn
Heerdt
Helenabrunn
Kaarst
Burgwaldniel
Neuwerk
Niederkrüchten
Hardt
Bökel
Neuss
DÜSSEL
Roermond
M.Gladbach
Bettgen
Kleinenbroich
Rheydt
Genelken
Molzheim
Merbeck
Giesenkirchen
Vlodrop
Millfort
Schl. Dyck
Dalheim
Wegberg
Rheindahlen
Kapellen
Odenkirchen
Hülchrath
Wickrath
Wassenberg
Schwanenberg
Herath
Hochneukirch
Fuchen
Wevelinghoven
Gerderath
Venrath
Fürth
Grevenbroich
Erkelenz
Heinsberg
Otzenrath
Garzweiler
Hückelhoven
Holzweiler
Königshoven
Dremmen
Rommerskirchen
Lövenich
Randerath
Baal
Harff
Titz
Kaster
Brachelen
Kirchherten
Gangelt
Bedburg
Lindern
Ameln
Geilenkirchen
Tetz
Linnich
Mersch
Bergheim
Ndr. Embt
Welldorf
Quadrat
Elsdorf
Zweibrüggen
Merzenhsn.
Palenberg
Setterich
Jülich
Steinstrass
Sindorf
Aldenhoven
Schleiden
Kirchberg
Alsdorf
Herzogenrath
Höngen
Krauthausen
Kerpen
Inden
Kerkrade
Kohlscheid
Eschweiler
Langerwehe
Blatzheim
Gymnich
Weisweiler
Merzbach
Würselen
Weiden
Nörvenich
Richterich
Kaiserhuh
Rothberg
Schönthal
Merode
Düren
Lechenich
AACHEN
Fusskirchen

(p. 35), memorial monuments of the wars of 1866 and 1870-1871, and a monument to the memory of French prisoners who died here. — About 3 M. to the W. of Cologne, at the village of *Weiden*, is an interesting vaulted Roman tomb, with a sarcophagus, niches, and busts.

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies **Deutz** (hotels, see p. 24; railway-station, see p. 24), the tête-de-pont of Cologne, and the Roman *Castellum Divitense*. It existed as a fortress down to 1114, after which it was repeatedly destroyed, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified by the Prussians in connection with Cologne. The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. E, 6) contains the altar-tomb of St. Heribert, of the year 1147. The Protestant *Johanniskirche* (Pl. E, 6) was consecrated in 1861.

4. From Cologne to Neuss *(Düsseldorf)*, Crefeld, and Cleve.

74½ M. Railway to *Cleve* in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 60, 7.20, 4.80); to *Düsseldorf* in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 70, 2.80, 1.90).

Cologne, see R. 3. — 2 M. *Nippes*; 5 M. *Longerich*.

9½ M. *Worringen*, the *Buruncum* of the Romans, and one of their cavalry-stations. In a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanters under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of Cologne and the Duke of Guelders on the other, the struggle between the burghers and their archbishop was decided in favour of the former.

13 M. *Dormagen*, the Roman *Durnomagus*. About 2½ M. to the E., on the Rhine, lies *Zons*, the Roman *Sontium*, a small town with numerous towers, which once belonged to Cologne. The Premonstratensian abbey of *Knechtsteden*, with a beautiful Romanesque church begun in 1138, restored after the fire of 1867, is situated 3 M. to the W.

18¾ M. *Norf*. To the right, farther on, is seen the railway-bridge of the Neuss and Düsseldorf line in the distance (p. 53).

22½ M. **Neuss** *(Rheinischer Hof)*, often mentioned as a Roman fortress in the annals of the Batavian war, under the name *Novesium*, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. Pop. 22,600. In 1474 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy for forty-eight weeks, and in 1586 it was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. It once lay on the Rhine, from which it is now 1½ M. distant. The **Quirinuskirche*, an interesting building in the transition-style, begun in 1209 by the master Wolbero, is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with towers over the transept and over the W. side, which externally forms a second transept. Above the aisles run galleries, and some of the windows are peculiarly shaped. The niches of the W. portal are filled with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul by Bayerle of Düsseldorf. The E. tower, which

was re-erected after its destruction by lightning in 1741, is crowned with a *Statue of St. Quirinus*, who was probably a Roman soldier. The *Rathhaus* contains a considerable collection of *Roman Antiquities*; the large hall is adorned with a series of historical paintings by Janssen. The *Railway Station*, in the Renaissance style, has also a handsome interior.

From Neuss to *Aix-la-Chapelle* and *Düsseldorf*, see R. 5; to *Neersen-Neuwerk* and *Rheydt*, see p. 53; to *Düren*, see p. 15.

A branch-line leads from Neuss by *Heerdt* to *Obercassel*, on the Rhine, opposite Düsseldorf, and connected with it by a bridge-of-boats. *Düsseldorf*, see p. 18.

28 M. *Osterath*. — 32½ M. *Oppum*, the junction for the line to *Uerdingen* (*Ruhrort*, *Duisburg*; p. 54).

34 M. **Crefeld.** — **Hotels.** WILDER MANN, an old-established house, Hoch-Strasse; *BELTZ, at the corner of Rhein-Str. and Friedrichs-Str., R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; HERFS, Ostwall, a commercial house; *CREFELDER HOF, Hochstrasse; *CENTRAL HOTEL, at the corner of the Hoch-Str. and Südwall; GRÜNER WALD, Hoch-Str.; GERMANIA, at the station, unpretending. — **Restaurants.** *Liese's*, Südwall; *Brüren's*, *Heiligers'*, Rhein-Str.; *Enzler's*, Kœnigs-Str. — WINE at *Zahner's*, Wilhelm-Str., and *Söntgen's*, Ostwall. — PLEASURE RESORTS: *Stadthalle*, with concert-room and garden; *Thiergarten*, with garden (military concerts).

Crefeld, with 105,000 inhab. (13,000 in 1830; ¼ Protestant), the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, is first mentioned by name in a document of 1166 and obtained municipal privileges in 1373. On the extinction of the Counts of Moers in 1600 it came into the hands of the Princes of Nassau and Orange, and in 1702 fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia. The manufactories of Crefeld and its environs at present employ about 30,000 looms and produce fabrics of an annual value of about 5,000,000*l.*, vying in excellence with those of Lyons, and largely exported to England and America. The *Royal Textile Academy* contains an interesting *Textile Museum* (open Sun., Frid., and Sat. 10-1), and the rooms are decorated with frescoes by Baur referring to the silk-industry. In the *Rathhaus* are good frescoes (the battle of Arminius) by Janssen of Düsseldorf. Memorial of the Franco-German war of 1870-1871, by Walger. There are also monuments in honour of Cornelius de Greiff, the philanthropist, and C. Wilhelm, composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein'. The permanent exhibition of pictures and the art-industrial collection of the *Museums-Verein* deserve a visit.

Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Ruhrort (R. 6), and of local lines to *Viersen*, *Süchteln*, etc. Steam-tramways to *Uerdingen* (p. 54), *Hüls*, *Fischeln*, etc.

41 M. **Kempen** *(Herriger)*, an ancient and formerly fortified town with 5900 inhabitants. The *Stiftskirche*, a Gothic edifice with a Romanesque tower, contains some fine sedilia (carved by Joh. Gruter in 1486) and choir-stalls (1493). The *Castle*, with its three towers, which now contains the gymnasium, was built in 1380-84 by Friedrich III. of Saarwerden, Archbishop of Cologne. A *Chapel*

not far from the town is said to have been built by Charlemagne in 803. Kempen is the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis (b. 1380; d. 1471 at Zwolle). Branch-line (14 M.) to *Venlo* (p. 18). — The fertile district now assumes a Dutch character. 46 M. *Aldekerk*; 48½ M. *Nieukerk*.

53 M. **Geldern** (**Hôtel Holtzem*), with 5600 inhab., once the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713. Our line here intersects the railway from Holland (*Venlo, Straelen*) to *Bremen* and *Hamburg*. The train crosses the *Niers*. 58½ M. *Kevelaer* (frequented by pilgrims); 62 M. *Weeze*.

66½ M. **Goch**, an important place in the middle ages, also a station on the line from Boxtel to Wesel, traversed by the express trains from Berlin to Flushing (Berlin to London in 24 hrs.).

From Goch to Wesel, 24½ M., railway in ½-1 hr. (fares 3 *M*, 2 *M*). — 5 M. *Preussisch-Uedem*.

12½ M. **Xanten** (*Hövelmann's Hotel*), a town of great antiquity, with 3700 inhab., the *Castra Vetera* of the Romans, founded by Augustus after the defeat of Lollius (B.C. 18), whose camp was situated on the Fürstenberg, near *Birten*, ½ M. to the S. The 'Nibelungenlied' mentions Xanten as the birthplace of Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 84). The **Collegiate Church of St. Victor*, erected in 1213-1522, is a gem of Gothic architecture, and is adorned with paintings by J. v. Calcar, De Bruyn, and other artists. The choir, separated from the nave by an elegant brazen screen, is worthy of notice. The cloisters contain some interesting tombstones.

Beyond (18½ M.) *Büderich*, also a station on the Wesel and Venlo line (p. 18), the train crosses the Rhine, and reaches (24½ M.) *Wesel* (p. 17).

69 M. *Pfalzdorf*, a large village near the *Reichswald* (the largest forest on the Rhine), with 2500 inhab., founded by emigrants from the Palatinate (Pfalz) in 1741.

74½ M. **Cleve.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Stirum & Badhaus, pens. with R. 50 *M* weekly; *Hôtel Robbers, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. with R. 6-8 *M*, both with gardens, to the W. of the town, in the Thiergarten; *Maywald (D. 3, pens. 7 *M*), *Prinzenhof (see below; pens. 7 *M*), with whey-cure, both on an eminence to the S.E. of the town, with gardens; *Hôtel Loock, opposite the post-office; *Hôtel Holtzem, near the palace. — Beer: *Deutscher Kaiser; Caspari*. — See *Map, p. 49*.

Visitors' Tax, for a stay of more than a week, 5 *M*; two pers. 8 *M*; each additional member of a family 1 *M*.

Cleve, Dutch *Kleef* (pop. 10,400), once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on the slope of a wooded hill, which at an early period formed the bank of the Rhine, and is much frequented by Dutch families in summer. The chalybeate spring is an additional attraction.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the *Palace* of the former dukes, generally called the *Schwanenburg* (in the courtyard a *Roman Altar* found in the neighbourhood), with the lofty **Schwanenthurm* (fine view), erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of an ancient tower supposed to have been built by Cæsar. The Schwanenburg is now used as a law-court and prison. The legend of the 'Knight of the Swan', so widely known from Wagner's opera of 'Lohengrin', is localised at Cleve, where an appropriate monument has been erected in the Kleine Markt. A *Statue of the*

Elector John Sigismund (d. 1619) by Bayerle, erected near the palace in 1859, is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609. The *Rathhaus* contains a few antiquities.

The Gothic *Stiftskirche*, an imposing brick edifice, erected in 1345, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve, the finest those of Adolph VI. (d. 1394) and Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425).

To the S.E. of the town lies the *Prinzenhof*, erected in 1663 by Maurice of Orange, Governor of Cleve (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), and now a hotel and pension. To the S. extends a range of hills, on which lies '*Berg und Thal*' (*Restaurant), with the grave of Prince Maurice (d. 1679). Towards the W. lie the hills known as the *Thiergarten*, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds, which adjoin the road and railway to Nymwegen. — The *Clever-Berg* (295 ft.), to the S. of the Thiergarten, commands one of the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. In the foreground lies Cleve, and farther off the villages of Qualburg, Bedburg, Schloss Moyland, and the towns of Calcar, Xanten, Wesel, Rees, Emmerich, etc.

Near Cleve once stood the Roman castrum of *Colonia Trajana*, founded by Emp. Trajan.

Beyond Cleve the Rhenish Railway pursues its N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam-ferry near stat. *Elten*, and at stat. *Zevenaar* unites with the Dutch line to Amsterdam and Rotterdam (R. 2); see also *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

To *Nymwegen* by railway viâ *Groesbeck* and *Cranenburg* in 40 min.; comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

From Cleve diligence once daily in 1¼ hr. to (8 M.) **Calcar**, the Gothic church of which, of the 14th cent., contains a remarkably fine altarpiece by Johann of Calcar, and below it some admirably-carved woodwork. Calcar was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach, a handsome monument of whom, by Bayerle, adorns the market-place.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf.

Comp. Map, p. 49.

49 M. Railway to Düsseldorf in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ, 5.30, 3.80; express 8 ℳ 80, 6.50, 4.60).

This railway has two stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the *Marschier-Thor*, the other at the *Templerbend* (comp. p. 3). At (3½ M.) *Richterich* the *Maastricht Line* diverges to the left. The tall chimneys near (5½ M.) *Kohlscheidt* belong to coal-mines. About 1½ M. from Kohlscheidt rises the picturesque ruin of *Wilhelmstein*. train now descends into the pleasing and partly wooded valley of The the *Wurm*.

At (8 M.) **Herzogenrath** *(Ritzerfeld; Schaps)*, French *Rolduc*, a small town with an ancient castle, the buildings of the suppressed *Abbey of Klosterrath* (now a school) look down from a height on the left. The church was consecrated in 1209, and its crypt in 1108.

On the left, near (12½ M.) *Palenberg*, rise the châteaux of *Rimburg* and *Zweibrüggen*, and at (15½ M.) *Geilenkirchen* that of

Trips. The train then traverses the undulating Duchy of Jülich, and between (20 M.) *Lindern* and (24½ M.) *Baal* crosses the valley of the *Roer* (p. 14). — 27½ M. **Erkelenz** *(Adler)*, an old town with 4200 inhab. and the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674. The handsome church of the 14th cent. has a new iron spire 270 ft. high. — 33 M. *Wickrath*, with a government stud.

35½ M. **Rheydt** *(Jöbges; Krüsemann)*, with 26,800 inhabitants, is the junction of the Gladbach-Roermond-Antwerp line (see below) and of the Left-Rhenish line to *Gladbach*, *Neersen-Neuwerk*, and *Neuss* (p. 50; 17 M. in 1¼ hr.).

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated **Schloss Dyck**, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, with beautiful grounds, and a garden which boasts of the most complete collection of cacti in Europe. (Good inn, opposite the gate of the château.) — *Schloss Liedberg*, 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect.

38 M. **Gladbach** (**Herfs*, R. & B. 3 *M*, D. with wine 2¾ *M*; *Kothen*; **Europæischer* **Hof*, nearer the station, D. 1½ *M*), is an important manufacturing town of 49,626 inhab., and one of the centres of the Rhenish cotton, woollen, iron, and enginemaking industries. To distinguish it from another place of the same name (p. 23) it is termed *München-Gladbach*, the epithet München (*i. e.* 'Mönchen' or monks) being derived from a Benedictine abbey, founded in 793 and suppressed in 1802, to which the town owes its origin. Admission to any of the numerous factories or dye-works is usually granted by the owner on application. The imposing brick edifice to the right of the Bergisch-Märkisch station is a spinning and weaving factory. Several important insurance societies have their headquarters here. The early-Gothic choir of the *Münsterkirche*, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., is supposed to have been built by Meister Gerard (p. 29); the Romanesque crypt and the basemenf of the tower are of the 11th cent. The treasury contains a fine late-Gothic portable altar and other interesting objects. The terrace of the *Erholung Club* (introduction by a member necessary), situated in a shady park, and the old *Abbey* afford commanding views of the Gladbach manufacturing district, which includes the towns of Gladbach, Rheydt, Viersen, Odenkirchen, Dülken, and Süchteln, and presents a scene of greatindustrial activity.

Gladbach is the junction of the *Crefeld* and *Hochfeld-Duisburg* line (see R. 6). Gladbach is also on the Rheydt & Neuss Railway (Left Rhenish Line, see above), with two stations, *Gladbach-Bökel* and *Gladbach-Speik*.

From Gladbach to Antwerp, 99 M., railway in 4 hours, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The line now turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partly-wooded tract, and leads to (41 M.) *Korschenbroich*, (43 M.) *Kleinenbroich*, and (43½ M.) **Neuss** (p. 49), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Düsseldorf, Cologne-Crefeld, and Düren-Neuss lines. Soon after leaving the station, the train crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge (to the left fine view of Düsseldorf). 47½ M. *Düsseldorf-Bilk*; 49 M. *Düsseldorf*, Central Station (p. 18).

6. From Gladbach to Crefeld, Ruhrort, and Essen.

Comp. Map, p. 49.

42 M. Railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 70 pf.).

München-Gladbach, see p. 53. — 3 M. *Helenabrunn.* — 5½ M. **Viersen** (**Gansen; *Dahlhausen; Kemper*), a town with 22,200 inhab. and extensive manufactories of silks, plush, and velvet ribbons. The Gothic parish-church dates from the 13th century. The *Hohenbusch*, with a park, commands an extensive view.

A line diverges hence to *Venlo*, the junction of the Dutch railways to *Flushing* and *Rotterdam*, to the W., and to the S. to *Maastricht*. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Viersen is also connected by a short branch-line with *Neersen-Neuwerk* on the Rheydt-Neuss railway (see R. 5).

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, begun by Napoleon, but never completed, and the river *Niers*, and then traverses some drained marshland. 9 M. *Anrath;* 14 M. *Crefeld* (p. 50).

18½ M. **Uerdingen** (**Kellner*), a commercial town on the Rhine (4600 inhab.), with several extensive liqueur and sugar manufactories, is the junction of the line to *Hochfeld-Duisburg* and *Mülheim*.

From Crefeld to Mülheim viâ Hochfeld, 17½ M. in 1 hr. 6 min. — Stations: *Oppum* (junction for *Neuss*, p. 50); *Linn;* 4½ M. *Uerdingen* (see above). The line crosses the rhine at (8 M.) *Rheinhausen* by a bridge, 1040 yds. long, spanning the river in four handsome arches. 10½ M. *Hochfeld;* 12½ M. *Duisburg* (p. 18); 16 M. *Styrum;* 17½ M. *Mülheim* (p. 55).

23 M. *Trompet.* — 26 M. **Homberg**, whence travellers are conveyed by steamboat in 8 min. to *Ruhrort*, is the junction of a branch to *Mörs*.

27 M. **Ruhrort** (**Cleve Hotel; Preussischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof*), with 11,000 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the *Ruhr*, and is one of the most important trading towns in the district. Its extensive harbour, 4 M. in length, is connected by branch-lines with the main railways. The export of coals from Ruhrort amounts to about 1½ million tons annually, for the transport of which it possesses a number of powerful tug-steamers and 400 barges, some of them upwards of 500 tons burden. Half of the coal exported goes to the towns on the Upper Rhine, and as far as Strassburg, and the other half to Holland. The *Quays* of Ruhrort are of considerable extent. A granite obelisk on the quay is to the memory of *Ludwig von Vincke* (d. 1844), the president of the province, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are the blast and puddling-furnaces of the *Phoenix Co.* — Branch-lines to (5½ M.) *Oberhausen* and (7 M.) *Sterkrade* (p. 18).

29 M. *Meiderich*, a place with 20,400 inhab. and important ironworks. 32½ M. *Styrum*.

35 M. **Mülheim an der Ruhr** (*Hôtel Im Zulast; Retze*), a prettily situated town with 27,900 inhab. — 35½ M. *Mülheim-Ruhr*, the second station of Mülheim. 41 M. *Altendorf*.

42 M. *Essen*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

7. From Cologne to Elberfeld and Hagen.

Comp. Map, p. 49.

43½ M. Railway, express in 1½, ordinary trains in 2¼ hrs.; fares 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 60, or 4 ℳ 50, 3.30, 2.20.

Cologne, see p. 24. The quick trains start from the central station; slow trains also from the Right-Rhenish station at *Deutz*, on the right bank of the Rhine (see p. 24).

2 M. *Mülheim am Rhein*, see p. 23; 7 M. *Schlebusch*; 9½ M. *Opladen* (junction for *Lennep*, 17½ M.); 12½ M. *Leichlingen*; 16 M. *Ohligs-Wald* [branch-line in ¼ hr. to *Solingen* (Bairischer Hof), an important manufacturing place]; 20 M. *Haan*, the junction of the Düsseldorf-Elberfeld line (p. 56); 23 M. *Vohwinkel*, the junction of the line to *Steele*, an important coal-railway; 25 M. *Sonnborn*. The train crosses the *Wupper*.

25½ M. *Elberfeld-Zoological Garden*, 26½ M. *Elberfeld-Steinbeck*, 27 M. **Elberfeld**, 28 M. *Unter-Barmen*, and 29½ M. **Barmen**, now together form a single large manufacturing town, which fills the bottom and extends up the sides of the valley, and is intersected by the railway, the highroad with a tramway-line, and the Wupper.

Hotels in Elberfeld. *Weidenhof (Pl. a; F, 4), R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; Victoria (Pl. d; F, 4); Post (Pl. e: E, 3), R., L., & A. 2 ℳ, well spoken of; Scharpenack (Pl. c; E, 3); Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f; E, 4); Biermann (see below), Alter Markt; Kaiserhof, opposite the station. — **Hotels in Barmen.** *Vogeler (Pl. a; D, 3); Evangelisches Vereinshaus, near the station; Schützenhaus (Pl. c; D, 3), in the town.

Restaurants at Elberfeld: *Biermann*, Alter Markt; *Willemsen*, König-Str., with a garden; *Zwarg*, Kirch-Str.; *Himmelmann*, Schwanen-Str. (wine). — At Barmen: *Theatre Restaurant*, next door to the Hôtel Vogeler; *Zur Pfalz*.

Consuls of the United States: at Elberfeld, *Ch. Förster Esq.*; at Barmen, *A. G. Studer Esq.*

The sister-towns of *Elberfeld* and *Barmen*, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 246,500 inhab. (Elberfeld, 126,000; Barmen, 120,000), and rank among the richest manufacturing towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. Since the introduction of power-looms the value of the cotton and silk manufactures has risen to upwards of 6½ million *l.* annually. The old parts of the towns are irregular and confined, but the modern portions contain many fine private buildings. The finest part of Elberfeld is the quarter to the S.W., near the *Nützenberg* (Pl. A, 5), a hill with a belvedere commanding an extensive view. The principal public edifices are the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; E, 4); the *Reformirte Kirche* (Pl. 10; C, 4), designed by Zwirner; and the *Landgerichtsgebäude* (Pl. 12; H, 3, 4), or courts of law, with a picture of the Last Judgment by Baur in the principal hall. In the Königsplatz (Pl. D, 4) is a *War Monument* commemorating the campaigns of 1870-71, by Albermann. The *Hardt* (Pl. G, 3), where there are a monument to St. Suitbertus and another war monument,

commands a pleasing view. A finer view is obtained from the *Königshöhe* on the *Kiesberg*, 1½ M. to the S.W. of the town (restaur. and view-tower). At the base of the Kiesberg lies the *Zoological Garden* (railway-station, see p. 55).

In Barmen the chief buildings are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 10; B, 3), designed by Hübsch; the *Missionshaus* (Pl. 22; H, 2, 3), and the *Missionskinderhaus*, containing an interesting collection of curiosities from foreign countries; the *Town Hall;* and the new *Christ Church.* Rack and pinion railway to the *Tœlle Tower* in the upper promenades (*View), near which is the new *Luftkurhaus*, a health resort (pens. with R. 4½-6 *M*; omnibus to the Barmen Forest).

From Elberfeld to Düsseldorf, 17 M. in 1 hr. Stations *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (p. 55), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*,, *Düsseldorf* (p. 18).

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. 30 M. *Barmen-Rittershausen.* It then crosses the Wupper, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between the Franks and Saxons, and now separates the Rhineland from Westphalia. — 34 M. **Schwelm** *(Rosenkranz)*, a town with 13,500 inhabitants. Farther on, the train passes the *Schwelmer Brunnen*, a chalybeate spring, and through several cuttings. — 36½ M. *Milspe.* Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. high. — 38 M. *Gevelsberg*, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are manufactured. At (41 M.) *Haspe* are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

43½ M. **Hagen** (**Hôtel Lünenschloss*, at the station; **Kaiserhof*, **Glitz*), a manufacturing town with 35,400 inhab., and the junction for Dortmund, Cassel (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*), and Siegen.

From Hagen to Siegen, 66 M. in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 *M* 60, 6. 50, 4. 30). This line (the *Ruhr-Siegbahn*), which connects the manufacturing regions of the Lenne and the Sieg with the coal-measures of the Ruhr, runs to the N. for a short distance in the valleys of the *Volme* and the *Ruhr*, and then turns to the S. at the foot of the *Hohen-Syburg*, into the picturesque and populous valley of the *Lenne*, which it follows as far as Altenhundem. 5 M. *Kabel.* On a hill to the right rises a column to the memory of a Prince Bentheim. — 11 M. **Hohenlimburg** (**Bentheimer Hof*, by the bridge; *Post*), a prettily-situated town with 6200 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim, situated on a bold wooded height, and affording a fine view. — 12½ M. *Letmathe* (Hôtel Titz; Restaurant at the station), with 4000 inhab., is the junction for Iserlohn (see p. 57).

19 M. **Altena** *(Klincke*, beyond the bridge; *Quitmann*, in the town) is a very picturesquely situated little town of 11,140 inhab., with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable view. 25 M. *Werdohl;* 30 M. *Plettenberg;* 38 M. *Finnentrop*, whence a branch-line leads by *Attendorn* to the small town of *Olpe* (Deutscher Kaiser), with iron-works, and to *Rothemühle;* 42 M. *Grevenbrück;* 46 M. *Altenhundem* (*Plücker), where the line enters the *Hundem-Thal.* At (53 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1312 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches (60 M.) *Creuzthal*, (63 M.) *Geisweid*, and (65 M.) *Haardt.*

66 M. **Siegen** *(*Goldner Löwe*, R., A., & B. 3 *M*; **Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town, with a population of 18,200 souls, the centre of the

iron manufactures of the district, and of a system of meadow-farming, with a special school for that branch of agriculture. The two castles belonged to the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. The lower castle contains a monument to a Count of Nassau-Siegen, who was a Dutch governor of Brazil and afterwards, in the Brandenburg service, Stadtholder of Cleve (d. 1679; comp. p. 51). At Siegen, on the day of SS. Peter and Paul, 29th June, 1577, was born the eminent painter *Peter Paul Rubens*, whose father Johannes Rubens, the Antwerp bailiff, with his wife Marie Pypeling, was then living here in exile (till 1578).

At *Betzdorf* the line joins the Cologne and Giessen railway, see R. 8.

[From Letmathe to Iserlohn, 3¾ M., branch-line in 10-18 min. (fares 60, 50, 30 pf.). Intermediate station *Dechenhöhle*, see below.

Iserlohn *(Sander; Post)*, an important manufacturing town with 22,100 inhab., the chief products of which are iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The *Stadtkirche* contains a fine winged altar of the 15th century. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The *Alexanderhöhe*, near the station, is a popular resort.

At the **Grüne** (Inn), a valley on the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks termed the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil remains of antediluvian animals. On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly-interesting ***Dechenhöhle** *(Inn)*, a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (cards of admission, 75 pf. each, sold at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill.]

8. From Cologne to Frankfort viâ Giessen.

143 M. Railway from Cologne to *Giessen*, 103½ M. in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 13 ℳ 30, 10 ℳ, 6 ℳ 70); from Giessen to *Frankfort*, 39½ M. in 1¼-3 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 40, 3. 30, 2. 20; express, 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 60).

The train starts from the Right-Rhenish station at *Deutz* (p. 27; express from Cologne), and traverses a flat country at some distance from the Rhine. 2 M. *Kalk*, a thriving industrial suburb of Deutz, is also a station of the Right Rhenish line (p. 73). 6½ M. *Urbach*. The great annual artillery practice of the 8th corps of the Prussian army takes place in June and July on the *Wahner Heide*, an extensive plain, ½ M. to the E. of (8 M.) *Wahn*. Beyond (13 M.) **Troisdorf**, where the Right-Rhenish line diverges (p. 73), the line crosses the *Agger*, on the bank of which to the right is the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, a large iron-foundry.

15½ M. **Siegburg** *(*Stern)*, with 8500 inhab., lies pleasantly on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the Agger and the *Sieg*. Above it rise the buildings of an old Benedictine Abbey, founded by Abp. Anno in 1066 and now a reformatory. Of the abbey-church the crypt alone remains. The *Parish Church*, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., contains several interesting tombs, including that of St. Anno (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, the stern guardian of Emp. Henry IV. Siegburg possesses a large government shot-factory, extensive calico-printing works, and other important industrial establishments. — Branch-line to (18½ M.) *Derschlag*.

Beyond Siegburg (view of the Seven Mountains to the right), the train crosses the *Sieg* for the first time, and ascends the valley of the river over 38 bridges and through 13 tunnels to Betzdorf and

Siegen. — From (20 M.) *Hennef*, branch-lines diverge to *Waldbroel* and to *Buchholz*. The castle of *Allner*, the property of Mr. Cockerill, adjoining the wood to the left, stands at the confluence of the *Broel* and the Sieg. Farther on, to the left, the monastery of *Bödingen*, surrounded by vineyards, and the château of *Attenbach*.

22½ M. *Blankenberg* (*Honrath, with a terrace commanding a beautiful view), formerly an important fortified town, with a ruined castle, is now a popular summer-resort. Tunnel.

Beyond (27½ M.) **Eitorf** *(*Gerlach)* a retrospect is obtained of the monastery of *Merten* on the hill to the right. The wooded hills enclosing the valley now increase in height. Two tunnels are passed through. Near *Windeck*, with the castle of that name on the hill to the left, the railway and high-road pass through a deep cutting. — 31 M. *Herchen*; 36½ M. *Schladern* (Deutsches Haus, well spoken of; Kleven). A new channel has here been constructed for the Sieg, while the old one has been left dry for a distance of 2 M. Tunnel.

41 M. *Au*, the junction for Limburg (p. 199); 44½ M. *Wissen*. A little farther on, on the opposite bank of the Sieg, rises the old château of *Schönstein*, the property of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg. — 47 M. *Niederhövels*.

At (52 M.) **Betzdorf** *(Deutsches Haus*, well spoken of; *Gobrecht)* the line divides: the branch to the left runs to Siegen (in ½ hr., see p. 57 and *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

The line to Wetzlar and Giessen ascends the valley of the *Heller* to (57 M.) *Herdorf*, (59 M.) *Neunkirchen*, and (63 M.) *Burbach*, crosses the watershed between the Heller and the *Dill* near *Würgersdorf*, and threads its way through the *Hickengrund*. 69½ M. *Niederdresselndorf*; 74 M. *Haiger*. The line next enters the Dillthal.

77 M. **Dillenburg** *(Hirsch; Stadt Frankfurt; Schwan)*, a picturesque town of 3900 inhab., with iron mines and a mining school. The *Wilhelmsthurm*, 130 ft. high, was erected in 1872-75 on the site of the ruined castle of Dillenburg, in which *William of Orange*, the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533. The tower contains several relics of the great patriot (adm. 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Wilhelmslinde*, a lime-tree under which William received the Netherlandish ambassadors in 1568.

81½ M. *Herborn* (670 ft.; Metzler), with 3100 inhab., possessed a Protestant university from 1584 till 1817. The old castle is now a seminary. — 85 M. *Sinn*. On a hill to the right the ruin of *Greifenstein*. Beyond (89½ M.) *Ehringshausen* the line enters the valley of the *Lahn*, and unites with the Nassovian Railway (from Lahnstein to Wetzlar, R. 27).

95½ M. **Wetzlar**, see p. 201.

The line now ascends the Lahn, crosses the frontier of Hessen near (100 M.) *Dutenhofen*, and unites with the Main-Weser line at Giessen. The ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen on the left.

103½ M. **Giessen** (**Kuhne*, near the station; *Einhorn; Rappe; Prinz Carl; Rail. Restaurant*; good beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller*), situated on the Lahn, is mainly of modern origin, and contains 20,800 inhabitants. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1607, which is attended by about 600 students.

108½ M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of (114 M.) *Butzbach* rise the considerable ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of its two towers commands an extensive view.

120 M. **Nauheim.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserhof; *Sprengel; Cursaal; Bellevue; Hôtel de l'Europe; Deutscher Hof; Goldener Engel. — Private Apartments at the *Villa Wagner*, *Villa Langsdorf*, etc. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

Restaurants. *Neues Curhaus; Langsdorf; Burk.*

Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than 5 days, 1 pers. 12 ℳ, 2 pers. 18 ℳ, each additional member of a family 3 ℳ.

Cabs. Per drive, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse 80 pf. or 1 ℳ. Per hour: 2 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 40, or 5 ℳ.

Nauheim, a small town of 3000 inhab., pleasantly situated on the N.E. slope of the Taunus Mts., with regular streets, shady avenues, and pleasure-grounds, has of late become a favourite watering-place, visited by 5-6000 guests annually. The warm saline springs, which are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, have been known for centuries, but did not begin to attract visitors until about 1840. Extensive evaporating-houses and salt-pans. The waters of the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°), and the *Kleine Sprudel* (84°) are used for the baths, which are admirably fitted up. The *Curbrunnen*, *Carlsquelle* (somewhat resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline) are drinking-springs. Adjoining the *Trinkhalle*, at the E. end of the town, are several greenhouses. At the foot of the Johannisberg, about ½ M. from the station, is the handsome *Curhaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The train skirts the Gradirhäuser ('evaporating-houses'), crosses a lofty viaduct, and reaches —

122 M. **Friedberg** (**Hôtel Trapp; Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a Hessian district-town with 5360 inhab., once a free imperial town. The Protestant *Liebfrauenkirche* is an interesting Gothic structure, built in 1290-1350, with towers dating from the 15th century. See *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

125 M. *Buchenbrücken*; 127 M. *Nieder-Wöllstadt*. To the right rise the Taunus Mts. 130 M. *Gross-Karben*; 132 M. *Dortelweil*; 134½ M. *Vilbel*, near which the *Nidda* is crossed; 137 M. *Bonames*, station for Homburg (p. 216); 141 M. *Bockenheim*, with a handsome church, large barracks, and an ancient watch-tower.

143 M. **Frankfort**, see p. 202.

9. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz.

Comp. Map, p. 48.

STEAMBOAT (60 M.) in 7-8 hrs. (down 4½-5 hrs.), fares 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 60 pf. (down 4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 20 pf.). *Piers* at Marienburg, Wesseling, Bonn, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Linz, Andernach, and Neuwied; *small-boat* stations at Obercassel, Plittersdorf-Godesberg, Unkel, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, St. Sebastian, etc. — Cabs, etc., at Cologne, see p. 24. — RAILWAY (57 M.) in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (7 ℳ 30, 5.25, 3.70), see R. 10.

In the following routes *r.* and *l.* indicate the position of towns, and other objects, with regard to the traveller ascending the river. The Left Rhenish and Right Rhenish railways, however, are named after the left (W.) and right (E.) banks respectively with regard to the traveller descending the river. — The large white numbers painted on the banks indicate the distance (in Kilomètres) from the point where the Rhine enters German territory (at Bâle).

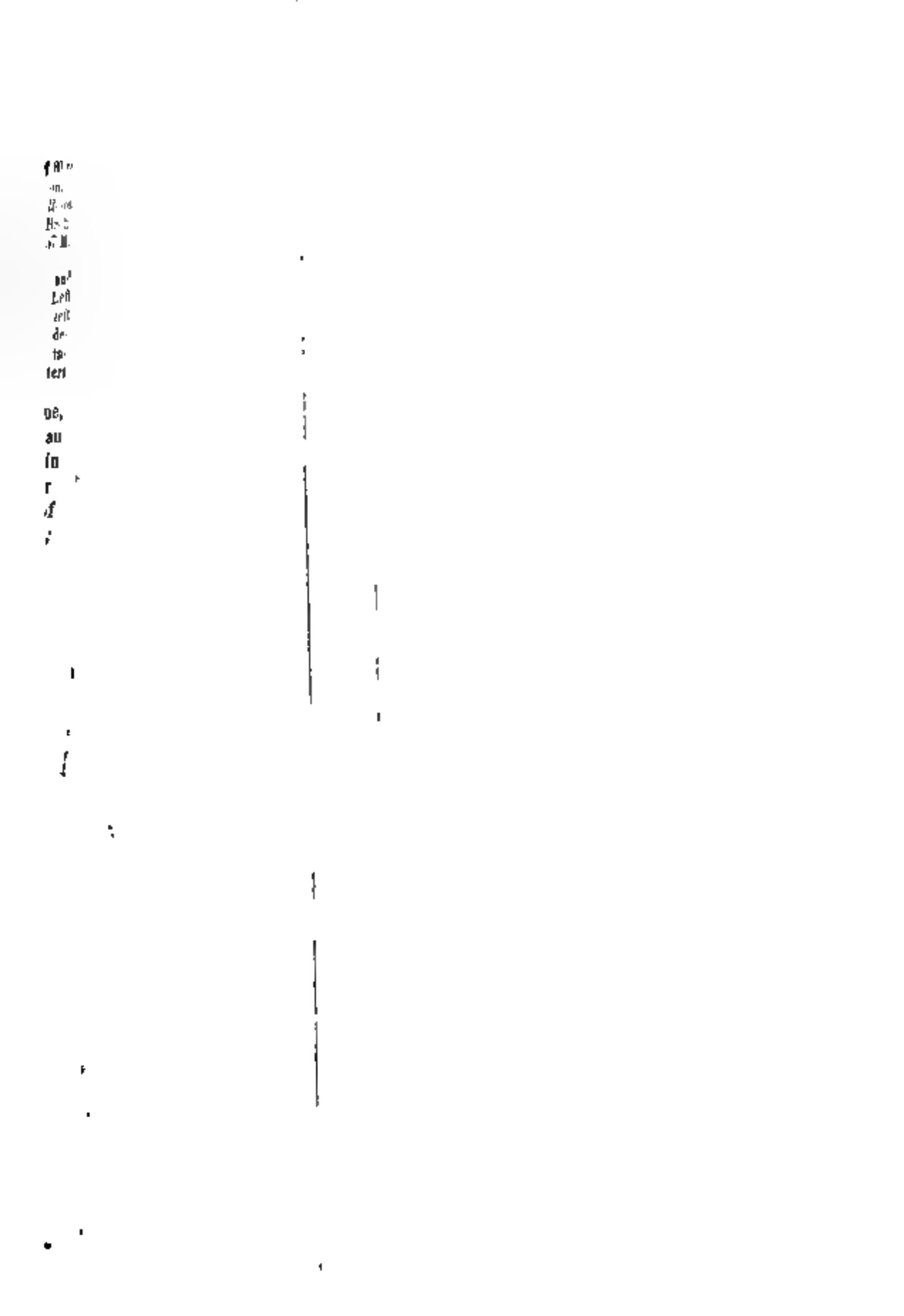
Soon after the steamer has quitted the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers, and lofty bridge, the château of *Bensberg* (p. 23), on an eminence 9 M. to the left, comes in sight. To the right is *Marienburg-Bayenthal* (pier; Hôt.-Restaur. Marienburg, with extensive grounds), a new residential suburb of Cologne (p. 25). Several small-boat stations now follow: l. *Porz*; r. *Sürth*; r. *Wesseling*, with a pier, the station for Brühl (p. 72); l. *Lülsdorf*; r. *Widdig*; l. *Mondorf*. The express steamers pass all these without stopping. Opposite the island of *Graupenwerth*, at the mouth of the Sieg, on the left, lies *Grau-Rheindorf*. On the hillside, farther inland, rises the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *Siegburg* (p. 57).

On the left we soon perceive the church of **Schwarz-Rheindorf**, a curious structure, consisting of two stories, consecrated in 1151 by Archbishop Arnold of Wied, who is buried here. Beneath the dome is an octagonal aperture between the stories, 10 ft. in diameter, so that the inmates of a nunnery, with which the church was in immediate connection, could in the upper story hear the service without being visible to the congregation in the lower story. Interesting mural paintings of the 12th cent. were discovered in the lower church during a restoration (comp. p. XXIX). The exterior is also worthy of inspection, especially the remarkably elegant miniature arcade which runs round the upper part of the church on the E. side.

To the right we next observe the *Jesuitenhof*, and then the *Wichelshof* (p. 77). As the steamboat approaches Bonn, the charms of the scenery of the Rhine gradually begin to present themselves. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long buildings of the University peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give the town a very attractive appearance when viewed from the steamboat.

r. **Bonn**, see p. 76.

After Bonn is quitted we enter the most picturesque and famous portion of the river. *Ramersdorf*, to the left, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, the chapel which was removed to the cemetery at Bonn (p. 81).



l. *Obercassel*, and railway-ferry to Bonn, see p. 73.

r. *Plittersdorf* (Restaurant Mundorf, with 'pension'), station for Godesberg (p. 71), 1 M. to the S.W.

l. *Niederdollendorf*, see p. 73.

On the right rises the handsome tower of the ruined castle of *Godesberg* (p. 71), on an eminence, 1½ M. from the Rhine. On the bank lies *Rüngsdorf* (*Hôtel-Pension Dreesen, with garden, board 3½ *M*; Restaurant Niggemeyer).

l. **Königswinter** (160 ft.; p. 82), beyond which rises the **Drachenfels*. Ascent of the latter, and the *Seven Mountains*, see pp. 83 et seq.

r. **Mehlem** (**Post; Stern; Krone*), a village of 1100 inhab., with a modern Romanesque church and numerous villas, is a railway-station (p. 71), and is connected with Königswinter by a ferry.

To the left, at first concealed by the islands, lie *Rhöndorf*, high above which towers the ruin on the *Drachenfels* (908 ft. above the Rhine) and on the N. slope of the hill the château of *Drachenburg* (see p. 84). Farther back are *Rommersdorf* and the scattered village of *Honnef* (p. 74).

The steamer next passes the islands of (r.) **Nonnenwerth**, or **Rolandswerth**, and (l.) *Grafenwerth*. On the former, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, mentioned for the first time in a document of the 12th century, and suppressed in 1802. The present buildings, which now contain a girls' school, were erected at the end of the 18th cent., and a new wing was added in 1869.

r. **Rolandseck.** — **Hotels.** ROLANDSECK, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. with R. 5½-7 *M*; ROLAND, both with gardens and view; BELLEVUE, near the pier and the rail. station; DECKER, R. & B. 3 *M*. — **Railway Restaurant*, with fixed but high charges; magnificent ***View from the terrace.

Boat to Nonnenwerth and back 1½ *M*; Rhöndorf and back 1½ *M*; Königswinter 2½-3 *M*. *Ferry* to Honnef 5 pf. — Donkey to Roland's Arch ¾, horse 1 *M*; to the tower 1½ *M*; for the return ½-½ more.

Rolandseck (rail. stat., see p. 71), which lies at the foot of the first considerable heights on the W. bank of the Rhine, is one of the most beautiful and frequented spots on the river, and is surrounded with numerous villas, chiefly belonging to wealthy merchants from the Lower Rhine, and extending along the wooded slopes at the back of the village. Leaving the station by the public grounds, we follow the rond along the river as far as the Hotel Roland and then ascend the narrow path, leaving the hotel of the left, pass under the railway arch, and, passing a shell-grotto ('Rolandsborn'), and following the shadeless bridle-path past a pavilion on the hill, arrive in 15-20 min. at the *Rolandsbogen*, or **Roland Arch** (500 ft. above the sea), the last relic of the *Castle of Rolandseck*, perched on a basaltic rock, 344 ft. above the Rhine. The *View hence, which is seen to best advantage by evening-light, is less extensive than

that from the Drachenfels, but more picturesque, as it embraces the Seven Mts.

The castle is said to have been built by the knight Roland, the paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Roncesvalles. The earliest historical mention of it is in a document of 1040 or 1045, where it is called *Rulcheseck;* the convent on the island was named *Rulcheswerth.* In 1120 Archbishop Frederick partly restored the ruin for the purpose of defending his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. The beautiful legend connected with the castle and convent may be thus briefly told: —

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the Seven Mountains, at his castle of Drachenburg. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless Hildegunde, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine, and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and Hildegunde and Roland were soon affianced lovers. But their happiness was brief: Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did Hildegunde await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and the inconsolable Hildegunde took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of Nonnenwerth. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Although desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of Drachenburg to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly-remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there lived in solitude, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the Kloster. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved Hildegunde was no more. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he dragged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning he was found rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent chapel.

The modern tower on the top of the hill, $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect, embracing Godesberg, the spurs of the Seven Mts., and the plain between Bonn and Cologne (on Sun. the custodian is generally at the tower; 25-50 pf.). — About 5 min. farther, on the summit of the *Roderberg*, is the *Restaurant Alter Vulcan*, affording a fine view of the Seven Mts. The Roderberg is an extinct volcano, the margin of which may still be descried. In the hollow, to the W. of the Restaurant, lies the *Bruchhof* (hence to the Mehlem railway-station, 40 min.).

r. *Oberwinter* (Post; Loosen). The retrospect hence is one of the finest on the Rhine. Rolandseck, and the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the whole of the peaks of the Seven Mts., upwards of thirty in number, form a picture of incomparable beauty, while the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground. On the right bank is the flattened summit of the Löwenburg, with its ruin. The isolated cone to the extreme right is the Hemmerich.

l. **Rheinbreitbach** (**Clouth*, with 'pension' and garden; *Marienberg*), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the entrance to a wide valley, which extends from the Rhine to the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 74). Fine view from the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Heilig*, a hill surmounted with

a cross. The ancient copper and lead mines on the *Virneberg* are no longer worked.

1. **Unkel** (**Hôtel Clasen*, R. & B. 2½, pens. 5 *M*, good wine, with garden and view-terrace) is a prosperous village, a favourite resort in summer and autumn (rail. stat., see p. 72). On the hill is a pavilion, affording a beautiful view. Between Unkel and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. A little inland is the village of *Scheuren*. Of the numerous country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the château of *Marienfels*, ½ M. below the Apollinariskirche.

r. **Remagen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Fürstenberg and König von Preussen, on the Rhine, with gardens, R., L. & A. 2½-4½, B. 1 *M* 20, D. 3 *M*, first-class, closed in winter; *Rhein-Hôtel, on the Rhine, next door to the Fürstenberg Hotel, R., L., A., & B. 2½-3 *M*, D. 2½, pens. with R. 5-6 *M*; Anker, also on the Rhine, well spoken of. — Fassbender, Cramer, both in the principal street, with restaurants; Deutscher Kaiser (R. & B. 2½ *M*), Westfälischer Hof, at the railway-station; Victoriaberg, Zum Apollinarisberg, a little below the town, unpretending.

Carriages. To the *Apollinariskirche*, one-horse 1 *M* 25 pf., two-horse 1 *M* 50 pf.; to *Rolandseck* 4 or 6 *M*, there and back 7 *M* or 10 *M* 50 pf.; to *Altenahr* 10 *M* or 13 *M* 50 pf., there and back 14 or 18 *M*, or spending a night there 15 or 21 *M*; *Laacher See* and back 14 *M* 50 pf. or 18 *M*, by Andernach 18 or 22 *M*.

Remagen (rail. stat.), a small town with 3200 inhab., situated 13 M. above Bonn and 24 M. below Coblenz, is an excellent starting-point for excursions. It is mentioned as *Rigomagus* in the Peutinger map of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and Roman mile-stones, now preserved at Mannheim and Bonn, have been found here. Remagen was a place of some importance in the middle ages, but declined after the Thirty Years' War. It once belonged, like Sinzig, to the duchy of Jülich; in 1624 it came into the possession of Pfalz-Neuburg, and afterwards into that of Pfalz-Baiern, or the Bavarian Palatinate.

At the lower end of the town is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with a Romanesque nave and a Gothic choir, consecrated in 1246. In the interior are a handsome Gothic canopy and several sculptures of the 15th century. The Romanesque *Portal* adjoining the Roman Catholic parsonage, adorned with grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection. Whether it originally belonged to a palace or a church is unknown. — At the upper end of the town is a new *Protestant Church*, in the Gothic style. — The head office of the *Apollinaris Company Limited* (p. 88) is situated on the bank of the Rhine.

A road to the right near the Protestant church crosses the railway and the high-road and ascends through a hollow bordered by shady footpaths (donkey 1 *M*; for the whole excursion 2½ *M*) to the (20 min.) top of the **Victoria-Berg**, with promenades, benches, and several different points of view (*Victoria-Tempel*, with a restaurant, *Eremitage*, *Hofreiden*, *Ahrplatte*), commanding a charming and varied prospect, best by evening-light. In the foreground is the Apollinariskirche, by which we may return to the town.

Immediately below Remagen a broad road, diverging to the left from the high-road, ascends the steep clay-slate hill to the elegant Gothic four-towered ***Apollinariskirche**, erected in 1839 by *Zwirner*, the late eminent architect of the cathedral of Cologne, at the expense of Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859). This little church occupies the site of an ancient and much-frequented pilgrimage-shrine. In 1164 Frederick Barbarossa is said to have presented the head of the highly-revered St. Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna, to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel of Cologne, who was in the act of conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi, when by some miraculous agency the vessel stopped in the middle of the river here, and refused to proceed until the head of the holy man had been deposited in a chapel recently erected on the Apollinarisberg.

The church is open daily 9½-12 and 2-6 o'clock; on Saturdays and the eves of festivals 9½-12 and 2-4, on Sundays and holidays 11-12 and 1-3 o'clock (admission, 30 pf.). The *Interior has been adorned in 1843-51 by the Düsseldorf artists *Ernst Deger* (1809-85), *Karl Müller*, *Andreas Müller* and *Fr. Ittenbach* with ten large **Frescoes* in the best style of modern German religious painting.

On the left, scenes from the life of the Saviour, by *Deger* and *Ittenbach*, on the right, scenes from the life of the Virgin; in the centre, Women of the Old Testament, by *K. Müller;* below, Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anna, and Mary ascending the steps of the Temple, by *Ittenbach*. In the S. transept, St. Apollinaris consecrated bishop, and miraculous resuscitation of a girl; in the N., destruction of idols, death and beatitude of the saint *(A. Müller)*, and a Crucifixion *(Deger)*. In the choir on the right, Coronation of the Virgin *(K. Müller);* left, the Resurrection *(Deger)*. On the external side of the arch, on the right, St. Joseph, on the left, *Mary and the Child, by *Deger*. In the *Chancel* the Saviour with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, by *Deger*, St. Peter and St. Apollinaris with the four Evangelists, by *Ittenbach*. — The Crypt contains the head of the saint, in a sarcophagus of the 14th cent., surmounted by a modern figure by *Stephan* of Cologne. In the adjoining chapel is a painted crucifix carved by *Veit Stoss*.

Just before turning to the right to reach the church we pass a finger-post indicating the way to the top of the Victoria-Berg (p. 63; after 5 min. ascend to the right), which is reached hence in 20-25 minutes. [From the Victoria-Berg we may go on by the Landskron (p. 88) to Neuenahr (p. 88), a walk of 2½ hrs.]

Railway from Remagen to Adenau, see p. 88.

Opposite Remagen, near **Erpel** (rail. stat.; **Weinberg*, with veranda), rises the *Erpeler Lei* (666 ft. above the sea, 502 ft. above the Rhine), a basaltic cliff, the columns of which are thicker than those of the Minderberg and Dattenberg quarries (see p. 65); fine view from the top (ascent from the W. side, in 25 min.). Above Erpel are (l.) *Kasbach*, at the mouth of the valley of that name, and *Linzhausen* (Hôtel Weinstock), the latter commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*. The vines here have been destroyed by the phylloxera.

1. **Linz** (rail. stat.; **Weinstock*, near the station, with a garden on the Rhine, pens. 4½ *M*; *Hörnerscheid*, on the Rhine, well

spoken of; *Nassauer Hof; Hôtel Hammerstein; Deutscher Kaiser*), an ancient town with 3270 inhab., is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The Romanesque *Church of St. Martin*, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the 16th cent., contains fine stained glass and an admirable winged picture of the old Cologne school (1463), representing the Annunciation and Crucifixion on the outer wings, the Annunciation and Coronation of the Virgin on the inner, and the Nativity, Adoration, Presentation in the Temple, and Christ appearing to his mother in the centre. This picture and the old frescoes were restored in 1850. — Fine view from the *Donatusberg*, or *Kaiserberg*, which is crowned with a chapel. The environs of Linz yield good red wine.

The extensive **Basalt Quarries** of *Dattenberg* and the *Minderberg* near Linz deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the MINDERBERG ascends the valley to the E., past the *Sternerhütte*, then to the left, where the quarry soon comes into view. It is a spacious hall of beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, square or hexagonal in form, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses, each 3-10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring. The *View from the height above this quarry (1420 ft. above the sea, 1256 ft. above the Rhine) is very fine. The traveller should now return by the *Kasbachthal* (p. 64) towards the W., at the mouth of which there is a tramway for the transport of the stone from the hill down to the valley (guide needless). The whole excursion takes about 3 hrs.

The columns in the quarry of DATTENBERG, situated in a side-valley about 1½ M. above Linz, are as high as those at Minderberg, but much thicker. These basalts are chiefly exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, where they are used in the construction of dykes. A wire-rope railway carries the stones from the quarries to the Rhine.

r. *Kripp*, a small village on the Rhine, connected with Linz by a floating bridge.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) *Sinzig* (p. 70, on the railway, 1½ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat. Behind rises the *Landskron* (p. 88).

We now pass (r.) the mouth of the *Ahr* (p. 88). The church-tower of *Dattenberg* (see above) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the left. On the same bank lie *Leubsdorf* with the *Saalhof*, a small building with four turrets, anciently a royal château, and *Ariendorf*.

On the left we next observe the castle of **Arenfels**, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife, a Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner, the architect of Cologne cathedral (open to visitors on Wed.). The Rittersaal contains old weapons and pictures, and the grounds command beautiful views. — The *Malbergskopf* (1290 ft.; 1½ hr. from Hönningen), crowned with a cross commemorating the events of 1870-71, commands an extensive prospect.

l. **Hönningen** (**Schloss Arenfels*; also rail. stat.), at the foot of

the Arenfels, and **Rheinbrohl** *(Krone)*, with a fine Gothic Roman Catholic Church built by Statz in 1855, and a new Protestant Church built in 1888 by Fr. Lang, are large villages, with 1400 and 1900 inhabitants, situated in a fertile plain, beyond which the mountains to the left rise more abruptly from the river.

r. **Nieder-Breisig** (*Bender*, pens. 4 *M*, well spoken of; *Weisses Ross; Rheineck*, above the rail. stat., p. 70), with 1900 inhab. and many pleasant villas. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the *Tempelhof*, an old Templars' Lodge. About $1^3/_4$ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the château of —

r. **Rheineck**, erected in 1832 by Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg (d. 1877) from the plans of Lassaulx and decorated with works of art (frescoes by Steinle, etc.). The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the S. side, is the only relic of the old castle, erected in the 12th cent., which was destroyed by the French in 1689, and by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The knights of the castle became extinct in 1548. Fine view from the garden.

On the right, the *Brohlbach* falls into the Rhine at **Brohl** (*Peter Bröhl; Nonn; Dignet;* all very fair; also railway-station), a village with a new Gothic church, which extends on the hill-slope and in the valley, and is the chief depôt for the tuffstone quarried in the Brohlthal. — Excursion through the *Brohlthal* to *Laach*, see p. 94.

l. *Nieder-Hammerstein* (Zwick), yielding good wine; then *Ober-Hammerstein*, above which rises a massive rock of grauwacke, crowned with the ruin of **Hammerstein**. Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time in 1105 when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of Cologne, and soldiers of Lorraine, and it was at length destroyed in 1660 on the instigation of the Archbishop of Cologne.

On the heights, 4 M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the *Pfahlgraben*, a Roman intrenchment constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly traceable, and may be followed from Monrepos (p. 68) as far as the Seven Mts. (comp. p. 218).

Above (r.) *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher Kopf* (1040 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a wide prospect (ascent from Brohl in 1 hr.).

r. *Namedy*, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 14th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns, and an old mansion of the knights of Namedy. On the left lies the large village (1500 inhab.) of **Leutesdorf** (**Maasberg; Delveaux*, unpretending; also rail. stat.), behind which rise productive vineyards planted among the rocks. Below is an old Gothic church.

On the right rises the wooded *Krahnenberg* (p. 67), beyond which the mountains confining the river recede.

r. **Andernach** (**Hackenbruch*, on the Rhine, with view, R., L., & A. 2-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*; *Rheinischer Hof; *Schäfer*, on the

Schänzchen, near the Rhine, at the lower end of the town; *Glocke*, in the Markt, with restaurant; also rail. stat.), an ancient little town with 5800 inhab., with narrow streets, and still to a great extent surrounded by its old walls, extends picturesquely along the bank of the river, above which rise conspicuously the old bastion, the Rheinthor, the crane, and the lofty tower at the lower end of the village, while the handsome parish-church with its four towers is visible in the background. Andernach was the Roman *Antunnacum*, or *Antonaco*, one of the fifty forts of Drusus. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Franconian residence. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, but was taken by the Electorate of Cologne in 1496; in 1688 it was burned by the French.

At the upper end of the town, near the Coblenzer Thor, from a deep fosse, rise the ruins of the once fortified *Castle* of the Electors of Cologne, with its handsome towers, erected in the 15th cent., and destroyed by the French in 1688. — The *Rathhaus*, a late-Gothic building of 1564, contains a few Roman antiquities, including the so-called 'Jews' Bath', a cistern 42 ft. deep, 16 ft. long, and 13 ft. broad.

The lofty round *Watch-Tower* on the Rhine, with an octagonal story above, adorned with a frieze of pointed arches, was erected in 1451-68 and restored in 1880. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688. A little farther on, near the spot where the lava millstones, tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood are shipped, is a picturesque *Crane*, dating from 1554.

The *Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Genovefa, with its four towers and richly-decorated portals, is a fine late-Romanesque edifice (1206), without a transept. The still earlier choir, around which runs a gallery of small columns, dates from 1120.

Over the aisles are galleries. On the vaulting of the nave are the Imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV., Archbishop of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir decorated in 1856. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 95). Late-Romanesque font.

The **Krahnenberg** may be ascended in about 25 min. either from the station (turn to the left after passing under the railway, then to the left again), or from the Rhine (viâ the Kirch-Strasse at the lower end of the town and past the choir of the parish-church). At the top are the restaurants **Krahnenburg* (good wine) and *Kaiserburg*, which command beautiful views (best in the afternoon).

About 1/2 M. inland from Andernach is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of St. Thomas*, once an Augustinian nunnery, with a Romanesque chapel of the 12th century.

Railway from Andernach to Mayen, see p. 93.

Near the village of *Irlich*, on the right bank, the *Wiedbach* falls into the Rhine. The hill rising on the opposite bank, a little inland, is the *Plaidter Hummerich* (695 ft.).

1. **Neuwied** (**Wilder Mann*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, S. 1½ *M*; *Anker*, both on the Rhine; **Moravian Hotel*, frequented by English travellers, with Restaurant, good Cape wines; *Mader*, at the station of the right bank; railway on both banks, comp. pp. 70, 75). This pleasant and thriving town, with its broad, well-built streets, was founded in 1653, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, by Count Frederick of Wied, who invited numerous settlers, without distinction of religion or payment of money. Under his auspices the town rapidly increased. The population (11,000) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics (3800), Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who have lived together here in great harmony since that period. Starch, chicory, tobacco, and cigars are the principal products. The schools of Neuwied enjoy a high reputation, and are attended by pupils from England as well as from all parts of Germany. A floating bridge (3 pf.) and a steam-ferry (5 pf.) maintain communication between the two banks.

At the lower end of the town rises the spacious *Palace* of the Prince of Wied, with its fine *Park*. A building near the palace-gate, adjoining the street, contains a small *Collection of Roman Antiquities*, from Niederbiber (see below).

The **Moravian Brothers**, also called *Herrnhuter* from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupy a separate part of the town. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a kind of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. The gravity and austerity of their manners and habits has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Fayence stoves and deerskin gloves are their best manufactures. At stated seasons 'love-feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, a sermon, and tea-drinking. Their schools are well attended and in high repute (visitors admitted).

Excursion from Neuwied to Monrepos and Altwied. From the Right Rhenish station (p. 75) we proceed to (½ M.) *Heddesdorf* and ascend to the left through the valley of the *Wied*. At the (1 M.) *Rasselstein Foundry* walkers cross the stream and traverse the pleasant park of *Nothhausen* (*Restaurant), following the right bank to *Segendorf*, while the carriage-road leads by (1½ M.) *Niederbiber*. Near the latter village, the church of which contains the tomb of Archbishop Count Hermann von Wied (p. 77), were found extensive remains of a Roman castle, one of the largest on the Rhine, which, however, is not mentioned by any Roman author. The excavations (made in 1819 and 1857) have again been covered in; the objects of interest found here are preserved in the museum of Neuwied. From (1½ M.) *Segendorf* a broad road ascends in windings; but these the pedestrian may avoid by taking the footpath to the left above Segendorf, by which Monrepos is reached in ¾ hr. — **Monrepos** (870ft. above the Rhine), a château of the Prince of Wied, stands in a beautiful park and commands an extensive prospect (refreshments at the *Hahnhof*, to the W. of the château). Good points of view in the vicinity are the (10 min.) *Holzstoss* and the **Altwieder Aussicht*. Footpaths descend from the latter in 20 min. to ***Altwied** (*Herbst's Inn*, where the key of the castle is kept), commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle

of the ancient Counts of Wied. — The ruin of **Braunsburg**, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Niederbiber, commands a picturesque view.

Immediately above Neuwied, on the left, are the *Hermannshütte*, the property of Herr Krupp of Essen, and the *Germania* foundry. On the opposite bank is the railway-station of *Neuwied-Weissenthurm* (p. 70) and the village of —

r. **Weissenthurm**, at the N. end of which rises a lofty square watch-tower, the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk erected by the 'Sambre and Meuse army' to the French General *Hoche*, who crossed the Rhine here in 1797 and shortly afterwards died suddenly at Wetzlar, at the age of 30.

Above Weissenthurm are lime-kilns and a manufactory for preparing the Engers stone (see below); then *Urmitz* and *Kaltenengers*, opposite —

l. **Engers** (*Zur Römerbrücke; Hôtel-Restaurant Wettels*, opposite the railway-station), formerly *Kunostein-Engers*, the ancient capital of the *Engersgau*. The château, now a Prussian military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorf.

Near (l.) *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, are several foundries. On a hill in the background of the valley rises the ruined castle of *Sayn* (p. 75).

On both banks of the river here is dug up a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate (p. 93). It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material for inside walls. — Traces of a Roman bridge have been found on an island here.

l. *Bendorf* (railway-station, p. 76), at some distance from the river; farther up (r.), the villages of *St. Sebastian* and *Kesselheim*, opposite the *Niederwerth*, which conceals the town of (l.) *Vallendar* (p. 76).

On the long island of (l.) *Niederwerth* is a village, with a convent-church built in 1500, containing a carved altar and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

l. *Urbar* (p. 102), surrounded with fruit-trees.

r. *Wallersheim*, above it *Neuendorf*, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen. The smaller rafts generally halt here for the purpose of being formed into larger, which are sometimes 800-1000 ft. in length and 150-250 ft. in breadth; they are furnished with wooden huts for the crew, which frequently numbers 150 men.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding a view of the picturesque old Moselle bridge, and stops at **Coblenz** (p. 96).

10. From Coblenz to Cologne.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 60, 48.

56½ M. Railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 20, 6.10, 4.30, or 7 ℳ 30, 5.50, 3.70). — Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 11.

Return-tickets (for 2 days; comp. p. xv) taken on either side of the river are available for the journey both going and returning on the opposite bank, and the traveller (1st or 2nd class) may sometimes find it convenient to break his journey and cross and recross the river repeatedly. The following are the corresponding stations: *Bingerbrück* and *Rüdesheim*, *Niederheimbach* and *Lorch*, *St. Goar* and *St. Goarshausen*, *Boppard* and *Camp*, *Rhens* and *Braubach*, *Capellen* and *Niederlahnstein*, *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein* (crossing the railway-bridge 50, 30, 20 pf. additional), *Neuwied* on the *left* and *Neuwied* on the *right* bank, *Andernach* and *Leutesdorf*, *Brohl* and *Rheinbrohl*, *Niederbreisig* and *Hönningen*, *Sinzig* and *Linz*, *Remagen* and *Erpel*, *Rolandseck* and *Honnef*, *Mehlem* and *Königswinter*, *Godesberg* and *Obercassel*, *Bonn* and *Beuel*, *Cologne* and *Deutz*. Views to the right. — Steamboat, see R. 9.

Coblenz, see p. 96. As the train crosses the *Moselle* a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the right. At the foot of the fortified Petersberg (l.) is the pyramidal monument of Marceau (p. 101). The train now traverses the extensive and fertile plain which stretches from Coblenz to Andernach. At (5½ M.) *Urmitz* are large stores of the Engers sandstone mentioned at p. 69.

8 M. **Neuwied**-*Weissenthurm* (steamb. stat., see p. 69). The station is 8 min. from the Rhine, across which communication is maintained by a steamer and a flying bridge with the town on the opposite bank (p. 68). The train crosses the *Nette*, passes the lunatic asylum of *St. Thomas* (l.; p. 67) and reaches —

10½ M. **Andernach** (steamb. stat.), see p. 66. The station is ¼ M. from the town, of which the church, the ancient tower, and walls are conspicuous. (Branch-line to *Mayen*, see p. 93.) Beyond Andernach the train skirts the Rhine and commands a fine view in both directions (comp. p. 66).

Opposite (15 M.) **Brohl** (Brohlthal, etc., see R. 15) is the church of *Rheinbrohl*; the train passes the foot of *Schloss Rheineck* and (15½ M.) *Nieder-Breisig* (p. 66), opposite (r.) the castle of *Arenfels*, and then cuts off the wide curve which the Rhine describes between Nieder-Breisig and Remagen.

20½ M. **Sinzig** (**Deutsches Haus*), probably the Roman *Sentiacum*, a very ancient town with 2800 inhab., still partly surrounded by high walls, lies at the entrance to the *Ahrthal* (R. 14), 1½ M. from the river. It was once the site of a Franconian palace, afterwards an Imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Duke of Jülich. Picturesquely situated on a slight eminence rises the handsome *Parish Church*, which was consecrated in 1220, a fine example of the late-Romanesque style, the round arch predominating, with very slightly projecting transepts, square turrets at the sides of the choir, and an octagonal tower rising over the centre. The interior has recently been restored and decorated. The N. transept contains

a *Winged Picture on a gold ground, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, and the Death of Mary, by an early Cologne master, restored in 1855. At the foot of this eminence is a tasteful little Gothic *Château*, built in 1858 by Statz of Cologne, the property of Mr. Bunge of Antwerp. On the *Helenenberg*, to the S. of the town, rises another country-house with pleasant grounds.

The train now crosses the insignificant *Ahr*, from the valley of which rises the blunted cone of the Landskron (p. 88). This district is extremely fertile, and is called the '*Goldene Meil*'.

23 M. **Remagen** (steamb. stat.) and the *Apollinariskirche*, see pp. 63, 64. This is the station for the Ahr Valley railway (R. 14). The train returns to the river here; fine retrospect. The peculiar stratification of the rocks is exposed to view in the railway-cuttings. The train runs close to the river, commanding a beautiful view of the opposite bank and the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 62).

27½ M. **Rolandseck** (steamb. stat.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with magnificent *View, see p. 61). In the river lies the island of *Nonnenwerth*, a little below which rise the picturesque *Drachenfels* and the *Seven Mts.* on the opposite bank, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape until Bonn is reached.

The train now quits the river entirely. 30½ M. **Mehlem**, the station for *Königswinter* on the right bank (p. 82; ferry), is ¼ M. from the Rhine. Comp. the Map, p. 79.

32 M. **Godesberg.** — **Hotels.** *Blinzler, a large establishment, with a garden much frequented on Sun., R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. with R. 5-12 *M.*; *Adler, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 80 pf., pens. with R. from 5 *M.* — *Pensions Rosenburg, Bellevue, Günther*, etc. — **Hot.-Pension Dreesen* at Rüngsdorf (½ M. to the E.), see p. 61.

Carriages to Rolandseck or Bonn, 1-2 pers., with one horse 3½, with two horses 4 *M.*, each additional pers. 75 pf. more; to Remagen, 7 and 9 *M.*, each additional pers. 1 *M.* — Passengers join the steamer, by small boat, from *Plittersdorf* (p. 61).

English Church Service in the Chapel attached to the Chaplain's house on Sun. 6 p.m. in summer, 4.30 p.m. in winter. Chaplain, *Rev. G. H. Weber*, Rheinallée.

Godesberg, a village with 3000 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Rhine begins to expand, is a favourite summer-resort, where wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, and Crefeld have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The small *Protestant Church*, in the Romanesque style, was erected by Herr v. Rigal of Crefeld in 1857; another, near the station, was built quite lately. The *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Gothic style, was completed in 1862 from designs by Statz. The *Hydropathic Establishment* is much frequented. The alkaline chalybeate Stahl-Quelle, sunk afresh in 1864, at the entrance to the small *Gudenauer Thal*, at the foot of the *Draischberg*, was known to the Romans.

On an eminence (245 ft.), ½ M. to the N. of the station, stands the **Castle of Godesberg** (400 ft. above the sea; Restaur.), with a handsome tower, 98 ft. high, which is ascended by 150 steps. Fine

view from the summit. The ruin belongs to the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia. The *Cemetery* of the village lies within the precincts of the castle.

At the base of the hill a Roman colony is said once to have flourished, while at the summit rose a fort, supposed to have been founded by the Emp. Julian (A.D. 360), and a temple of Jupiter, afterwards a Christian church. The castle was erected in the 13th and 14th cent. by the archbishops of Cologne as a place of refuge during their frequent feuds with their subjects, who on several occasions carried the war as far as Bonn. In 1583 the Bavarians, fighting in support of Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria against the deposed Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become a Protestant, blew up the castle, which was defended by Count Adolph of Neuenahr, the last of his family. The tower alone escaped destruction.

On the right, as Bonn is approached, immediately after the train has crossed the Bonn and Coblenz road, is seen the *Hochkreuz*, a Gothic column 30 ft. high, erected in 1332-49 to a knight, who is said to have fallen in a duel at this spot, and restored in 1854. On the hill to the left is the Rosenburg (p. 81), and farther off the Kreuzberg (p. 81). To the right appears Bonn with its conspicuous new Protestant church and its lofty minster-tower.

36 M. **Bonn** (steamb. stat.), see p. 76; steam-ferry to Obercassel, see p. 73; railway to Euskirchen, see p. 183.

To the W., at a little distance from the line, is a chain of low and partly-wooded hills called the *Vorgebirge*, on which numerous villages with orchards and country-houses are situated. The last vineyards in the land of the grape are now passed. Near (40 M.) *Roisdorf* rises a mineral spring resembling that of Selters. — 44 M. *Sechtem.* Before reaching —

47½ M. **Brühl** *(Pavillon; Belvedere)*. the train intersects the park of Brühl, passing the château of *Falkenlust* on the right, which was once a hunting-lodge of the electors, but is now private property, and stops opposite the royal *Palace of Brühl*, a handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1728 from the plans of the French architect De Cotte. It was restored in 1842 by Frederick William IV., and has since been frequently occupied by the royal family. The interior is shown by the castellan. Handsome staircase. The finely-decorated halls, in a graceful rococo style, contain old portraits of Rhenish electors and other princes. The garden and park are favourite places of resort, and are always open to the public. Brühl itself is a small town with 4000 inhabitants. Near the station is a hydropathic establishment.

50½ M. *Kalscheuren*, junction for the Eifel Railway mentioned at p. 183. The crowded houses of Cologne soon come in sight. The train describes a curve round part of the town, above whose ramparts tower the imposing cathedral and other churches, passes the *Cologne South Station* and *West Station* (p. 24), and enters the central station at —

56½ M. **Cologne**, see R. 3.

11. From *(Cologne)* Deutz to Obercassel *(Bonn)* and Ehrenbreitstein *(Coblenz)*.

Railway on the Right Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 48, 60.

56 M. Railway in about 3 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 30, 5.50, 3.70); quick train from the Central Station at Cologne in 1¾ hr. (8 ℳ 20, 6.10, 4.30). — From Bonn by steam-ferry to *Obercassel*; thence to Ehrenbreitstein in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 80, or 4 ℳ 80, 3.60, 2.40).

The traveller bound for Coblenz should take a ticket to Ehrenbreitstein only, the station of which is nearer the principal hotels of Coblenz than the station of the latter. The railway from Ehrenbreitstein to Coblenz crosses the river above the bridge-of-boats, describing a circuit of nearly 2 M. (fares 50, 30, 20 pf.). It should also be observed that all the quick through-trains from Cologne to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, and Frankfort run on the *left bank* of the river (R. 10).

From Cologne to (13 M.) *Troisdorf*, see p. 57. — 14 M. *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, an extensive foundry. The train crosses the *Sieg*, and returns to the Rhine at (18 M.) **Beuel** (*Post*; p. 77), opposite *Bonn* (omnibus to the ferry 20 pf.).

20½ M. **Obercassel** (**Wolfsburg*, with veranda and garden, D. 2 ℳ), a thriving little town with an old church-tower and a large cement-factory, lies on the Rhine amidst fruit-trees, and affords pleasant summer-quarters. Well-constructed walks lead to the *Steinerne Häuschen* (¾ M. from the station; fine view), the quarries of the *Rabenlei*, *Heisterbach* (p. 86; 2 M.), and other picturesque points in the neighbourhood. At the village of *Küdinghofen*, 2 M. to the left of the station, rises the *Ennert* (518 ft.), crowned by the *Foveaux-Häuschen* (closed). Adjacent are extensive basalt quarries. — Obercassel is connected with the Left Rhenish Railway by a steam-ferry, and our train is here joined by passengers from *Bonn* (p. 76).

22½ M. **Dollendorf** is a good starting-point for excursions among the Seven Mts. The station (Restaurant zur Weintraube) lies between the villages of *Nieder-Dollendorf* (Krone; Stern), on the Rhine, and *Ober-Dollendorf* (Thiebes; Frembgen's Restaurant), at the mouth of the Heisterbach valley. *Heisterbach* (p. 86) is 1½ M. distant by the road. Fine view from the *Pfaffenröttchen*.

23½ M. **Königswinter** (steamb. stat.; p. 82) is the favourite starting-point for exploring the *Seven Mts.* (R. 13). The station lies at the lower end of the town. The valley of the Rhine now contracts. The train skirts the base of the *Drachenfels* and runs close to the river.

26 M. **Rhöndorf** (**Bellevue*, on the Rhine, pens. 5 ℳ; *Drachenfels*, pens. 4½ ℳ; *Wolkenburg*, 4 ℳ; *Broel*, *Thiesen*, unpretending), a pleasant summer-resort, 1 M. to the S. of Honnef. In the little church is a well-preserved tombstone, in trachyte from the Drachenfels, of the last knight of the Drachenfels, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought here from the abbey of Heisterbach. — From Rhöndorf to the Löwenburg, 1¼ hr., see p. 87; to the

Drachenfels 40 min., by a bridle-path viâ the *Kanzel* and the *Siegfriedsklippen*, indicated by a finger-post on the Löwenburg road, mentioned at p. 87; to Königswinter 1 M.

27 M. **Honnef.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Klein, with garden and view, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 5-6 *M*; *Weinstock, pens. 4½-5 *M*; Hôtel de Berghes, quiet, well spoken of; Zum Siebengebirge; Hôtel-Restaurant Dell, Rüdesheim, Breuer. — **Pensions:** **Schotten* (6 *M* per day), **Kercher* (5-6 *M*), both with gardens; *Ditjes; Damen; Villa Wolfshof* (5½-6½ *M*); *G. Stang; Tillewein* (4½-5 *M*); *Eyg. Just; Th. Buchbender* (4 *M*). — *Rheingold Restaurant*, on the slope of the Reichenberg, with view. — **River Baths** near the station.

Carriages. From the station to Honnef, for 1-2 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 80 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf.; to *Rolandseck Ferry*, one-horse 1¼, two-horse 1¾ *M*; to *Königswinter* 1½ or 2 *M*, there and back 2½ or 3 *M*; to the *Margarethenhof* 4½ or 6 *M*; to the *Löwenburger Hof* 6½ or 9 *M*, there and back 9 or 12 *M*; for half-a-day 7 or 12, whole day 12 or 20 *M*.

Boats to Rolandseck or to Königswinter 2 *M*.

Honnef, a scattered village with 4600 inhab., lies ¾ M. to the left of the railway, in a luxuriantly fertile plain, about 3 M. long and 1 M. broad, which extends between the S.W. base of the Seven Mts. and the Rhine. It is one of the pleasantest and sunniest spots on the Rhine, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Seven Mts., and surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Like Rhöndorf and Rheinbreitbach, it has increased considerably within the last few years, and owing to its genial climate and pretty scenery has become a favourite resort from early spring to late autumn. A number of pleasant villas, some of which are let to visitors, have lately sprung up here and at the adjacent villages of *Sellhof*, *Beuel*, *Bondorf*, and *Rommersdorf*. By the church is a monument in memory to the soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

Environs. Beautiful walks lead to the *Annathal*, the *Augusthöhe*, the *Mooshütte*, and the *Rheingold* (see above). One of the pleasantest excursions (2 hrs.) is as follows: by the farm of *Zicklenburg* to *Menzenberg* (on the slope of the hill is grown the best red wine of the district), past the large *Hager-Hof*, by a footpath to Rheinbreitbach (p. 62), and back by the road to Honnef. Other excursions: by Menzenberg to the *Hager Köppelchen* (½ hr.; fine view); over the *Heidenkamm* to the *Haanenburg* (¾ hr.), the tower of which commands a fine view; to the (1 hr.) *Leiberg* (1140 ft.), a basaltic hill commanding a beautiful view, the way to which is indicated by a guide-post at the S. end of Honnef; to the *Finkenberg*, with a view-tower, near Beuel, etc.

From Honnef to the *Löwenburg*, 1½ hr., see p. 87.

In the Rhine, to the right, lie the islands of *Nonnenwerth* and *Grafenwerth;* on the opposite bank are the picturesque arched ruin of *Rolandseck* and the village of that name. The village of *Rheinbreitbach* (p. 62) is next passed, opposite which is *Oberwinter*. At (24 M.) **Unkel** (p. 63) the train quits the fertile plain which lies at the foot of the Seven Mts., and passes *Erpel*, opposite to which lies *Remagen* with the elegant *Apollinariskirche* (pp. 63, 64).

34 M. **Linz** (steamb. stat.; p. 64) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which, a little inland, rises the handsome church of *Sinzig*. The train next passes *Leubsdorf*, *Schloss Arenfels*, and *Ariendorf*.

Opposite (38 M.) **Hönningen** (p. 65) is *Nieder-Breisig*, a little above which rises *Schloss Rheineck*. The train passes (40 M.) *Rheinbrohl*, with its Gothic church (opposite the *Brohl Valley*, p. 94), and *Nieder-* and *Ober-Hammerstein*, at the base of the *Hammerstein*. On the opposite bank, a little above (43½ M.) *Leutesdorf* (p. 66), the picturesque and ancient town of *Andernach* (p. 66), with its round tower and handsome church in the background, comes into sight. The valley of the Rhine expands; the train crosses the *Wied*, skirts the park of the Prince of Wied, and stops at —

47 M. **Neuwied** (steamb. stat.; p. 68). The station is ½ M. to the E. of the town. The train now runs inland and traverses an extensive plain, but returns to the river at the next station.

49½ M. **Engers** (p. 69), the junction for the line to Altenkirchen and Limburg.

FROM ENGERS TO HACHENBURG, 47 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 10 pf.) — The line crosses the Saynbach, and ascends the left bank of the stream.

1¾ M. **Sayn** (*Friedrichsberg*), with extensive iron-works belonging to Herr Krupp of Essen, and a château and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, commanded by the ruined castle of Sayn, has a population of 1500. — **Schloss Sayn** (generally shown on Sun. and Thurs., 1-5 p.m.; proceeds of admission-fee devoted to charity; the attendant also expects a trifling fee) is handsomely fitted up and contains a good collection of modern pictures and sculptures, and a colossal wooden figure of Henry III. of Sayn, originally belonging to his sarcophagus in the neighbouring abbey of Sayn, of which he was the founder. The CHAPEL, a tasteful modern Gothic structure, with a crypt, contains a figure of Christ in ivory, said to be by *Giovanni da Bologna*, and stained glass from Munich. — The pretty *Park* lies on the slope of the hill, on which are situated the extensive ruins of the old *Castle* erected in the 10th cent. and destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, the ancestral seat of the once powerful counts of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruined castles of *Stein* and *Reifenberg*. — About 2 M. to the N. of Sayn, beyond the united villages of *Heimbach* and *Weiss*, are the ruins of the ancient abbey of **Rommersdorf**, with fine cloisters and chapter-house, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Aremberg, and used as farm-buildings.

Beyond a tunnel we have a fine view of Sayn, with its château and ruined castle to the left. The train now ascends the picturesque *Brexbachthal*, over numerous viaducts and through several tunnels. To the left, before Grenzau, is the ruined castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still-existing family.

From (7½ M.) *Grenzau* a branch-line runs to (1¾ M.) **Höhr-Grenzhausen**. The station lies on the boundary between the two villages, in which earthenware, both useful and ornamental, has been manufactured for centuries. The Vienna Exhibition of 1873 brought the ware of this district into modern notice. The large factory of *Merkelbach & Wick* is situated near the station. The *Ceramic School*, with an interesting exhibition, and **Müllenbach's Inn* are both in Höhr. — We may return to the Rhine on foot; to Vallendar (p. 76), 3¾ M.

10½ M. *Ransbach*, a village with 1300 inhab., carrying on the manufacture of whetstones, made of 'Naxos emery' imported from Greece and Asia Minor. — A steep incline leads hence to (13½ M.) *Siershahn*, whence a line to Limburg diverges (p. 200).

17½ M. *Selters*. The train now enters the valley of the *Holzbach*. The next stations are *Marienrachdorf*, *Dierdorf*, with a château and park of Prince Wied, *Raubach*, with the large paper-mill of Hedwigsthal, *Puderbach*, *Seifen*, and *Neitersen*.

40 M. **Altenkirchen** (**Luyken; Weissgerber*), an industrial village on the

Wied, with 1500 inhab., near which the French under General Kleber defeated the Austrians in 1796. It is the junction of a line to Hadamar and Limburg (see p. 200). — 42 M. *Ingerbach;* 44½ M. *Hattert.*

47 M. **Hachenburg** (**Krone; Nassauer Hof*), a town of 1600 inhab., with a château of Prince Sayn, built in the 13th, and restored in the 17th century, containing the interesting Sayn-Wittgenstein Museum (small fee devoted to charities). About 1¾ M. to the N.W. is the former Cistercian convent of *Marienstatt*, founded in 1222 by Heinrich III. of Sayn. The church was restored in 1891 and the convent is now occupied by Cistercian monks from Bregenz.

50½ M. **Bendorf** (*Nassauischer Hof*), a small town with 4500 inhab., situated amidst orchards ¾ M. to the E. of the line, with an interesting Romanesque church and several lunatic asylums.

53½ M. **Vallendar** (*Anker; Restaur. Grenzhäuser*), a busy little town with 3800 inhab. who carry on a brisk river-traffic, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of *Niederwerth* (p. 69). On the banks of the river are large depôts of the Höhr pottery (see below). On a height above the town stands the handsome *Church*, built in 1839 on the site of an older church said to have been founded in 836, with a tower of the 15th cent.; it contains some stained glass, representing the Madonna enthroned, designed by Hess. *Weitersburg*, on the hill ½ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine with its islands and its banks from Andernach to Coblenz. About halfway up the hill is a summer-house of the Vallendar Casino, to which visitors are admitted.

A little farther on, a picturesque view is obtained of the towers of Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. The station at *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 96) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.

12. Bonn.

Hotels (Plan, p. 80). *Goldner Stern (Pl. a; B, 4), in the market-place, R. & L. from 3 *M*, A. 60 pf., B. 1.20, D. 3 *M*; *Royal Hotel (Pl. b; A, 4), Coblenzer-Str. 11, with a garden on the Rhine, R. 3-4, L. & A. 60 pf., D. 3½, pens. with R. from 7 *M*; these two of the first class. — *Hôtel Kley (Pl. d; B, 5), Coblenzer-Str. 1, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with a garden on the Rhine; Hôtel du Nord, Quantius-Str. 1, at the corner of the Poppelsdorfer Allee, near the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 *M*, well spoken of; Rheineck (Pl. e; B, 5), on the Rhine, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ *M*; Münster, Münster-Platz 2, R, L., B., & A. 2½ *M*; Kronprinz, Hôtel Hamburger Restaurant, both opposite the station; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f; C, 4) and Schwan (Pl. g; C, 4), both in the Stern-Strasse, near the market, are good second-class inns; Sonne, Wenzelgasse 42, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½ *M*. — At *Poppelsdorf:* Hotel & Restaur. Jägerhof. — **Pensions.** *Mrs. Thomas*, Colmant-Str. 33; *Lührmann*, Evangelische-Kirch-Str. 3; *Schlüter*, Poppelsdorfer Allée 40, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Zilles*, Coblenzer-Str. 27, 5-6 *M*; *Rees*, Venusberger Weg; *Schmitz*, Dechen-Strasse 5; *Beenken*, Arndt-Str. 16 (4-6 *M*).

Restaurants. **Perrin*, Wenzelgasse 50; *Viehhöfer*, Vierecks-Platz, *Badenheuer*, Münster-Platz, both with good cuisine and wine; *Clouth*, Sandkaul 13 (once the house of A. W. von Schlegel). — **Cafés.** **Tewele*, at the station; *Scharrenbroich*, Markt 5 (also a confectioner's). — **Beer.** **Goldner Hahn*, in the Dreieck (Pl. C, 4); **Rheingold*, in the Markt; *Voss*, Wenzelgasse 54; *Hamburger Restaurant*, *Brenner*, *Kronprinz*, *Kaiserhalle*, all near the station.

Bathing Establishments on the Rhine, above the town, with swim-

ming (40 pf.) and warm baths. There are also warm-baths at the Bonner Badeanstalt, at the entrance of the Baumschuler Allee.

Tramway from the station through the town to the end of the Coblenzer-Str. and to Poppelsdorf (p. 80). — Steam Tramway to Godesberg opened in 1892. — Steam Ferry to Beuel (p. 79).

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf., box 10 pf.; per ¼ hr. 50 pf., with two horses 65 pf. To *Poppelsdorf* 75 pf., with two horses 1 *M*, each pers. beyond two, 25 pf. more; to *Godesberg* 2½ or 3 *M*, each pers. more than two, 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 21), Münster-Platz.

English Church Service in the University Church (p. 79) on Sun. 11 a.m. and Wed. 4.30 p.m.; *Rev. G. H. Weber* (also at Godesberg, p. 71).

Chief Attractions. Münster (p. 79), Monument of Beethoven (p. 79); view from the Alte Zoll (p. 80); walk to Poppelsdorf (p. 80).

Bonn, a town with 40,000 inhab., the seat of a university founded in 1818 and attended by about 1300 students, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, at the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. It has recently become a very prosperous place, and a favourite residence of English and other visitors. The pleasant villas with their gardens on the Rhine, situated on the Coblenzer-Strasse above the town, the shady promenades of the Hofgarten, the Poppelsdorfer Allee, and the view from the Alte Zoll, all contribute to render the town very attractive, while the fine towers of the Münster and the new Protestant church also enhance the general effect. Communication with the village of *Beuel*, on the right bank of the Rhine, is maintained by means of a floating bridge and a small steamer.

Bonn, the *Bonna*, or *Castra Bonnensia* of the Romans, frequently mentioned by Tacitus, and probably founded by Drusus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, and the headquarters of several legions. The Roman *Castrum*, which was very extensive, stood near the end of the modern *Steinweg* or *Heerweg*, at the *Wichelshof*, to the N. of the town, as is proved by excavations made in 1818 and by recent investigations. In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until 1267, when the Archbishop of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government hither (comp. p. 27). The German kings, Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346), were crowned in the Münster.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared an apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Frederick I.) at the head of the Imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The walls were levelled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt. — Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn was very prosperous, and one of them in 1777 founded an *Academy*, elevated to a *University* seven years later by Emperor Joseph II. On 7th Oct., 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its population decreased from 9500 to 7500, but since its recovery by the Prussians in 1815 and the foundation of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University it has gradually revived. Among the celebrities of the latter are B. G. Niebuhr, F. M. Arndt, A. W. von Schlegel, Argelander, Welcker, Ritschl, Diez, Simrock, Lassen, Dahlmann, etc.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 3) was built in 1883-85 after plans by Viereck and Unger.

The Post-Strasse leads direct from the station to the Münster-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze ***Statue of Beethoven** (Pl. 4), executed by *Hänel* of Dresden and inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845. The great composer (1770-1827) was born in the *Beethovenhaus*, the back-building of the house No. 20 Bonngasse (Pl. 5; C 4). The house has been bought by several admirers of the master, and is now fitted up as a Beethoven Museum. His father was a tenor-singer, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector. No. 7 Rheingasse, to which Beethoven's parents removed after his birth, also bears an inscription.

The **Münster** (Pl. 12; B, 3), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the crossing, is an imposing and picturesque example of the late-Romanesque style. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Florentius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine. The W. part of the crypt and the part of the church above it date from the 11th, the choir from the middle of the 12th, and the nave, transept, and chief tower from the 13th century. The building has recently been carefully restored.

The Interior is remarkable for its handsome proportions. It contains a bronze statue of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in a mannered style, cast at Rome in 1756; two bas-reliefs representing the Nativity and Baptism of Christ over the altars in the nave and transept to the right, well-executed Italian works of the 17th or 18th century. Near the chief portal is the *Sarcophagus* of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The old *Crypt* and the remains of mediæval paintings (also in the chapter-hall) are interesting. The E. choir contains a picture in mosaic from Geiges' designs; the stained-glass windows are by Linnemann and Geiges.

The ancient *Chapter House* adjoining the church is now the parsonage. *Cloisters*, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, of the 12th century. The *Münsterschule*, built in the Romanesque style in 1885-86, was designed by Lemcke.

The busiest point of the town is the triangular **Market Place** (Pl. B, C, 4), to which the principal streets of the old town converge. In the centre of it rises a *Fountain Column*, erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of the last but one of the Electors of Cologne. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 22), with its lofty flight of steps, was completed in 1782. — The Gothic *Minoritenkirche* (Pl. 14; C, 4) has cloisters of the beginning of the 14th century and modern paintings by Düsseldorf artists.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. B, 4, 5), originally the electoral *Palace*, erected in 1717-1730, and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1777, occupy the S. side of the town. They are well fitted up and contain the *Lecture Rooms* (with the exception of the agricultural and most of the medical), the *Library* (Pl. 6) of 220,000 vols.,

adorned with busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc., a ***Museum of Antiquities*** (see below), the ***Physical Institute***, the ***Ophthalmic Institute***, and the rich ***Palæontological Museum***, particularly interesting with regard to the Rhineland. The ***Aula*** or hall (keys kept by the head-porter, under the arcades to the left; 75 pf.) is adorned with frescoes emblematical of the four faculties, executed by Cornelius's pupils, Förster, Götzenberger, and Hermann. The 'theology' was begun by Cornelius himself in 1824. The old chapel of the Electoral palace is now a Protestant place of worship (Church of England service, see p. 77).

The **Museum of Antiquities** (adm. in summer on Sat. 2-4 free, at other times by applying to the custodian, who expects a fee; catalogue 2 *M*) is an interesting collection of monuments and other objects, mainly of the Roman period, found in the Rhenish province and Westphalia, some of them being from the excavations at the Wichelshof (p. 60). The most interesting are the votive tablets to *Mercurius Arvernus* (Nos. 19, 20), to *Hercules Saxanus* (21-24), to the Germano-Celtic maternal deities (28-62), and to the Teutonic goddesses *Alateivia* (63) and *Hludana* (64, 67); Votive stone of a legate, with a metrical account of his official career; 60-70. Mithras Reliefs; *82. Tomb-relief of a centurion and his two freedmen, who fell at the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest (*'*bellum Varianum*'*)*; 98. Relief of a Roman standard-bearer; 225. Relief of the flight of Iphigeneia; Fragments of a Roman wall with frescoes of the battles of the Amazons; 204. Mosaic portrait of an Abbot of Laach; smaller Roman and Franconian antiquities.

Passing through the *Coblenzer-Thor*, which intersects the E. wing of the university (Pl. B, 4), and has its façade adorned externally with a figure of the Archangel Michael, we reach the newest quarter of the town, called the Coblenzer-Strasse, which skirts the E. side of the **Hofgarten** (Pl. A, B, 4) with its fine old avenues, and consists of hotels, villas surrounded by gardens, and other handsome buildings. Next the Royal Hotel, No. 9 in this street, is the **Villa Obernier** (Pl. 26; A, 5; adm. Sun. & Wed. 11-1, free; at other times 50 pf.), containing a collection of modern pictures and a few sculptures, bequeathed to the town by Prof. Obernier (d. 1882). Fine view of the Rhine and Seven Mts. — No. 75 Fährgasse, the second cross-street to the left, was the residence of the poet Arndt, who died here in 1860 (see below).

In the centre of the Hofgarten rises the ***Academic Museum of Art** (Pl. A, 4), open free on Mon., Wed. and Frid. 2-4, at other times, fee (custodian in the central block, next the Coblenzer-Str.). The museum, founded by F. G. Welcker, the eminent antiquarian, contains one of the oldest and finest collections of Casts in Germany and a few *Original Antiquities.

Among the original Greek works are the celebrated marble *Hermae*, with heads of *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, *Aristophanes*, and *Menander*. There are also terracotta figurines from Asia Minor, Greece (Tanagra), Sicily, and Italy; and a number of Greek vases. — The Casts are arranged so as to illustrate the development of Greek sculpture. The rotunda at the entrance contains a cast of the entire frieze from Phigaleia; also of the Eubuleus of Praxiteles (at one door) and of the Steinhäuser Head of Apollo (at the other). The right corridor is devoted to a choice collection of Egyptian art of all epochs; the left corridor is to be occupied by Asiatic works of art.

On the W. side of the garden rises the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 18), a Gothic edifice of brick, erected by Dieckhof in 1866-71, with a lofty tower. — The modern-Gothic *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. 17; A, 4) contains good stained glass, designed by Steinle.

Close to the Coblenz Gate is the entrance to the **Alte Zoll** (Pl. 1), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine *View of the river and its opposite bank, including Beuel, Bensberg, Siegburg, and the Seven Mts. In the centre is a *Monument* (Pl. 3; B, 5) to the poet *Ernst Moritz Arndt* (1769-1860), in bronze. The figure leans with the left hand on a trunk of oak, whilst the right points towards the Rhine. The two French guns here, captured in the late war, were presented by Emp. William I. An inclined plane descends from the Alte Zoll to the Rhine, which is skirted by a promenade.

The **Poppelsdorfer Allee** (Pl. A, 2), the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, $^1/_2$ M. long, and flanked with handsome villas and gardens, leads from the Kaiser-Platz, adjoining the Hofgarten and the University, towards the W. to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss. At the end next the town it is crossed by the railway. Farther on, to the left, a little back from the avenue, is the handsome *Observatory* (Pl. 23; A, 2), erected in 1839-46 under the superintendence of Prof. Argelander (d. 1875).

The collections of the **Provincial Museum** are at present exhibited in the neighbouring Baumschuler Allee No. 34 (Pl. B, 2). They consist chiefly of antiquities discovered in the Rhine province, but include also a few mediæval and modern objects of interest.

Roman stone-monuments. Objects found in Roman and Franconian tombs at Andernach and Meckenheim; large collection of black Franconian goblets with inscriptions; gold ornaments from Waldalgesheim (in an iron casket of the 15th cent.); fine enamels and engraved glass; valuable collection of Roman glass; a *Vas diatretum;* Etruscan bronze vessels, clasps, keys, etc. Winged altar-piece by Meister Wilhelm of Cologne (p. 27).

The **Poppelsdorfer Schloss** (Pl. A, 1), formerly a residence of the Electors, erected in 1715-46, and presented to the university in 1818, now contains the *Natural History Collections*, except the palæontological section (p. 79). Adm. Sun. & Wed. 2-4 p.m. free; on other days 9-1 (in winter 10-1) by tickets (30 pf.) issued at the trustee office.

The *Collection of Minerals and Fossils*, originated by Prof. Nöggerath and arranged by Prof. G. vom Rath, is particularly worthy of inspection, as the specimens illustrate the geology of the Seven Mts. (R. 13) and Eifel (R. 26). It was enriched in 1875 by the purchase (for 144,000 *M*) of the collection of Dr. Krantz. The '*Grottensaal*', fitted up in the time of the Electors, contains mining-models and also reliefs of the Rhine, Seven Mts., &c.

The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the palace (open Mon., Wed. and Frid. from 2 p.m.; the hot-houses on Wed. afternoons) is well kept and contains a palm-house and extensive hot-houses.

To the N. of the Poppelsdorfer Schloss rises the **Chemical Laboratory** (Pl. A, 1), erected in 1868 from designs by *Dieckhoff* and the

chemist *Hofmann* (d. 1892), one of the most extensive and best organised in the world. Behind it is the handsome **Anatomy Building** (Pl. 2; A, B, 1), designed by *Neumann*, and completed in 1872. In the vicinity are the *Physiological Institute*, and the extensive buildings of the *Agricultural Academy*. — *Wessel's Porcelain and Stoneware Factory*, employing 1000 workmen, dates its origin from a porcelain factory established by the Elector Clemens August in 1755.

Above Poppelsdorf, ½ M. from the Schloss, rises the **Kreuzberg** (400 ft. above the sea-level), crowned with a conspicuous white church. It originally belonged to a monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria in 1627, and contains the '*Holy Steps*' of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed about 1750. These steps, 28 in number, are an imitation of the *Scala Santa* at the Lateran, and must be ascended only on the knees. Beautiful view from the tower.

Kessenich, a village with pleasant country-houses, about 1½ M. from Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the left. About ½ M. outside the town is the large play-ground of the Bonn Ice-club, with Restaur. (adm. free). On the slope of the *Vorgebirge* (p. 72), immediately above it, rises the *Rosenburg*, a small château with pretty grounds. The **Casselsruhe**, on the summit of the *Venusberg* (Restaurant), higher up, commands a charming *View of Godesberg, the Seven Mts., etc. Beyond the gorge are the drill-ground and rifle-ranges of the Bonn garnison. New footpaths lead along the lower hills to Godesberg (p. 71) and through the *Melbthal* (rustic inn) to Poppelsdorf. Another pleasant walk may be taken to **Endenich**, where there is an asylum for the insane, situated ⅓ M. to the W. of Poppelsdorf.

The **Old Cemetery** (Pl. D, 2, 3), ¼ M. from the Sternthor, is the resting-place of many eminent men, chiefly professors at the university, and is also worthy of a visit on account of its handsome monuments, including a bronze memorial of the war of 1870-71.

By the wall on the right, *Monument of Niebuhr* (d. 1831), erected by Fred. William IV. to his 'teacher and friend'; in front a relief in marble by Rauch, representing Niebuhr and his wife, being a copy of an ancient Roman tomb-relief preserved in the hall of the busts at the Vatican. Farther along the same walk, on the right, the monuments of *Ernst von Schiller* (d. 1841), the second son, and *Charlotte von Lengefeld* (d. 1826), widow of the poet. Near the circular space is the monument of the brothers *Boisserée*, the famous connoisseurs of art (Melchior d. 1851, Sulpice d. 1854), a relief in marble with a head of Christ, by Rauch. The little *Chapel* in the middle of the cemetery, a graceful late-Romanesque structure, built at Ramersdorf (p. 60) about the year 1200, was transferred thence to its present site in 1847. It contains stained glass presented by the Boisserées. Near the chapel are the graves of *Schumann* (d. 1856), the composer, with a *Monument by Donndorf, erected in 1880, of *Argelander* (d. 1875), the astronomer, *Dahlmann* (d. 1860), the historian, *Welcker* (d. 1868), the archæologist, and *Karl Simrock* (d. 1876), the poet. The monument of the poet *Arndt* (d. 1860), is close to the N. wall of the cemetery. By the S. wall is that of *Baron Bunsen* (d. 1860) and his wife. The *Warriors' Monument* for 1870-71 was designed by Küppers.

To the N. of the town, near the Köln-Thor, are the new *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 16) and the large *Hospital of St. John* (Pl. 10; D, 5), is the new **University Clinical Institute** (Pl. D, 5), with the *Pathological Institute*, built at a cost of 150,000 *l.*, on an elevated enclosed site. — Outside the Köln-Thor are the *Provincial Lunatic Asylum*, the *Hussar Barracks*, and (1½ M.) the *New Cemetery*.

13. The Seven Mountains *(Siebengebirge)*.

One day suffices to explore the most interesting points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. *Königswinter* (a station on the Right Rhenish railway, and connected through Mehlem, on the opposite bank, with the Left Rhenish Railway; also a steamboat-station and a station on the Zahnradbahn to the top of the Drachenfels and the Petersberg) is the usual starting-point, but *Rhöndorf*, *Honnef*, or *Dollendorf*, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. The *Verschönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge*, a society founded in 1873, with its headquarters at Bonn, has done much towards facilitating access to the fine scenery of this district by the construction of paths and the erection of finger-posts and benches.

Walkers from *Königswinter* to the *Drachenfels* take ¾ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* 1¾ hr.; and to *Heisterbach* 1¼ hr. more; back to *Königswinter* in ¾ hr., or to *Nieder-Dollendorf* in ½ hr. — From *Honnef* to the *Löwenburg* 1¼ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* 1¼ hr., and viâ *Heisterbach* to *Königswinter* as above. In this case the Drachenfels is ascended last, from Königswinter. — From *Nieder-Dollendorf* the excursion is the same as the first-mentioned, but in the reverse direction.

Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys at *Königswinter*, see below; at *Honnef*, see p. 74. The whole tour from *Königswinter* to *Heisterbach* and the *Margarethenhof* (hence on foot to the Oelberg, ½ hr.), and thence either to the *Drachenfels* or by the *Löwenburger Hof* to *Honnef* may now be accomplished by carriage.

The heights given in the following description are calculated from the level of the sea; the approximate height above the Rhine is obtained by subtracting 160 ft. Geologists who understand German should purchase *Dr. v. Dechen's* 'Geognostischer Führer in das Siebengebirge', with map, 7 *M*, published by Cohen at Bonn.

The ***Seven Mountains**, which form the N.W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend 3 M. inland from the Rhine, and from N. to S. about 9 M., Königswinter being the central point on the W. They consist of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, some of which are covered with forest and luxuriant herbage. They are all of volcanic character and consist partly of trachyte *(Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg)*, and partly of basalt, a more recent formation (*Oelberg, Nonnenstromberg, Petersberg*), while the *Löwenburg* is of dolerite. These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the Löwenburg is hidden by the Nonnenstromberg. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical *Hemmerich*, of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the *Rosenau*, and the *Stenzelberg*, which adjoins the Nonnenstromberg on the S.

Königswinter. — **Hotels.** *European Hotel, *Berlin Hotel, both opposite the pier, with garden-terraces, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*. — *Hôt.-Restaur. Mattern, at the upper end of the town, ⅓ M. from the pier, with garden-terrace on the Rhine, R., L., A., & B. 3, D. 2½, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; *Hôtel Rieffel, in the principal street, R. & B. 2 *M* 50 pf., pens. 5 *M*. — Kölner Hof, with terrace facing the river, above the steamboat-pier, R. & B. 2 *M* 80 pf., pens. 5 *M*, well spoken of; Düsseldorfer Hof, on the Rhine, lower down than the large hotels, well spoken of; Hôtel & Restaurant Bockhalle, Haupt-Str., less pretentious, D. 1½ *M*, pens. 4 *M*, well spoken of. — Pensions: *Bonn's*, *Kirch's*, and others, at the upper end of the village.

Wine. *Bellinghausen*, on the Rhine, with a large garden-hall; *Winzer-*

Verein or *Vintage Club* (p. 88), in the Kirch-Str., near the Drachenfels railway. — **Beer** in the ground-floor of the *European Hotel* (see above); *Bockhalle*, *Klein*, both in the main street. — **Café** and **Confectioner**: *Mertens*, in the main street, below the Roman Catholic church.

Zahnradbahnen, or *Rack and Pinion Railways*, to the top of the *Drachenfels* (p. 84) and of the *Petersberg* (p. 86). In summer there are 18 trains daily, with accommodation for 50-100 passengers; fare to the top 1 *M*, down 50 pf. The ascent takes 10-12 minutes. The starting-point of the Drachenfels line is at the foot of the hill, a little more than 1/4 M. from the station of the Rhenish railway or the steamboat-quay; the starting-point of the Petersberg line is 1/2 M. from the railway-station, and nearly 1 M. from the pier.

Carriages. From the station to the town, for 1 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 70 pf., each pers. additional 20 or 25 pf., luggage 25 pf.; to the *Drachenfels* 4 or 5 1/2 *M*, there and back within 3 hrs., 5 1/2 or 7 1/2 *M*; *Margarethenhof* 5 1/2 or 7 *M*; *Heisterbach* 3 1/2 or 5 *M*, there and back 5 or 7 1/2 *M*; *Löwenburg* viâ Heisterbach 6 or 8, by the new road 5 or 6 1/2, there and back 7 1/2, 10, 6 1/2, or 8 *M*; *Honnef* 1 3/4 or 2 1/2 *M*, there and back within 3 hrs. 3 or 4 *M*; drive through the Seven Mts. viâ Heisterbach, Margarethenhof, and Honnef (5 hrs.), with two horses, 13 *M*.

Donkeys and Horses. To the *Drachenfels* by the new road, donkey 1 1/2, horse 1 3/4 *M*, by the old road 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 *M*; *Wolkenburg* and *Drachenfels* 2 or 2 1/2 *M*; *Drachenfels*, *Wolkenburg*, and *Hirschberg* 2 1/2 or 3 *M*; *Heisterbach* 1 1/2 or 2 *M*; *Löwenburg* 2 1/2 or 3 *M*; *Oelberg* 2 1/2 or 3 *M*; whole day 5 or 6 *M*; after sunset 1/2 or 1 *M* extra in all cases.

Small Boat to Rolandseck, 2 1/2 *M*; to Plittersdorf, 2 *M*.

Königswinter (165 ft.), a thriving little modern town with 3300 inhab., is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies, and is consequently much thronged by tourists in summer. It possesses extensive stone-cutting yards, which prepared much of the stone used in building Cologne Cathedral. The railway-station lies at the lower end of the town, and beyond its precincts. A pleasant walk extends along the bank of the Rhine. At the upper end of the town is a *Monument* erected in commemoration of the war of 1870-71.

Ascent of the Drachenfels (carriages in waiting at the station). The new road crosses the railway and coincides for some distance with that to the Oelberg (p. 85); it then turns to the right, past several handsome villas, and skirts the *Hirschberg* (p. 85) to the saddle between it and the Wolkenburg, where the road to the Oelberg (p. 85) diverges to the left. It then passes a monument erected in 1892 to *H. v. Dechen* (d. 1889), the eminent geologist and explorer of the Seven Mts. (p. 82), and ascends in a curve to the terrace. Walkers turn to the left on leaving the railway-station (finger-post), follow the direction of the railway, and cross the road; after 5 min. the path joins that from the Rhine and reaches the station of the mountain-railway (see below). — Other pleasant paths ascend by the *Saurenberg* or through the pretty *Nachtigallenthal*, quitting the Drachenfels road where it turns to the left, 200 paces beyond the railway. The way through the Nachtigallenthal is that to the left; after 5 min. it crosses a bridge to the right. At the Kuckstein (p. 84), both unite with the bridle-path.

The traveller arriving by *Steamboat* passes between the two

chief hotels and to the left of the *Church* and *District Court*, crosses the railway, and soon reaches the station of the *Zahnradbahn*, or rack-and-pinion railway, and the donkey-station at the foot of the hill. Walkers follow the bridle-path on the side of the rock next to the Rhine, leading in 3/4 hr., partly through wood, to the terrace near the top. Several cabarets by the wayside: (10 min.) *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, on the right, and *Zur Drachenburg*, on the left; farther on *Zum Kuckstein* (620 ft.), a little below which our path is joined by that over the Saurenberg, and a little above by that through the Nachtigallenthal (recommended to those returning to the railway-station). The path then skirts the rack-and-pinion railway, passes the handsome Gothic château of **Drachenburg*, the property of Baron von Sarter, built in 1883 by Tüshaus and Abbema, and elaborately decorated within with frescoes and stained glass, and ascends the wooded W. slope of the hill to the top (3/4 hr. from Königswinter).

The easiest mode of ascending the Drachenfels, however, is now afforded by the MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, constructed on the same system as that at the Rigi and opened in 1883 (fares, see p. 83). It ascends the hill in an almost straight line and approaches the top, like the road, on the side farthest from the Rhine. Its length is 1662 yds. and its rise 740 ft.; the steepest gradient is 1 : 5. The viaduct halfway up affords a good view of the Drachenburg.

The *Terrace* (970 ft.; *Inn, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; post and telegraph office), a levelled rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, is embellished with a Gothic *Obelisk* commemorating the patriotic spirit of the Rhinelanders in the years 1813-15, designed by Zwirner and erected in 1857. From the veranda of the inn a series of steps descends to the bridle-path to Rhöndorf (p. 74).

The castle of **Drachenfels** (1065 ft.), or 'dragon's rock', 8 min. above the terrace, was erected by Arnold, Archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the 12th cent., bestowed by him on the Cassius Monastery at Bonn in 1149, and held as a fief from the latter by the counts of the castle. Henry, Count of Drachenfels (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction from a quarry which still bears the name of *Dombruch*, or cathedral quarry. In the Thirty Years'War the half-ruined castle was occupied by the Swedes, but was besieged and taken from them by Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne, who completed its destruction.

The *Cavern* among the vineyards, visible from the Rhine about halfway up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Siegfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable (the wine grown here is known as 'Drachenblut', or dragon's blood).

**View.* The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights behind Honnef, among them the Minderberg (p. 65), and the Hemmerich (p. 80), sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhön-

dorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the left bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruin of Olbrück (p. 95), in the vicinity Oberwinter, the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, and the arched ruin of Rolandseck. Farther to the right the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible.

'The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me.'

Byron ('Childe Harold').

The trachyte hill of the **Wolkenburg** (1085 ft.), to the E. of the Drachenfels, was also once crowned by a stronghold, wich has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries of granite which have been worked here for centuries (access forbidden).

The **Hirschberg** (835 ft.), crowned with a belvedere, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine and the valley enclosed by the Seven Mts. The footpath diverges from the road in the saddle between the Hirschberg and the Wolkenburg, about 200 paces before the point where the Drachenfels and Oelberg roads separate, and reaches the summit in $^1/_4$ hour.

FROM THE DRACHENFELS TO THE GREAT OELBERG ($1^3/_4$ hr.). The carriage-road, which affords a series of charming views, diverges from the Drachenfels road in the saddle between the Wolkenburg and the Hirschberg (595 ft.; see p. 83), about 1 M. from the Drachenfels, and then leads in windings along the *Schallerberg*, *Geisberg*, and *Lohrberg* to the saddle (1095 ft.) between the latter hill and the top of the Oelberg, where it is joined by the roads from Königswinter ($1^1/_2$ hr., ascent 2 hrs.), from Heisterbach (see below), and from the Löwenburg (p. 87). On the saddle are two good inns, the *Margarethenhof* and the new **Hôtel-Restaurant Sophienhof* (D. 1 *M* 80; pens. at both 4 *M*). On a cross near the Margarethenhof is a relief of St. Margaretha and the dragon.

Just beyond the Margarethenhof, between the two carriage-roads, a stone guide-post indicates a footpath to the top of the Oelberg. This path follows the road, which leads to the basalt quarries (see below), for some distance, and then diverges again to the left. The top of the Oelberg is reached in $^1/_2$ hr.

The **Great Oelberg** (1520 ft.; Restaurant, plain) is a basaltic cone which has been upheaved through the trachyte. The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; the picturesque foreground differs in many respects from that seen from the Drachenfels. The whole wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys

which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as Cologne; in the distance to the S. the Taunus, and N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf. The basalt quarries on the E. side of the Oelberg are now the most important in the Seven Mountains, and are interesting for the curious displacement of the basaltic columns, which are visible to a height of 100 ft.

From the Great Oelberg to Heisterbach. In descending, a few minutes' walk from the top, we reach a finger-post on the path by which we ascended, indicating the way to Königswinter and Heisterbach. After 10 min. this path joins the road from the Margarethenhof to Heisterbach, from which, farther on, footpaths to Königswinter, the Nonnenstromberg, and Petersberg diverge to the left, and a shorter path to Heisterbach to the right. To the left rise the *Rosenau* (1060 ft.) and *Nonnenstromberg* (1105 ft.); to the right, the *Stenzelberg* (945 ft.), with extensive trachyte quarries.

In 50 min. after leaving the top of the Oelberg we reach the '*Heisterbacher Mantel*', a beautiful valley in which are situated the remains of the venerable Cistercian Abbey of **Heisterbach** (475 ft.). The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a *Heister* (young beech) and a *Bach* (brook); at the side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernard as guardians. Of the magnificent abbey-church, erected in the transition-style in 1202-33, the end of the choir, with its slender basaltic pillars, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the year 1806. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought from Heisterbach. The abbey-lands now belong to Count zur Lippe (refreshments at the farm). — The road passing Heisterbach terminates at (1½ M.) *Dollendorf* (railway-station, p. 73).

From Heisterbach to the Petersberg (½ hr.). Outside the gate we follow the road ascending to the right till beyond the Kilomètre-stone 3,3 and then ascend the footpath to the right (several finger-posts).

From Heisterbach to Königswinter. A well-trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the slope of the Petersberg, passing below the wire-rope railway which connects the basalt quarries on the Petersberg with the road near Dollendorf, through wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in 40 minutes. [In the reverse direction, we follow the Drachenfels road to a point 40 paces beyond the railway-crossing, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to Heisterbach.]

From Königswinter to the Petersberg. The starting point of the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway, p. 85) is at the foot of the hill, about ½ M. from the Right Rhenish rail. station (follow the railway to the left, cross it to the left by a broad road, farther on to the left again; comp. the Map). The line is 1330 yds. in length and the average gradient is 1 : 5 (maximum 1 : 4). It ascends at first through vineyards, and farther up is driven through the rocks.

The top of the ***Petersberg** (1095 ft.), on which there are a

chapel and a *Hotel & Restaurant*, affords from the different points, which may be reached by a path skirting the margin of the extensive plateau, various splendid views of the Rhine, the valley surrounded by the Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg, and Oelberg, and to the N. of the Lower Rhenish plain with Cologne Cathedral and of the Bergish hills.

From the play-ground S.E. of the restaurant a finger-post shows the way to Heisterbach, Löwenburg and to Königswinter, Drachenfels. The path crosses the railway and then divides into several branches (finger-posts). The footpath to the Oelberg and the Löwenburg joins in about 20 min. at the Kilomètre-stone $1_{,0}$ the road from Heisterbach to the Margarethenhof; comp. p. 86.

The Löwenburg is usually ascended from Honnef or Rhöndorf. From *Honnef* a carriage-road ascends through the wooded *Schmelzerthal* or *Asbacher-Thal*, then to the left along the *Einsitterbach* to the Löwenburger Hof in 2 hrs. — The shortest way for walkers ($1^1/_4$ hr.) leads through *Rommersdorf* and along the brook. At the second bench the shorter way leads to the right; that to the left skirts the Breiberg (see below; finger-posts).

From Rhöndorf (p. 73; cross the bridge to the right of the railway-station, then turn to the left through the village) a broad bridle-path ascends through the narrow valley flanked on the N. by the heights of the Wolkenburg, the *Schallerberg* (1005 ft.), and *Geisberg* (1080 ft.), and on the S. by the broad *Breiberg* (see below), to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Löwenburger Hof* (1180 ft.), a forester's house with a restaurant, whence the top is attained after a somewhat steep ascent of 15-20 minutes.

The **Löwenburg** (1505 ft.), a wooded peak of dolerite, is crowned with a stone pyramid, marking the site of an ancient castle, uninhabited even in the early 16th cent., which had to be levelled in 1881, to forestall a threatened collapse.

For the descent the beautiful shady path may be recommended, which leads from the Löwenburger Hof to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Grosse Breiberg* (1040 ft.; *View). Thence in $^1/_2$ hr. to the left to Honnef, to the right to *Rhöndorf*.

From the Löwenburg to the Great Oelberg. From the Löwenburger Hof a road, forming the continuation of the road from Honnef, leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the *Lohrberg* (1440 ft.). After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the path to the summit of the Lohrberg, which may be reached in 10 min. (tower with view). The road reaches the Margarethenhof (comp. p. 85) in 25 min. more.

14. Valley of the Ahr.

Comp. Map, p. 92.

The *Ahr* rises at *Blankenheim* (p. 184) in the Eifel, traverses a winding, picturesque, and generally narrow valley, 54 M. long, and falls into the Rhine below *Sinzig*. The river is always rapid and often overflows its banks in rainy weather. — The full-flavoured, dark-red wines produ-

ced by the vineyards of the Ahr, which in good seasons yield upwards of 600,000 gallons (the best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*), are still termed '*Ahrbleichert*', although the name signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, after pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before fermentation set in. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan of allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from the skins has however long been in vogue, and the dark-red colour is the result. At the principal places in the Ahr valley the Winzer-Vereine, or Vintage Clubs, have established good taverns, where the wine is supplied either in its native purity, or with the percentage of added sugar stated.

From Remagen to Adenau, 26 M., railway in about 2¼ hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 40, 2.60, 1.70 pf.); to Altenahr in about 1¼ hr. (fares 2, 1.50, 1 ℳ; return 3 ℳ, 2.30, 1.50 pf.).

Remagen, see p. 63. — The train describes a circuit round the Victoria-Berg and enters the fruitful and well-cultivated district at the mouth of the Ahr, known as the 'Goldene Meil'. 3 M. **Bodendorf** *(Scholing)*, a village about 1½ M. from Sinzig (p. 70), the church of which is descried to the left. Farther on we obtain a view to the left of the wooded hills on the right bank of the Ahr. Along the river grow large quantities of willows, which are used for basket-making.

The train now skirts the **Landskron** (910 ft.), a lofty basaltic hill, which may be ascended in ½ hr. either from *Lohrsdorf* (at its S.E. base, 1½ M. from Bodendorf) or from *Heppingen* (to the W., 1½ M. from Neuenahr).

The castle on the summit is said to have been founded in 1205 by Emp. Philip of Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of keeping in check the hostile Archbishop Bruno of Cologne. It was destroyed by the French in 1677 and again in 1682 by Elector William of Cologne. The richly-endowed *Chapel* on the S.W. side of the summit has been spared; a basaltic grotto serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt. The view embraces the Ahrthal from Ahrweiler to the Rhine, the higher peaks of the Seven Mts., to the S. a portion of the Eifel with the castle of Olbrück, and to the W. the ruin of Tomberg near Meckenheim.

At the W. base of the Landskron are the *Heppinger-* and the *Landskroner-Mineralquelle*, two refreshing springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The **Apollinarisbrunnen**, a similar spring, situated a little farther up the valley, is the property of the Kreuzberg family and rented by an English company (p. 63), which has made its name familiar throughout the world. About 50,000 bottles are filled daily, and 750,000 are despatched every month to America alone. The water is conveyed to London directly by ships belonging to the company.

5 M. *Heimersheim* (Möhren, at the station), with ancient walls and towers, and a small, but handsome church which, with its octagonal tower over the centre of the transept, closely resembles that of Sinzig. Choir richly adorned. Stained glass of the early-Gothic period.

6¼ M. **Neuenahr.** — **Hotels.** On the right bank of the Ahr: *Curhaus, with 150 apartments, post and telegraph-office, baths in a building on the E. side; *Victoria, B. 1¼, D. 3 ℳ, *Concordia, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 6 ℳ; Heimes, Mariahilf, pens. 3-6 ℳ; Walbur-

GISSTIFT, pens. 4½ *M.*; these three unpretending. On the left bank of the Ahr, near the station: *RHEINISCHER HOF; FLORA; KARL SCHRÖDER'S; HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE; KRONE; GERMANIA, these all well spoken of; TRAUBE, FRANKE, unpretending. Private apartments may also be procured.

Cafés. *Bellevue*, *Johannisberg*, both with gardens and view. — **Restaurant.** *Stern*, with beds. — **Wine-Room** of the *Winzer-Verein* (p. 88), near the station.

Donkey to Burg Neuenahr, 1 *M*, there and back 1 *M* 75 pf.; to the Landskron, 1 *M* 20 pf. and 2 *M*; horse dearer.

Carriages. From the station to the village, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf. To Walporzheim, etc., same charges as at Ahrweiler.

Neuenahr, a flourishing modern watering-place, containing 2000 inhab. and visited by 3000 patients yearly, consists of two formerly separate villages, *Wadenheim*, on the left bank of the Ahr, with the railway-station, the post-office, and the Protestant church, and *Beul*, on the right bank, with the Curhaus and the Roman Catholic church. The water of the five copious thermal springs (86-104° Fahr.), resembling that of Ems, is a weak solution of carbonate of soda, with an insignificant admixture of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime, and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. The most important of all is the *Grosse Sprudel*, discovered in 1861. It occasionally rises in a thick jet, 8-10 ft. in height. The springs are beneficial in cases of chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, and uric acid diathesis. The climate of Neuenahr is admirably suited for lung-diseases of a non-irritable nature. Pleasant walks surround the Curhaus and extend along the stream. A road near the Victoria Hotel and a footpath at the Roman Catholic church ascend to the top of the wooded basaltic hill which is crowned with the scanty ruins of the *Castle of Neuenahr*, built by Otto von Are about 1226. The Are family became extinct in 1353, and the castle then came into the hands of the Knights of Rodesberg, who afterwards assumed the title Count of Neuen-Are. It was destroyed in 1371 by Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne with the help of the inhabitants of Ahrweiler. The small tower at the top commands a fine view.

Beyond Neuenahr the train passes *Hemmessem* and *Bachem*.

8 M. **Ahrweiler.** — **Hotels.** *STERN; *DREI KRONEN, with garden, R. L., & A. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2, pens. with R. 4-6 *M*; DEUTSCHER HOF. — *Restaurant Strassburger Hof*, with rooms to let; *Winzer-Verein* (p. 88), near the Walporzheimer Thor.

Carriage Tariff. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf.; to the *Calvarienberg* 1 *M*, each addit. pers. 40 pf.; to *Walporzheim*, *Marienthal*, or *Neuenahr*, one-horse (for 1-3 pers.) 1½, two-horse (4-5 pers.) 2½ *M*; to *Altenahr* 5 or 7 *M*, there and back spending the whole day 10 or 13, passing the night 14 or 18 *M*; to the *Laacher See* 13 or 16 *M*, there and back 17 or 22 *M*.

Ahrweiler (340 ft.) is a thriving little town with 4500 inhab., surrounded by old walls with wellpreserved gates, and carrying on an active trade in wine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Electorate of Cologne, and was repeatedly besieged during the feud between the chapter of the cathedral, to which it adhered, and

the deposed archbishops. In 1646 and 1680 the town was besieged by the French, by whom in 1689 it was entirely burned with the exception of ten houses. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence*, founded in 1245, dates partly from the 14th and the end of the 15th century. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, a rocky height 1/2 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Ahr, crowned with a Franciscan monastery, dating from 1678, but occupied since 1838 by a girls' school managed by Ursuline nuns. A pleasant walk may be taken from the Calvarienberg viâ the *Steinthalskopf* and through the *Geisbachthal* and *Heckenbachthal* to (1 3/4 hr.) Walporzheim.

The railway skirts the old walls of Ahrweiler on the S.

9 1/2 M. **Walporzheim** (*St. Peter*, with garden, good wine; *St. Joseph* or *Winzer-Verein*), a place (380 inhab.) mentioned under the name of *Walpredeshoven* in a document of 893, and long celebrated for its wine. This village lies at the beginning of the narrower part of the Ahr Valley, which is well-suited for walkers as far as (2-2 1/2 hrs.) Altenahr.

The railway and road now enter a rocky ravine, flanked by jagged and riven cliffs of slate; on the left rushes the Ahr, on the right rises an almost perpendicular black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called the '*Bunte Kuh*' projects. At the top is a small inn, which commands an admirable view, especially by evening-light, and may be reached in 1/2 hr. either from Ahrweiler or Walporzheim. The railway crosses and recrosses the stream. On the left bank, adjoining the road, are the ivy-clad ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal*, near the hamlet of that name.

11 1/2 M. *Dernau* (*Brenig, plain), below the railway-station. The valley again contracts, and the Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the left bank of the stream, passing opposite the precipitous cliff on the top of which stand the fragments of the **Saffenburg** (845 ft.), the view from which is picturesque, although limited. The castle was captured by the French in 1702 and destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1704. The railway passes through a tunnel beneath the Saffenburg, crosses the river, and reaches —

13 1/2 M. *Mayschoss* (Inn of the Winzer-Verein, at the station). A bridge leads to the village, which lies on the left bank.

The railway once more crosses the Ahr. At the *Lochmühle* (1/2 M. from Mayschoss; *Inn) both the road and the railway enter a deep cutting through the projecting grauwacke cliffs of the *Guckley*, which may be ascended by steps from the Lochmühle.

We next pass the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimerzhofen*, at the latter of which, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, pedestrians should ascend a path through the vineyards to the right to (1/4 hr.) the Weisse Kreuz (see below; paths through the vineyards are closed from the end of August till the middle of October). The railway crosses the river beyond Laach, but after ascending a steep gradient, returns to

the left bank by means of a bridge, 275 ft. long and 56 ft. high, and side by side with the road enters a short tunnel, by which the circuit of 1½ M. described by the valley is cut off. The river is again crossed before Altenahr is reached.

15 M. **Altenahr.** — **Hotels.** *Caspari, R., L., & A. 2 *M*-2 *M* 80, D. 3, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof, with garden on the Ahr, R. & B. 2½, D. 2½ *M*; both about 4 min. from the station; *Post, at the station, with small garden and view. — Hotel of the Winzer-Verein R. & B. 2 *M*, well spoken of; Weisses Kreuz, plain.

Altenahr (345 ft.), with 760 inhab., situated amidst very picturesque scenery, is the final goal of most visitors to the Ahr Valley, and in summer, especially on Sundays, it is often unpleasantly crowded. The bridge, on the road from the station to the village, commands a lovely prospect, both upstream and downstream. The prettily-situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir.

A broad path, beginning opposite the Hôtel Caspari, ascends to (8-10 min.) the ***Castle of Altenahr** (950 ft.; adm. 30-50 pf.), the ruins of which are perched on a bold, jagged cliff, rising immediately above the village. This was once the seat of the powerful Counts of the Are and afterwards of the Counts of Hochstaden, of whose elder branch Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, the founder of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248, was the last scion. The castle, which is said to have existed as early as the 10th cent., was considerably strengthened by the Electors of Cologne in the 14th and 15th; it fell into the hands of the French in 1672 and again in 1690, and was finally destroyed in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714). — The view from the *Weisse Kreuz*, on a rocky ridge to the N. of the castle, on the footpath between Reimerzhofen (see above) and Altenahr, surpasses that from the castle, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the landscape. The ascent to the Weisse Kreuz from Altenahr also begins with the broad path mentioned above.

A similar view may be obtained from the **Engelsley** (only recently made accessible), to the S. of the castle. The ascent is made from the lower end of the tunnel through which the high-road passes (see above). — Another fine point of view is the *Horn (1320 ft.). We follow the road to (¾ M.) *Altenburg*, then turn to the left, and, after 100 paces, take the footpath to the right and ascend to (¾ hr.) the pavilion on the top. We may return either to the E. viâ *Laach* (p. 90; 1½ hr.), or to the S. viâ *Denn* and *Brück* (see below).

Other points of view are the *Kalenborner Höhe* (Inn), 3 M. from Altenahr on the road to *Meckenheim* (p. 183), and the *Hasenberg* (1590 ft.), near *Ober-Krählingen*, 4½ M. to the N.W. of Altenburg. Near the latter, at *Vellen*, are the *Hochthürme* (1495 ft.) and the *Heidengarten*, both surrounded with basaltic blocks.

The railway continues to ascend the Ahr Valley, crossing and recrossing the river at the cliffs known as the *Teufelsloch* (to the right) and the *Altenburg* (to the left; see above). On a bold eminence to the right, between the valleys of the *Vischeler Bach* and *Sahrbach*, rises the château of Herr von Böselager, opposite which lies the manor of *Kreuzberg*. Once more returning to the right bank, the train passes the village of *Pützfeld*, and reaches —

17½ M. *Brück* (Linden, poor), at the entrance to the *Kesselinger Thal.*

In the **Kesselinger Thal**, with fine rocky scenery, a road ascends to (⅔ *M.*) *Denn*, were the path from the Horn descends (see above), and the path to the Hohe Acht mentioned below diverges to the S., and (2 M.) *Kesseling*. Here the road forks: to the right to *Weidenbach*, *Herschbach*, and (5½ *M.*, about 3 hrs'. walk from Brück) *Kaltenborn* (Langenfeld's Inn); thence to the *Hohe Acht* (see below), ¾-1 hr. — The footpath leading to the S. from Denn, and ascending the **Dennthal**, another valley with picturesque rocky scenery, is preferable. Farther on, it leads through meadows and fine woods to the *Hohe Warth* (2050 ft.; on the right) and past the forester's house of *Hohe Acht* (Rfmts.) to the top of the *Hohe Acht* (see below; about 3½ hrs.).

The river is crossed and recrossed. — 19½ M. *Hönningen* (Surges, poor). Beyond *Liers* (3 M. up the Lierser Thal rises the picturesque ruin of *Wenzberg*) we reach —

22 M. *Dümpelfeld* (Osterspai), where the high-road forks, the W. branch ascending the Ahr Valley, the S. branch that of Adenau.

The road that continues hence through the Ahr Valley leads by *Insel*, the picturesquely-situated (2 M.) *Schuld*, the (2 M.) *Laufenbacher Hof* (Inn), and *Fuchshofen* to the (½ M.) *Washolder Hof* and (¾ M.) *Antweiler* (Neubusch; Brenig), a hamlet lying ¾ M. to the N. of *Müsch*, on the road from Adenau to Blankenheim. — From the two last we may ascend in 1¼ hr. to the top of the **Aremberg**, a basaltic cone crowned with the ruins of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Aremberg and a view tower, 50 ft. high (key kept by the burgomaster at Antweiler).

The railway and high-road now quit the Ahr Valley, and ascend that of the *Adenauer Bach*, viâ *Nieder-Adenau* and *Leimbach*.

26 M. **Adenau** (950 ft.; *Halber Mond; Krone, Wildes Schwein*, both well spoken of), on both banks of the stream, the principal place of the district, with 1500 inhabitants. The parish-church, dating from the 11th cent., but subsequently completely altered, has a rectangular choir and a late-Gothic carved high-altar.

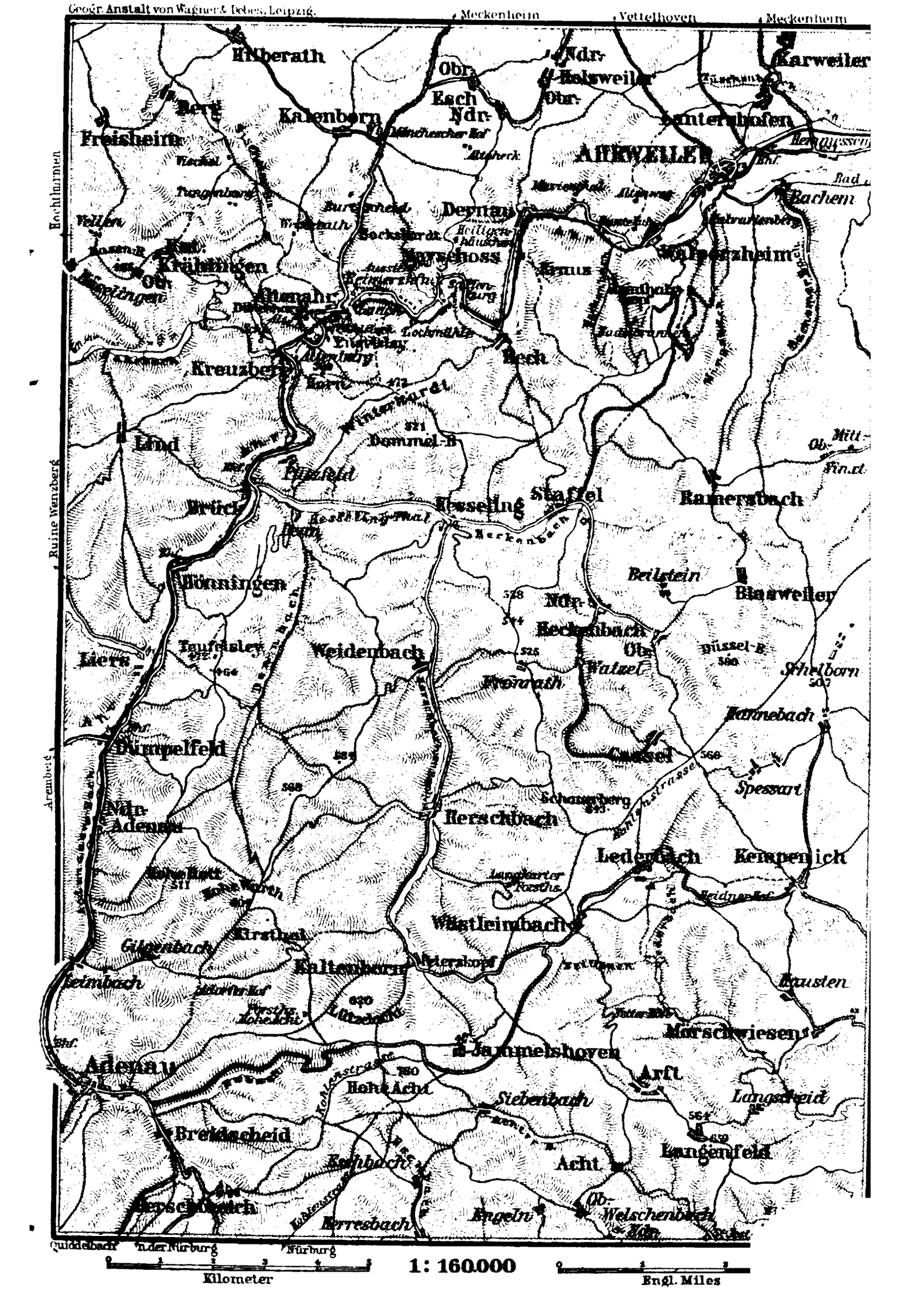
Near the village rise the two highest peaks of the Eifel. About 4½ M. to the E., and reached by the new road up the *Exbachthal*, is the ***Hohe Acht** (2495 ft.), which commands an extensive view over the Eifel as far as the mountains of the Rhine, and on the N. even to the cathedral of Cologne. At the top is a small refuge-hut, the key of which is kept at the forester's (see above), to the left, before reaching the top. — About 4½ M. to the S. of Adenau rises the steep **Nürburg** (2180 ft.), surmounted by a ruined castle mentioned as early as 943, with a lofty tower (key at the inn) commanding a fine panorama (ascent from *Quiddelbach*, on the Kelberg road, 3 M. from Adenau, turning to the left beyond the village, 25 min.; or from *Breidscheid* by a direct footpath in 1¼ hr.; comp. the Map. p. 184).

Diligence from Adenau once daily to (10 M.) *Kelberg* (Pauli, fair) and thence to (20 M., in 4¾ hrs.) *Cochem* (p. 177); once daily to (18½ M., in 4 hrs.) *Mayen* (p. 93); and once daily to (19 M., in 5 hrs.) *Blankenheim* (p. 184).

15. From Andernach to Mayen. Brohlthal. Laacher See.

The Laacher See may be visited either from *Niedermendig* (1 hr.) or from *Brohl* (3 hrs.). *Distances*: from Brohl to Tönnisstein 3½ M., Wassenach 2½, Abbey of Laach 3, Niedermendig 3 M.

Carriage Tariff. From *Brohl* to Tönnisstein, one-horse 3, two-horse 5, there and back 5 or 8 *M*; to Laach 8 or 11, there and back 10 or 13½ *M*;


Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Meckenheim
Vettelhoven
Meckenheim
Hochthürmen
Ruine Wenzberg
Aremberg
Hilberath
Obr.
Ndr.
Holsweiler
Karweiler
Esch
Ndr.
Obr.
Berg
Kalenborn
Freisheim
Lantershofen
AHRWEILER
Bad
Bachem
Dernau
Vellen
Krählingen
Ob.
Altenahr
Kreuzberg
Rech
Lind
Dommel-B.
Brück
Kesseling
Staffel
Ramersbach
Hönningen
Beilstein
Blasweiler
Ndr.
Reckenbach
Ob.
Watzel
Schelborn
Liers
Teufelsley
Weidenbach
Fronrath
Hannebach
Dümpelfeld
Cassel
Spessart
Ndr.
Adenau
Herschbach
Lederbach
Kempenich
Wüstleimbach
Gilgenbach
Kirsthal
Kaltenborn
Peterskopf
Leimbach
Hausten
Mörschwiesen
Jammelshoven
Adenau
Arft
Hohe Acht
Siebenbach
Langscheid
Breidscheid
Langenfeld
Acht
Herschbach
Engeln
Welschenbach
Quiddelbach
n. der Nürburg
Nürburg
Kilometer
1: 160.000
Engl. Miles

per day 11 or 16 M.;— From *Niedermendig* to Laach 4 or 6; Tönnisstein 7 or 9; Brohl 10 or 15 M. Omnibus from Niedermendig to Laach 1 M.

From Andernach to Mayen, 14 M., branch-railway in 50 min. (fares 1½, 1 M; to *Niedermendig* in ½ hr., 90, 60 pf.).

Andernach, see p. 66. 4 M. *Plaidt*; the village (360 ft.; Zillien) lies a little to the S. of the station. From the station we reach in ¼ hr. the *Rauschermühle* (Inn), where the *Nette* is precipitated over blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. In the vicinity are extensive tufa-quarries (comp. p. 94). On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, ¾ M. to the left, stands the ruin of *Wernerseck* (560 ft.), with a well-preserved tower.

The hills which are now visible on both sides of the line are all extinct volcanoes: to the right are the *Nickenicher Weinberg* and the *Krufter Ofen* (1538 ft.; 1 hr. from Laach, 1¼ hr. from Kruft; fine view of the Laacher See and the Seven Mts.; refreshm. in summer); to the left, the *Plaidter Hummerich* (968 ft.), with its saddle-like summit, and the *Korretsberg* (984 ft.). — 6 M. *Kruft* (Werle). Farther on, to the left, in the plain, is the *Frauenkirche*, or church of *St. Genovefa*, where according to the legend the saint was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohensimmern (d. 754). The church contains monuments of a married couple (14th cent.), said to represent them. Numerous mineral springs bubble up on the road-side, near the brook which crosses the road, the water of which is now bottled and exported.

9½ M. **Niedermendig** (**Gute Quelle*, with a garden; **Post; Railway Hotel*), a village with 2880 inhab. and an old church recently enlarged, containing mural paintings of the 12th cent., is famous for the subterranean **Quarries of Basaltic Lava* in its neighbourhood. The lava-stream, occupying an area 3 M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, was probably ejected by the Hochstein (1770 ft., to the W.). The quarries, which are more than 60 ft. under ground, and were probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected. The roof is supported by massive pillars left for the purpose. A guide (1 M) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour. The hardness and durability of the lava adapt it admirably for millstones, as well as for paving and building purposes. The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars on account of their low temperature, to which the beer of Niedermendig is chiefly indebted for its reputation. — Omnibuses and carriages meet the trains to convey travellers to (3½ M.) *Laach* (p. 95). The second half of the route, after the intervening hills have been crossed, affords a charming view of the lake and the fine abbey-church.

The train continues to wind its way among hills. — 12½ M. *Cottenheim* (Eich; May). To the right is the *Mayener Bellenberg*, beyond which rises the *Ettringer Bellenberg* (p. 94).

14 M. **Mayen** (780 ft.; **Kohlhaas*, in the Markt; *Joh. Müller's*, well spoken of), a town with 9500 inhab., possesses a late-Gothic

church and a partly-preserved castle (Genovefa-Burg), the S. tower of which belongs to the early middle ages. To the N. of the station are several lava-quarries, but nearer the surface than those already mentioned, and some of them partly open.

The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outlet of the ancient volcano of *Ettringer-Bellenberg* (1405 ft.), 1½ M. to the N. of Mayen. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fertile plain of the *Maifeld* and *Pellenz* between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Hochsimmer* (1820 ft.), ascended from Mayen in 1½ hour.

A good road leads from Mayen to the N.W., through the pretty valley of the Nette, to (3 M.) the well-preserved turreted château of **Bürresheim*, on a hill partly surrounded by the Nette. It is mentioned in history as early as the 12th cent., and now belongs to Count Renesse-Breitbach. To the E., below the Hochsimmer, lies the village of *St. Johann*. — About 3½ M. to the S.W. of Mayen is *Monreal* (Kircher), charmingly situated in the Eltzthal, with two ruined castles, the larger and more modern of which dates from 1229. — A pleasant round may be made from Mayen as follows: to St. Johann, ¾ hr.; the Hochsimmer, ½ hr.; Bürresheim, ¾ hr.; then across a bridge below Bürresheim and through the first wooded valley to *Cürrenberg*, ¾ hr.; thence by *Reudelsterz* to Monreal, 1 hr.; back to Mayen, 1¼ hr.

Diligences ply once a day from Mayen to (18½ M., in 4-4½ hrs.) Adenau, viâ *Cürrenberg* and *Virneburg*; and to (10½ M., in 2½ hrs.) Münster-Maifeld (p. 176). The railway is being extended to Gerolstein (p. 185).

From Brohl to the Laacher See, 9 M. (carriages, see p. 92).

Brohl (p. 65; 185 ft. above the sea) lies at the mouth of the **Brohlthal**, a deep winding valley, enclosed by wooded mountains, and enlivened with numerous mills and houses. An object of great interest is the extensive stratum of *Tufa*, 50-100 ft. in thickness, which covers the floor of the valley and the lower slopes of the hills, consisting of Devonian slate (p. xviii). When pounded ('trass') and mixed with lime this tufa possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and it is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. The *Brohlbach*, which flows through the valley, descends 590 ft. between Ober-Zissen (p. 95) and the Rhine, a distance of 7 M. After heavy rain it often rises many feet and inundates the entire valley.

The dusty road which ascends the valley, skirting the Brohlbach, is flanked on both sides with numerous tufa-quarries, some of which are open, while others are driven like mining-shafts into the hill. After 2 M., in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of **Schweppenburg** (310 ft.), probably erected in the 16th century. The garden contains a Roman altar found here.

The Heilbrunner Thal, which diverges here to the S., contains the *Heilbrunnen* (385 ft.), a mineral spring of saltish, but refreshing taste, similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad.

About 1¼ M. from the Schweppenburg, a road diverges to the left through a side-valley to the Laacher See; the main road to the right leads to Olbrück (see below). By the former we soon reach **Bad Tönnisstein** (410 ft.), the water of which, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and resembling that of Selters, was collected in a tank

as early as 1700. Good accommodation during the season at the Curhaus (R., L., & A. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; table d'hôte at 1 p.m.).

The road through the Brohl Valley leads on to (1 M.) **Burgbrohl** (480 ft.; *Bell*), picturesquely situated, with an old castle, and (3 M.) *Nieder-Zissen*, at the foot of the *Bausenberg*, with its well-formed crater. The next places are (1¼ M.) *Ober-Zissen*, at the confluence of several brooks forming the Brohlbach, (1 M.) *Hain*, and (1 M.) the castle of **Olbrück** (1550 ft.), one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1689. From Olbrück to the abbey of Laach, viâ *Engeln*, 8 M. — From *Nieder-Zissen* (see above) a road leads past the volcanic peak (¾ hr.) of *Herchenberg* (1060 ft.), *Ober-Lützingen* (25 min.), and (25 min.) *Nieder-Lützingen*, to (40 min.) the castle of *Rheineck* (p. 66), where we reach the Rhine, a walk of about 2½ hrs. in all. — From Nieder-Zissen to *Neuenahr* (p. 87), about 12 M.

The road to the Laacher See diverges to the right below the Curhaus, before the bridge is crossed, passes (⅓ M.) the ruins of the (l.) Carmelite nunnery of *Antoniusstein* (hence the corruption 'Tönnisstein'), again ascends to the right to (1¾ M.) **Wassenach** (915 ft.; *Zum Laacher See*), and then descends through wood towards the Laacher See. On the right rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1380 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly-inclined lava stream. The view hence of the lake surrounded by wooded hills is very striking.

The ***Laacher See** (900 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, 1⅔ M. in diameter, and 5 M. in circumference, and is about 175 ft. deep in the middle. It is the largest of the crater-like tarns of the Eifel (p. 187), and, though not itself a crater, has doubtless been formed by volcanic action. The road skirts the W. bank of the lake.

The volcanic formations for which the Vorder-Eifel is remarkable occur here in very great variety, and the lake itself has obviously been the central point of the volcanic activity of this neighbourhood. It is surrounded by five craters: the *Veitskopf* (see above), the *Laacherkopf* (1508 ft.), the *Laacher Rotheberg* (1670 ft.), the *Tellberg* (1328 ft.), and the *Krufter Ofen* (p. 93). Upwards of forty different streams of lava, the chronological order of which has been established with more or less precision, have been counted in the environs of the lake. There also occur extensive masses of tufa of various kinds, particularly in the valleys descending towards the Rhine, as at Plaidt and Kruft (where it is called *Ducksteín*), and in the Brohlthal. The older theory, which Oeynhausen was one of the last to maintain, was that these deposits of tufa were emitted from the volcanoes in the form of mud; but more recent investigations (by Humboldt, Nöggerath, and Dechen) tend to show that the tufa, as well as the extensive beds of pumice-stone in this region (p. 64), was gradually formed by showers of volcanic matter. — The lake has no natural outlet, but in the 12-13th cent. an artificial shaft was formed, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. This was re-opened and improved in 1842-44.

Oeynhausen's geognostic-orographic maps of the neighbourhood of the Laacher See (Berlin, 1847) and Dr. v. Dechen's geognostic guide to the Laacher See (Bonn, 1864) are recommended to scientific travellers.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of ***Laach**, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry II., and secularised in 1802, once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. In 1863 it became the property of the Jesuits, who established a school here for pupils of the order, but were compelled to abandon

it, in consequence of the law of 1872 excluding Jesuits from the Empire of Germany. The **Church* (now the property of government), completed in 1156, with dome, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the Romanesque style, being most impressive externally (p. xxviii). The beautiful *Porch* in front of the W. façade, restored in 1859, belongs to the close of the 12th century. The vaulting in the interior deviates from the usual style in having its longitudinal sections in the nave no broader than those in the aisles. The curious monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, dates from the end of the 13th century. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated 'calcsinter', found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. On the road-side, outside the monastery walls, is the **Hôtel Maria Laach*, where the keys of the church may be obtained.

On the E. side of the lake, nearly opposite the abbey, is another extensive building, erected by the Jesuits. Near it, about 20 ft. above the water, is a '*mofette*', a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 3-4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most perceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

A cart-road ascends from Laach viâ *Bell* (Inn) to the (1¼ hr.) view-tower on the **Gänsehals** (1873 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect of the Laacher See, the Pellenz, the montains on the Rhine and the Moselle, and of Olbrück and the Seven Mts. to the N. (in clear weather, the cathedral of Cologne is visible). From Bell viâ *Obermendig* (Spitzlay, plain), with the Elisabethbrunnen, to Niedermendig (p. 93) 1 hr. Interesting view to the right of the Ettringer Bellenberg (p. 93), the upper part of which resembles the section of a volcano.

16. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Railway Stations. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein (p. 101) together possess three railway-stations. 1. *Rhenish Station at Coblenz*, on the W. side of the town, for the railway on the Left Bank of the Rhine, and for the trains to Ehrenbreitstein (comp. p. 76). — 2. *Moselbahnhof*, at the foot of the Karthause, to the S.W. of the town, for the Moselle railway (R. 25) and the Lahn railway (R. 27); the trains of the Left Bank also stop here. CAB from either of these stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1¼ *M*, with two horses 1 *M* or 1½ *M*, box 10 pf. — 3. *Station of the Right Rhenish Railway at Ehrenbreitstein*, nearer to the Coblenz hotels situated on the Rhine than either of the other stations, but no hotel-omnibuses to meet the trains. CAB with one horse to Coblenz, 1-4 pers., 1½ *M*; with two horses 2 *M*; bridge-toll 45-60 pf. extra; luggage, 10 pf. for each heavy package.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* *GIANT (Pl. a), *BELLEVUE (Pl. b), two houses of the first class, R. from 2½ *M*, A. 60, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. with R. from 7 *M*; *ANKER (Pl. c), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1.20, D. 3, pens. with R. from 6½ *M*; *TRAUBE, in the Rhein-Strasse, near the Rhine; VICTORIA, opposite the Rhine bridge, unpretending. — *In the Town:* *CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. d), opposite the Rhenish Station, R. 2-3, B. 1.20, D. 2½, pens. with R. from 6 *M*, good wine; *WILDES SCHWEIN (Pl. e), in the Plan, 2nd class, R. & B. 2½, A. ½ *M*; BERLINER HOF (Pl. f), Löhr-Strasse, near the Rhenish Station; MAIWALD, Schloss-Strasse, well spoken of; FLIEGEL, Eisenbahn-Str., R. & B. 2½ *M*; ENGELS, see below; KÖLNISCHER HOF, by the Moselle bridge; HÔTEL DE TRÈVES, in the Clemens-Platz, next the theatre (Pl. 26), with café (D. 2 *M*); HOTEL DE LIÈGE, Alter Graben. — **Pensions.** **Villa*

Beausséjour, well situated on the Mainzer Strasse and the Rhine Promenade; *Pfingsten* and *Englisch Lodge*, also Mainzer-Str., small but well spoken of; *Von Eicken*, on the Oberwerth (p. 100).

Cafés. *Trinkhalle*, on the Rhine Promenade, military music on Thursday afternoons. — In the town: ***Wiener Café***, Clemens-Platz (see above). — **Wine.** *Tillmann*, Unter'm Stern, at the N. end of the Kornpfort-Str., with a view of the Moselle; *Vogelsang*, Carmeliter-Str. and Regierungs-Str. For Port and Sherry, *Drouven*, Am Plan 13. — *Civil-Casino* (Pl. 2), good wine; introduction by a member necessary. — **Beer.** *Zum Franziskaner*, Parade-Platz 2; *Engels*, Schloss-Str.; *Central-Hotel* (see above).

Baths in the Rhine, attached to the bridge-of-boats (bath 50 pf.). — Warm at *Fischer's*, Löhr-Str. 85, near the station, and at *Hensler's*, Castorhof.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 22), at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

Carriages. One-horse: per drive within the town, to the Rondel on the Mainzer Chaussee, or to the foot of the Karthause, or to or from the Coblenz stations, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1¼ *M*; to *Capellen (Stolzenfels)*, or *Niederlahnstein* 3 *M*, there and back with stay of 2 hrs. 5 *M*; to *Pfaffendorf* or the *Laubbach* 1½ *M*, there and back with stay of 2 hrs. 3½ *M*; to the *Rittersturz* viâ the Laubbach 4½, there and back 6 *M*; to the *Karthause*, and back viâ the Rittersturz 10 *M* (in all drives in the direction of Capellen, the return may be made through the Rhine Promenade, without extra charge); fort of *Ehrenbreitstein*, or to the top of the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe (Asterstein)*, 4 *M*, and back with 2 hrs. stay, 5 *M*; *Horchheim* 2½ or 3½ *M*; by time, for the 1st hr. 2½ *M*, each additional ½ hr. 1 *M* 25 pf. — Two-horse carriages about one-half more. Bridge-toll (45-60 pf.) saved by taking a carriage in Ehrenbreitstein for excursions on the right bank. Double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Tramways. From the *Rhine Bridge* to the *Moselbahnhof* and the *Schützenhaus* (at the junction of the streets issuing from the Mainzer Thor and the Löhr-Thor). — From the *Parade-Platz* viâ the Mainzer Chaussee to the *Schützenhaus* and to *Capellen* (Schloss Stolzenfels).

English Church Service at 8 and 11 a.m. and 6 (in winter 5) p.m. in the English Chapel in the Palace; chaplain, *Rev. A. W. Antenbring*, Mainzer Chaussee 52 A.

Principal Attractions. Walk from the Holz-Thor through the *Rhine Promenade* to the Rondel, return as far as the Schenkendorf monument, follow the glacis to the left as far as the *Mainzer-Thor*, enter by this gate, cross the *Railway Bridge*, ascend the *Asterstein* (p. 102), or *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 102), and finally return by the bridge-of-boats, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. in all. — To obtain a glimpse at the town itself: walk from the steamboat-pier down the Rhine to the confluence of the Moselle, turn to the left, enter the gate and visit St. Castor's Church (see p. 98), then, if time permit, proceed to the Moselle Bridge (p. 99).

Coblenz, at the confluence of the *Moselle* and Rhine, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities. Pop. 37,700; garrison 5000, Ehrenbreitstein not included (see p. 101). Coblenz carries on an important wine-trade and manufactures large quantities of champagne, most of which is exported to England and the British Colonies. Refortified since 1820, the town is surrounded with a wall, and the neighbouring heights of Ehrenbreitstein, the Asterstein, Karthause, and Petersberg are all fortified with outworks, but compared with the fortresses of Mayence, Cologne, Strassburg, and Metz, Coblenz is no longer in the first rank. In 1890, the demolition of the town walls was resolved. Few towns on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation, standing as it does at the junction of two of the most picturesque rivers in Europe, and commanding charming

views in every direction. Coblenz contains excellent schools, some of which are frequented by English girls. There is also a *Conservatorium of Music.*

No ancient writers mention a Roman town on the site of the present Coblenz, and no remains have been found to give colour to a belief that one existed. It appears to have been originally only a posting-station ('Ad Confluentes') on the great Roman road, and was not made a 'castrum', or fortress, till the 5th century. In 1864, when the Moselle was unusually low, numerous remains of a Roman bridge-of-piles were discovered below the Moselle bridge, probably dating from the 5th century. Down to the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation (p. 142), Coblenz was a place of little importance. In the Thirty Years' War it was alternately besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops. In 1688, although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, Marshal Boufflers was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On the completion of the palace in 1786 Coblenz became the residence of the Elector of Trèves, but a few years later (1794) it was taken by the French, who in 1798 made it the capital of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle. On 1st Jan., 1814, the French were compelled by the allies to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian.

The side of the town towards the Rhine consists of a row of large buildings: the palace, government-offices, hotels, and dwelling-houses, and lastly the venerable church of St. Castor and the simple Gothic *Teutonic Lodge* (Pl. 4), now a magazine, at the angle between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The **Church of St. Castor,** founded in 836, dates in its present form chiefly from the end of the 12th cent., and was consecrated in 1208. It is a Romanesque basilica with four towers, terminating in a semicircular apse adorned with a gallery of small columns, and presents a picturesque appearance from the Rhine; but from the quay itself it is concealed by the town-wall.

The ***Interior** (closed in the middle of the day), 62 yds. long and 23 yds. wide, is roofed with rich Gothic groined vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceiling. The CHOIR is richly decorated with gilding and paintings. In the apse is the *Monument of Archbishop Werner* (d. 1418) of Trèves, in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche. Opposite (N. side) is the much more important *Monument of Archbp. Kuno von Falkenstein* (d. 1388; see p. 169), also in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche with fresco (Adoration of the Saviour, on the right St. John and St. Castor, on the left the archbishop kneeling, Mary, and Peter), ascribed to the *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (p. 28). The TRANSEPT contains sixteen early German oil-paintings, executed about 1500.

To the W. of the church stands the **Castor-Brunnen** (*Br.* on Plan), erected by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia, with the inscription: '*An 1812. Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes. Sous le préfecturat de Jules Doazan*'. The Russian general St. Priest, who entered the town on 1st Jan., 1814, with exquisite irony added the words: '*Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblence. Le 1. jan. 1814*'. — Adjacent to the Castor-Platz is the *General-Commando* of the 8th Army Corps (Pl. 8), formerly the seat of the Counts of Leyen. During the French régime it was modernised.

In the middle ages and until the 18th cent., the greater part of the town lay on the Moselle; but the narrow, crooked streets of

that period which are still extant present few features of interest. The *Florinskirche* (Pl. 14), of the 12th cent., with Gothic choir and tasteless blunted towers, has been used as a Protestant church since 1818. The *Church of Our Lady*, or *Oberpfarrkirche* (Pl. 17), finished in 1431, with Romanesque nave and Gothic choir, occupies the site of the first Christian church built at Coblenz in the Roman castrum. — The *Schöffenhaus*, built by Elector Richard von Greiffenklau in 1530 and recently restored, with a pretty oriel towards the Moselle, contains the small municipal *Picture Gallery* (mostly Dutch masters of inferior importance).

The **Moselle Bridge** with its 14 arches, erected by Elector Baldwin about 1344, restored in 1440 (tower added in 1832), and widened in 1884, commands a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein. As the town is re-entered, the ancient **Burg** (Pl. 1), or *Archiepiscopal Palace*, built in 1276, stands on the left. The fine staircase of the tower next the town dates from 1599. It is now a manufactory.

The spacious and regular NEUSTADT, the S. part of the town, with its large open squares planted with lime-trees, owes its foundation in the end of the 18th cent. to Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector of Trèves (see below). — The busy Rhein-Strasse leads from the river to the PARADE-PLATZ, in which rises a ***Monument to General von Göben** (b. 1816, d. 1880), with a statue modelled by *Fr. Schaper*. The Post-Str. leads hence past the *Post Office* (Pl. 22), in the Renaissance style, to the CLEMENS-PLATZ, the centre of which is embellished with an *Obelisk*, commemorating the construction in 1791 of the aqueduct which supplies the town with water from the hills of Metternich, $2^1/_2$ M. distant. To the W. is the *Theatre* (Pl. 26), built at the end of last century. At the N.E. corner of the square is the handsome *Espenschiedsche Haus*. — The road to the E., passing the *Festungsbauhof* (Pl. 6), leads to the *Holz-Thor* and the Rhine Promenade (p. 100). Adjacent are the *Regierungsgebäude* (Pl. 24), or government-offices, and the new *Courts of Justice* (Pl. 5; Dicasterialgebäude).

The **Palace**, a large building of no architectural merit, with a lofty Ionic portico, was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 167), last Elector of Trèves, in 1778-86, and occupied by him till 1794. The French converted it into a hospital and a barrack. It was afterwards restored by the Prussian government, and fitted up as a royal palace in 1845.

The N. wing (on the left as the visitor approaches) contains the *Palace Chapel*, in the Renaissance style, used as the Protestant church of the garrison. Adjoining it is the *English Chapel*, which was liberally dedicated to the use of the English residents by the Princess of Prussia, afterwards the Empress Augusta of Germany (chaplain supported by voluntary contributions).

The *Upper Apartments*, to which a broad staircase ascends, are occupied in summer by the Empress (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing, near the entrance to the chapel; fee 1 *M*). They contain portraits of the last Electors of Trèves, from Richard v. Greiffenklau (1511-31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768-1802); Gobelins

tapestry presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great; several modern pictures; and other works of art. The windows command fine views of the Rhine, the hills of Pfaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein.

To the left of the former Mainzer-Thor, the central block of which has been pulled down, within the town, is the approach to the **Rhenish Railway Bridge** over the Rhine, built in 1862-64, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., resting on massive stone buttresses, and commanding a beautiful view. A walk across this bridge and back by the bridge-of-boats (toll 2 pf.) is strongly recommended.

Passing through the Mainzer Thor and following the promenade walks of the glacis to the left, we soon reach the beautiful ***Rhine Promenade,** extending along the river nearly as far as the Laubbach (see below). These grounds *(Rhein-Anlagen)*, which were tastefully laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta (d. 1890), should be visited for the sake of the charming views they command. From the *Hotels* on the Rhine a footpath leads due S., through the court of the custom-house (finger-post), to the Holz-Thor (p. 99). — There is also a direct route from the *Moselbahnhof* (p. 96): after a few yards in the direction of the town we cross the railway, mount the embankment to the right, and continuing to the E. along the road from the Karthause, reach (1/2 M.) the Trinkhalle (see below).

At the end of the glacis, immediately above the railway-bridge (not accessible hence), is a bust of the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (b. 1785), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther from the town a number of villas and summer-houses extend along the bank of the river. Among them is the *Trinkhalle* (p. 97). The grounds end opposite the island of *Oberwerth* (p. 103), 1 1/2 M. from the Holz-Thor, at the point where the Berlin and Metz railway crosses the arm of the river between the island and the mainland by an embankment. The **Railway Bridge**, which spans the wider arm of the river, between Oberwerth and the E. bank, was constructed by Altenloh in 1877-79, and is 1300 ft. long. It consists of three brick arches, each 80 ft. in span, and of two light and elegant iron arches, each with a span of 350 ft. Except at night it is open to pedestrians, who enjoy from it an admirable *View in all directions. The bridge reaches the E. bank at the lower end of *Horchheim* (p. 103), 1/2 M. below the station of the Right Rhenish railway at the upper end (p. 130), and 1 1/2 M. above the bridge-of-boats at Coblenz.

Beyond the embankment at the upper end of the Rhine Promenade (see above) a pleasant path leads along the river to the (1/2 M.) mouth of a small valley, in which lies the hydropathic establishment of **Laubbach**, 2 M. from the Mainzer-Thor by the high-road (carr. and tramway see p. 97). Beyond the garden of this establishment the Coblenzer Stadtwald extends along the base of the *Kühkopf* (1230 ft.; ascent in 1 hr.; fine view from the top). — A road, ascending to the left at the entrance to the valley by the *Geisen-*

köpfchen, leads in 25 min. to the Rittersturz, which may also be reached by a shorter footpath diverging to the left beyond the hydropathic in 15 min. The ***Rittersturz**, a hill laid out with promenades (Restaurant), commands a beautiful view of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, Lahneck, Marksburg, and Stolzenfels.

The **Karthause** (thus named from an ancient Carthusian monastery), a hill rising above the *Moselbahnhof*, on which are situated *Fort Alexander* (at the top) and *Fort Constantine*, also commands a series of charming views. The road to the Hunsrücken crosses the railway by a viaduct immediately beyond the station and ascends along the hillside. The plateau, $1^1/_2$ M. from Coblenz, is employed as a military drilling-ground. — At the foot and on the N. slope of the Karthause is the picturesque *Cemetery*, where repose the remains of *Max v. Schenkendorf* (p. 100) and *General von Göben* (p. 99).

Beyond the Moselle Bridge rises the **Petersberg**, a slight eminence crowned by *Fort Franz*. At the E. base of the fort, $^1/_2$ M. from the Moselle bridge (see Map of Environs), rises a blunted pyramid of lava to the memory of *General Marceau*, who fell at Altenkirchen in 1796, with a long French inscription (*'soldat à 16 ans, général à 22 ans'*). His monument and remains were originally on the hill, but on the construction of the fortifications by Fred. William III. were removed to their present site. Byron's lines —

'By Coblenz, on a gentle rise of ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are hero's ashes hid,
Our enemy, — but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau!' &c.

refer to the monument in its original position. In 1889, the remains of the valiant general were exhumed and transferred to the Pantheon at Paris.

Ehrenbreitstein, Nellenkopf, and Asterstein.

Cards of admission to *Ehrenbreitstein* (50 pf. each, proceeds destined for charitable purposes) may be procured in summer (1st April - 15th Nov.) at Thal-Ehrenbreitstein (see below). Two hours suffice for the walk from Coblenz to the summit and back; carriages can ascend to the top.

The excursion to the *Nellenkopf* (p. 102) requires about 3 hrs., the visit to the *Asterstein* (p. 102) $1^1/_4$ hr. No permission necessary for either.

A *Bridge-of-Boats* (toll 2 pf.), about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with **Thal Ehrenbreitstein** (***Hôtel zum Kurfürsten**, with restaur.; *Hôtel Rath; Zur Schönen Aussicht*, a garden-restaurant opposite the bridge), a small town with 5300 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.

The road to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein leads under the Right Rhenish Railway and then (left) through the Hof-Strasse, the last house in which, to the left, was once occupied by M. de La Roche, chancellor of the electorate of Trèves, to whom Goethe paid a visit in 1774. (To the right diverges the Charlotten-Strasse, see below.) Farther on are the *Railway Station*, and a handsome Renaissance

building (Pl. 27), erected by the Electors in 1747 as a residence for the governors, now used as a *Provision Magazine*. Near the gate by which the railway and high-road leave the town, we diverge to the right and ascend the hill (1/4 hr.), where at a room called 'Contor-stube', in the 4th gateway from below, the cards of admission are issued. Visitors are conducted to the point of view by a sergeant.

The ***Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein** rises opposite the influx of the Moselle, 385 ft. above the Rhine, and 570 ft. above the sea, on a precipitous rock, which is connected with the neighbouring heights on the N. side only. The *View embraces the fertile valley of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach, and the volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and the Eifel (p. 93). Far below are the Rhine and Moselle, and between them the triangular town of Coblenz.

Whether this important military point was fortified by the Romans is uncertain. The *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein* is said to have been presented by the Frankish king Dagobert to the archbishops of Trèves in 636, and their possession was confirmed by Emp. Henry II. in 1018. As it afforded them an excellent asylum in troublous times, they repeatedly strengthened and extended it, and about the middle of the 12th cent. their commandant added the *Hillinstein*, or *Helfenstein*, a castle on the lower S. projection of the rock, which last name exists down to the present day.

In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the castle was gradually converted into an extensive and powerful stronghold; and so important was it considered that its commandant had to swear allegiance to the emperor as well as to the princes of the country. The fortress has only thrice succumbed to an enemy. On the first of these occasions it fell into the hands of the French in 1631 through the treachery of *Elector Philip Christopher*. In 1637 the Imperial general Johann von Werth invested it with his troops, and the garrison was forced to capitulate through hunger. During the war of the French Revolution, Ehrenbreitstein was unsuccessfully besieged four times, but on 27th Jan. 1799 it was surrendered by the gallant Col. Faber after all the provisions had been exhausted. In consequence of the Peace of Lunéville the fortifications were dismantled, but they were rebuilt in 1816-26 under the direction of General *v. Aster*.

A more imposing view is commanded by the ***Nellenkopf**, the N. spur of the Ehrenbreitstein plateau, which may be reached by following the Charlotten-Strasse (see above) and ascending the valley to the back of Ehrenbreitstein, farther on (at the Kilomètre-stone No. 1) to the left, past *Neudorf;* on the top, we cross the drill-ground to the open space in front of the fort (about 1 hr. from the bridge-of-boats). — For the return, we may choose the pleasant walk vîa (20 min.) *Urbar* (Moskopp's Inn, with view of the Rhine valley and the Eifel hills), whence we descend to the road skirting the Rhine (to Ehrenbreitstein, 3/4 hr.).

Fort Asterstein, situated on the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe*, to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, also commands a fine, though less picturesque view, the mouth of the Moselle not being visible hence. A projecting terrace towards the Rhine bears an *Obelisk* in memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866.

The hill on which the obelisk stands may be reached in 20 min. from the bridge-of-boats. After crossing the latter we proceed in a straight direction to the end of the Kirch-Strasse and follow the road to the right.

der Dampfschiffe
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Where the latter turns to the left, a shorter route ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the 'Promenade' and again ascends by steps. Halfway up, the *Café Rheinlust*, and beyond it the *Louisenthurm* (so called in honour of the Grand-Duchess Louisa of Baden, who spent some of her early years at Coblenz) are passed. We then follow the road to the summit.

The following route is recommended to the traveller approaching from the railway-bridge (p. 100). After crossing the bridge turn to the right, following the road to Pfaffendorf, and here take the road to the left, past the church, ascend the course of the brook, pass to the left under the railway, and gradually ascend the hill. On the height (1/4 hr. from Pfaffendorf church) this road is quitted by a new road intersecting the fortifications of the Glockenberg to the left and afterwards skirting the brow of the hill and commanding a fine view of Coblenz. In 12 min. more the Obelisk (see above) is reached.

The post-road which ascends the valley at the back of the town of Ehrenbreitstein leads by *Niederberg* to (2 M.) **Arenberg** *(Zur Schönen Aussicht)*, a village with a large new pilgrimage-church, the 'Herz-Jesu' chapel adjoining which contains a fine old Pietà. The 'Mount of Olives' is also interesting. The road diverging to the right beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house and leads to (4 1/2 M.) Ems (p. 193).

17. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence.

Steamboat in 7 1/2 (down in 4 3/4) hrs.; *piers* at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; *small-boat* stations Capellen, Spai, Camp, Hirzenach, St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Niederheimbach, Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf. — From Coblenz to Bingen both banks are Prussian.

Distances: Coblenz to Capellen 4, Rhens 2, Niederspai (opposite Braubach) 1 1/2, Boppard 4 1/2, Salzig 3, Hirzenach 2 1/4, St. Goar 3 3/4, Oberwesel 5 1/2, Caub 3, Bacharach 1 1/2, Rheindiebach 1 1/2, Lorch (Niederheimbach) 3/4, Rheinstein 3 3/4, Bingen 3, Geisenheim 3, Oestrich 3, Eltville 4, Walluf 3, Biebrich 2, Mayence 4, total distance 59 M. — Railway on the *Left Bank*, see R. 19; on the *Right Bank* by Oberlahnstein and Rüdesheim to Wiesbaden in 2 3/4-3 1/2 hrs., see R. 20. — Comp. p. 60.

Beyond the bridge-of-boats the steamer passes the palace on the right, and then steers under the *Rhenish Railway Bridge* (p. 100). On the right extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank, opposite which is the picturesque village of **Pfaffendorf** (*Thomm*, with garden), with its slender church-spire.

On the right, a little farther on, lies the island of *Oberwerth*, which is connected with the W. bank by an embankment and with the E. by the handsome *Railway Bridge* mentioned at p. 100, below which the steamer passes. The buildings on the island, now private property, belonged to a nunnery suppressed by the French in 1798. Beautiful retrospect as the vessel passes the upper end of the island.

The vineyards of (l.) **Horchheim** *(*Holler's Garden-Restaurant)* produce good red wine; the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is remarkably fertile. (l.) **Niederlahnstein** *(Douqué; Noll-Hammermann)*, on the right bank of the Lahn, is the junction of the Railway of the Right Bank, the line to Coblenz, and the Lahn railway (RR. 20, 27), but is not touched at by the steamer. From the road ascending the Lahnthal a path diverges to the left, passing several shrines, to (1/2 hr.) the top of the *Allerheiligen-Berg*, which

commands fine views of the valleys of the Lahn and the Rhine. Two of the best points of view are known as the 'Lahnblick' and the 'Schöne Aussicht'. Below Niederlahnstein, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late-Romanesque *Church of St. John*, partly destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The village is said once to have extended as far as this point, when this venerable building was its parish-church. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by an unsightly railway-bridge, and by another for the traffic of the road (toll 2 pf.).

r. **Capellen.** — **Hotels.** *Stolzenfels, *Bellevue, both with gardens and 'pension'; Lahneck, unpretending. — *Müller's Restaurant.*

Donkey to the Castle of Stolzenfels 80 pf.; there and back 1 *M* 20 pf.

Steamboat to Oberlahnstein every ¾ hr. (20, 10 pf.), starting above the station.

Capellen, a village consisting of a single row of houses facing the railway-embankment and the river, lies at the foot of the wooded hill which bears the royal château of Stolzenfels. The château is approached by a winding road of easy ascent (¼ hr.), crossing a viaduct, and passing two Roman milestones. Beyond the *Klause* (stables), a drawbridge is crossed and the castle entered.

The ***Castle of Stolzenfels** (310 ft. above the Rhine), with a pentagonal tower 110 ft. high, was built on the site of an older fortress by Arnold von Isenburg, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1242-59, and was frequently a residence of the archbishops. Down to 1689, when it was destroyed by the French, it was garrisoned by the Electors of Trèves. In 1823 the ruin was presented by the town of Coblenz to Fred. William IV., when crown-prince, who caused it to be restored in accordance with the designs of *Schinkel*, *Stüler*, and *Persius*. The château now belongs to Emp. William II.

The Interior is open daily. In summer the number of visitors is usually very large, and the custodian performs his functions as showman very rapidly (fee 50 pf., more for a party).

We first enter the Gothic Chapel with its two towers. It is decorated with *Frescoes on a gold ground by *E. Deger*, painted in 1853-57, representing the Creation, Fall, First Sacrifices, &c. — On the external wall, above the garden-hall, is a fresco by *Lasinsky:* the Emp. Rupert and his nephew the Count of Hohenzollern visiting the Archbishop of Trèves at Stolzenfels, 20th Aug., 1400. — In the Winter Garden is a bronze statue of Siegfried, by *Hartung*. — Adjoining the entrance flight of steps is an ancient sculptured chimney-piece with reliefs, bearing the arms of Cologne. — The walls of the Kleine Rittersaal are embellished with six *Frescoes by *Stilke* (1842-46), illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry: 1. Faith: Godfrey de Bouillon at the Holy Sepulchre after the conquest of Jerusalem; 2. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg sitting in judgment on the robber knights; 3. Poetry: Minstrels accompanying King Philip of Swabia and his queen Irene on a pleasure excursion on the Rhine; 4. Love: The Emp. Frederick II. welcoming his bride Isabella of England; 5. Loyalty: Hermann von Siebeneichen, sacrificing his life to save the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa; 6. Bravery: The blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy. — The Grosse Rittersaal contains a valuable collection of goblets, armour, and weapons. — In the Upper Rooms a winged picture of the tradition of Toggenburg by *Bayer*; Gutenberg, at three different periods, by *Herbig;* a copy of the Dombild of Cologne (p. 34) by *Beckenkamp;* pictures on a gold ground by *Heideloff*, represent-

ing the altar of the order of the swan at Ansbach; about 50 small pictures by old masters, *Dürer*, *Holbein*, *Van Dyck*, *Rembrandt*, and others, an ancient Byzantine cross, antique furniture, and other curiosities.

The *View from the small S.W. tower (entrance to the right in the court) commands the Rhine valley from the Marksburg (p. 106) to the hills beyond Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein; opposite is the mouth of the Lahn with the towns of Oberlahnstein and Niederlahnstein, and above them rises the château of Lahneck.

1. **Oberlahnstein** (200 ft.; **Hôtel Weller*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, pens. with R. 5-6 *M*; **Lahneck*, both with garden and view; *Deutsches Haus; Einhorn*, at the station, plain; steamboat every ¾ hr. to Capellen, 20 or 10 pf.), a town with 6200 inhab., formerly belonging to the Electors of Mayence, is mentioned in a charter as early as 890. Several well-preserved towers recall the former fortifications, while a handsome Rathhaus and numerous villas indicate the modern prosperity of the town. *Schloss Martinsburg* at the upper end of the town, containing an interesting court, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, dates from 1394; the new part was built in 1712. The *Protestant Church*, at the lower end of the town, was built by Zais in 1872-75. Two engine-works and foundries and several other manufactories bear witness to the rapid progress of Oberlahnstein since the completion of the railways. It is also a busy depot of the iron-ores yielded by the mines on the Lahn (comp. p. 193), and possesses a large new harbour. Oberlahnstein is the steamboat-station for Ems and is a good centre from which to make excursions.

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of **Lahneck**, mentioned for the first time in 1224, having probably been built by Archbishop Gerhard of Mayence. According to an unfounded tradition, it was once in possession of the Knights Templar. The castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, has been recently restored with considerable taste (visitors generally admitted). The pentagonal pinnacled tower commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable. Gothic chapel. On seeing the ruin in 1774 Goethe composed his exquisite 'Geistes-Gruss'. A road and two footpaths ascend to the castle; one of the paths, destitute of shade, mounts direct from Oberlahnstein, the other from the side next the Lahn, beginning opposite the upper end of Niederlahnstein (p. 103).

About 1¼ M. above Capellen, between the high-road and the Rhine, is the **Königsstuhl** ('king's seat'), partly concealed by walnut-trees from the steamboat-passenger. It was originally erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV., but at the end of last century had fallen to decay. In 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials, by a patriotic society at Coblenz. The structure is octagonal in shape, somewhat resembling a pulpit, 22 ft. in piameter, and 18 ft. in height. The Electors held their meetings dn the stone seat on the top. The situation was chosen from its oroximity to the dominions of the four Rhenish Electors, Braubach

belonging to the Palatinate, Rhens to Cologne, Stolzenfels to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence. Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. Near the Königsstuhl is the *Rhenser Mineralquelle*, a mineral spring rising in the bed of the Rhine, which was known in the 18th cent. and re-discovered in 1857; the water resembles that of Selters and is used as a table-beverage as well as medicinally.

On the fertile bank of the Rhine opposite the Königsstuhl, a small white chapel, near the S. gate of Oberlahnstein, is visible among the trees, where, on 20th Aug., 1400, the Rhenish Electors deprived the Bohemian king Wenzel of the imperial crown. On the following day they crossed to the Königsstuhl, and elected Count Palatine Rupert III. emperor in his stead. Adjacent are the *Victoria-brunnen* and the *Minervabrunnen*, two mineral springs.

Above the Königsstuhl (3/4 M.) lies the small town of (r.) **Rhens** (*Königsstuhl*, with garden, on the river), once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, and still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Archbishop Frederick III. of Cologne. A footpath to (1 1/4 hr.) Boppard ascends to the right at the way-post, outside the S. gate (comp. p. 107). Beyond Rhens, surrounded by fruit-trees, is the small village of (r.) *Brey*.

l. **Braubach** (*Deutsches Haus*, with beer-garden, near the station, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Hôtel Arzbächer*, on the Rhine; *Rheinischer Hof*, pens. 3 1/2-4 *M*; *Nassauer Hof*), an ancient town with 1900 inhab., invested with municipal privileges by the Emp. Rudolph in 1276, the once picturesque appearance of which has been marred by the railway. It is commanded by the imposing castle of ***Marksburg** (Restaurant), originally called the *Braubacher Schloss*, 485 ft. above the river, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt from 1651 to 1803, and was then used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison down to 1866. The tower affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and of a portion of the Rhine. Two routes ascend to the fortress: to the N. a footpath, shorter but steeper than the other, beginning at the upper end of the town, beyond the old church (25 min.); to the S. the road, leading at first to the left through the town in the direction of Nastätten, then to the right past the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin* (existing in 1242), and lastly round the E. side of the hill (35 min.).

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of *Niederspay* and *Oberspay* (Rindsfüsser), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees. On the promontory to the right stands a half-ruined chapel, the only relic of the village of *Peterspay*.

On the wooded height above (l.) *Osterspay* (Müller) stands the château of *Liebeneck*, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine.

On the hill to the right, a little above Osterspai, stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*, a farm-house 520 ft. above the Rhine, whence a cart-road leads to *Rhens*, 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river. The vineyards on the slopes of the left bank, known as the *Boppарder Hamm*, produce excellent wine. Then, on the left, the village of *Filzen*, with a modern church.

r. **Boppard.** — **Hotels.** On the Rhine: *Spiegel, R. 2½-3½, D. 2½-3, B. 1, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; *Rhein-Hôtel, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D 2½, pens. with R. 4½-6 *M*; Bellevue, with garden, R. from 2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2, pens. from 5 *M*; Ackermann, unpretending. — In the town: Closmann, an old established house, with garden, D. 2 *M*; H. Lange, opposite the post-office, new. — Mühlbad, at the lower end of the town, a family pension. — *Henzler's Pension*, in the Mühlthal. — *Marienberg Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 108), pens. 6-12 *M* per day. — *Comp. the Map*, p. 108.

Boppard (210 ft.), the ancient *Bodobriga*, founded by the Celts, was afterwards fortified by the Romans and used as a depôt for their 'slingers' ('Balistarii Bodobricæ'). In the 12th cent. Boppard was a free imperial town, but in 1312 Emp. Henry VII. ceded it, along with Oberwesel, to his brother Elector Baldwin of Trèves. The latter, who could not make himself master of the town till 1318, built the castle, which is still preserved (see below). All efforts of the inhabitants to regain their independence proved henceforth unavailing. This pleasant little town, above which rises the handsome old nunnery of Marienberg, has of late attracted numerous visitors owing to the beauty and healthiness of its situation. Many of the picturesque old houses with their quaint wooden beams have unfortunately been displaced by modern buildings, while numerous villas have sprung up in the environs. Pop. 5600.

The handsome *Pfarrkirche*, in the late-Romanesque style, founded early in the 13th cent., and rebuilt about 1200, with its two square towers adjacent to the choir, is remarkable for the peculiar 'Norman' vaulting of the nave. — The *Carmeliterkirche*, in the pointed style, contains the monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1509), with a good marble relief representing the Trinity, carved stalls of the 15th cent., and old mural paintings; beside the 3rd pillar is a Christian tombstone of the 7th century. The adjoining convent is used as a school.

In an open space on the Rhine, to the E. of the church and near the ferry, rises the old *Castle* of the archbishops of Trèves, with a tower, now occupied by law-courts and a school. Beside the moat, close by, are considerable remains of a *Wall* constructed of Roman concrete ('opus spicatum'), and probably dating from the reign of Valentinian I. (A.D. 364-375). When complete it was 10 ft. thick and 26 ft. high, and was strengthened with towers at the angles and 24 semicircular towers along its sides, and enclosed the interior of the town, in the form of a rectangle 1000 ft. long by 500 ft. wide.

The suppressed *Franciscan Monastery* with its church at the upper end of the town has been converted by government into a seminary for Roman Catholic teachers. — Boppard, like St. Goar and

Bacharach, once boasted of a Lodge of the Knights Templar, fragments of which with round-arched windows lie in a neighbouring side street. Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemaïs (1191). — The old monastery of *St. Martin*, farther to the E. beyond the town, is now a reformatory for Protestant children.

The *Protestant Church*, built in 1851 partly from designs by Frederick William IV., was enlarged in 1887 and provided with a tower.

The **Marienberg** *(Mons Beatae Mariae Virginis)*, a large building which rises at the back of the town, 100 ft. above the Rhine, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a hydropathic establishment (p. 107). The water is supplied by the Orgelborn, a spring renowned for centuries for its purity and unvarying temperature.

Below Boppard, near the Mühlbad (p. 107), opens the *Mühlthal*, a valley enclosed by wooded hills and affording a number of picturesque walks. One of the finest points is the **Alte Burg** (960 ft.), a hill at the mouth of the valley (reached by ascending to the right), which commands a beautiful view. Near it is the 'Vierseenplatz', or 'place of the four lakes', whence four apparently-unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible. Farther up the valley, beyond the *Restaurant & Pension Hentzler* (p. 107), is the *Boppарder Stadtwald*, a magnificent forest of oaks and beeches, the most interesting points in which are indicated by way-posts.

The finest excursion from Boppard is to the ***Fleckertshöhe** (1670 ft. above the sea, 1485 ft. above the Rhine), 5 M. distant, 1½ M. to the left of the road to the Hunsrücken, which must be left at the pine-wood, soon after passing the kilomètre-stone marked '7,4'. On the top is the *Restaur. zur Schönen Aussicht* (also pension). The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar and Taunus, and Monrepos (p. 68). From the E. side of the summit, on which there is a landmark, a small part of the Rhine is visible near Bornhofen (see below). The path descending to (1 hr.) *Salzig* (p. 109) through meadows and woods cannot be missed. The traveller may avail himself of the diligence from Boppard to *Simmern* as far as the point where the road to the Fleckertshöhe diverges. — A direct footpath leading through pleasant woods ascends to the summit in 1½ hr., but cannot easily be found without a guide.

Above Boppard, on the left, lies **Camp** (*Kauth*, at the railway-station; *Anker*, on the Rhine, with 'pens'.), healthily situated and frequented as a summer-residence. A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the (¾ M.) convent of —

1. **Bornhofen** *(*Gasthof zum Marienberg)*, with a Gothic church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims. On a bold rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of —

Sterrenberg and *Liebenstein*, better known as **The Brothers**, connected by a sharp chine of rock. The legend of these castles may thus be briefly told: —

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, the lord of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but, his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegarde. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother,

his soul burned to share his honours, and, wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegarde now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegarde, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegarde interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegarde then retired to the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and in 1317 came into the possession of the Electors of Trèves. The date of its abandonment is unknown. It lies on the extreme brink of the rock, separated from Liebenstein by a massive wall. The ruins (Restaurant) are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath.

r. *Salzig* (Schloss Liebenstein), so called from its weak saline spring, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence ship-loads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up (l.) lies the village of *Nieder-Kestert* (Stern).

r. *Hirzenach*, with a new synagogue. A handsome building, once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg.

To the right are the extensive buildings of the *Werlau Mines.*

l. *Ehrenthal* is a small village inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

l. *Welmich* (Adler), a picturesquely-situated village, with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins of the *Thurnberg*, or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boemund II. of Trèves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the **Mouse** *(Maus)* by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat' (p. 111). Ascent fatiguing, but there is a fine view from the summit, especially towards St. Goar. The interior contains a few points of architectural interest.

r. **St. Goar — Hotels.** *Lilie, with baths, R. & L. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. with R. 5½-7 *M*; *Schneider, at the lower end of the town, D. 2½ *M*; *Rheinfels, opposite the pier, good wine; Traube. — *Brewery Zur Rose*, with garden restaurant; *Rheinlust*, a garden-restaurant on the hillside above the town.

Steam-ferry to St. Goarshausen, 10 pf.

English Church Service in summer.

St. Goar, a town with 1500 inhab., the handsomest of the smaller Rhenish towns, and deriving a look of additional importance

from the extensive ruins of Rheinfels, owes its name and origin to a chapel founded in the time of Siegbert, King of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here. Down to 1794 it was the capital of the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, which lay chiefly on the opposite bank of the river, and reached to the Lahn. (The upper county lay to the S. of the Main, p. 223.)

The *Protestant Church*, built about 1469, contains monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess. A flaw in the altar is said to have been made by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, who, indignant at the damage done by the Spaniards, violently struck the altar with his sword. The crypt on the E. side once contained the bones of St. Goar. — The *Roman Catholic Church* is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with an inscription. — In the promenades is a monument to the Emperors William I. and Frederick III.

A curious old custom, the '*Hänseln*', or Initiation, which prevailed here till the beginning of the steamboat-traffic in 1827, is said to have dated from the time of Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine-ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the pleasanter alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the queen of England, the reigning prince, and the members of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then invested with the rights of a member of the society, and finally had to present a donation to the poor and enter his name in the 'Hänselbuch'.

The castle of **Rheinfels**, rising at the back of the town, 375 ft. above the Rhine (1/4 hr. from the pier), is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded in 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen, a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was established here. Ten years later a confederation of twenty-six Rhenish towns (p. 142), dissatisfied with the newly-imposed burden, attacked the castle, but after a siege of fifteen months were compelled to withdraw. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and fell, with its valuable stores, into the hands of the French revolutionary army (2nd Nov., 1794). Three years afterwards it was blown up, and in 1812 it was sold for the paltry sum of 100*l.* The ruin was bought in 1843 by Prince William, afterwards Emperor of Germany. The interior contains little worthy of note; view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee 50 pf., more for a party). — The path to the castle passes the churchyard wall, on which is the '*Flammensäule*', a rough sandstone obelisk, supposed to be of pre-Roman origin.

The Spitzenstein (1315 ft.), reached from Rheinfels viâ *Biebernheim* in 1 1/4 hr., commands a splendid view, extending Caub to Oberwesel (refuge hut by the rocks on the summit). Descent viâ *Niederburg* to (1 hr.) Oberwesel (p. 112).

1. **St. Goarshausen.** — **Hotels.** ADLER, two houses, with garden, R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½ *M*, A. & S. extra, carriage to Reichenberg 8 *M*. — NASSAUER HOF, R. 1½-2, D. 2, pens. 4-4½ *M*, well spoken of; KRONE; ZUM HOHENZOLLER; RHEINISCHER HOF, good wine.

Steam-ferry to St. Goar, 10 pf.

St. Goarshausen (715 ft.), a small town with 1500 inhab., chiefly consisting of a single row of new houses, is a pleasant place for a stay of a few days. The upper part of the town is so confined between the river and the hill that a bulwark of masonry, on which two watch-towers are situated, had to be built at an early period to protect the town against inundations. Comp. the Map, p. 109.

Above St. Goarshausen, about halfway up the hill, rises the castle of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, commonly called the **Cat** *(Katz)*, erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen, whose family became extinct in 1470. It then belonged to the Hessian princes, and was occupied by a Hessian garrison down to 1804, when it was destroyed by the French. (Custodian in summer at the castle; fee.)

The ***Schweizerthal**, or 'Swiss Valley', extending about 2 M. inland from the foot of the Katz at the back of St. Goarshausen (reached by proceeding to the left at the upper end of the village, and passing below the railway), contains picturesque rocks, miniature waterfalls, and pleasant shady walks. To the left in the background, on the brink of the vine-clad slope, stands the village of *Patersberg* (800 ft.), to which a steep path ascends in ½ hr. from St. Goarshausen; thence to Reichenberg (see below) about 2½ M. more. — Those who wish to visit the Lurlei from the Schweizerthal follow the cart-road in the valley for about 1 M. to the *Zöllners-Mühle*, where a finger-post to the right indicates the ascent to the '*Männchen*' (view of the Schweizerthal). Beyond the Männchen we continue to follow the main track, latterly passing a way-post pointing to the Lurlei (left) and the Katz (right), to the (15-18 min.) pavilion on the **Hühnerberg**, which commands a *View of the basin of St. Goar. From the just-mentioned way-post we take about 35 min. to reach the Lurlei; about halfway is another way-post indicating the descent (right) to the Lurlei (not easily recognised from this side). A steep path (see p. 112) descends from the Lurlei to the Rhine in 7 min.; thence by the road to St. Goarshausen 1 M. (the whole excursion from St. Goarshausen to the Hühnerberg, Lurlei, and back occupying about 2½-3 hrs.).

EXCURSION TO REICHENBERG, 3½ M. inland from St. Goarshausen. The road (diligence-route to Nastätten) leads through the *Haselbachthal*, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshausen (where a carriage may be hired for the excursion). Walkers ascend through the Swiss Valley toPatersberg (see above), from which Reichenberg is 3 M. distant. A shady footpath, provided with numerous benches, diverges to the right from the road through the Haselbachthal just at the entrance to the valley, follows the windings of the road, and rejoins it near the Reichenberg. A pleasant way back is by the road through the Haselbachthal, and past the *Offenthaler Hof* on the hill about 1½ M. to the S. of Reichenberg; then through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei. (Through this part of the valley there is no direct path to St. Goarshausen, but on the opposite side of the valley a narrow path descends thither from the point where the Lurlei path begins.)

The castle of ***Reichenberg**, erected in 1284 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenelnbogen, and during the Hessian supremacy the residence of the governor of the lower county, was at length sold in 1818 for the sake of the building materials. Fortunately, however, it escaped demolition, and is still a grand and picturesque edifice with a lofty tower, and in better preservation than most of the other Rhenish castles. The approach to the COURT (see also p. xxxi) is striking. Here on the left we observe the

chief entrance to the castle flanked with two columns of granite. The vaulted chambers of the ground-floor in the INTERIOR are well-preserved. A memorial tablet has been placed here in honour of the archivist Habel, who devoted himself with most praiseworthy industry to the preservation of this and several other Nassovian castles. The interior of the castle has been restored, and is now decorated with old weapons, armour, domestic utensils, etc. (fee). The old CHAPEL consisted of three stories, but the dividing beams have been broken away; the Romanesque columns, however, placed one above the other, which bear the lofty pointed vaulting, are still preserved. The TOWER, which is ascended by wooden steps, commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower to the E., connected with the other by a lofty retaining wall, is half destroyed. The village of *Reichenberg* at the foot of the castle is a very poor place. — *Comp. the Map*, p. 109.

Immediately above St. Goar, and nearly in the middle of the stream, lies the '*Bank*', a sunken ledge of rock running out from the W. bank, over which the water rushes and seethes in rapids and miniature whirlpools *(Gewirre)*. The E. channel is the safest.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the ***Lurlei,** 430 ft. above the Rhine. On the N. side of the precipice a steep path leads to the summit. Ascent 20 min.; view limited. The well-known legend of the nymph who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a favourite theme with the poet and the painter. Heine's beautiful ballad (1823) is still deservedly popular. According to Marner, a poet of the 13th cent., the Nibelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg'. — From the entrance of the tunnel through the Lurlei (p. 130), a steep path ascends (sometimes by stone steps) to (25 min.) the top of the rock, which commands, however, only a limited view.

In this rocky basin is carried on the once very lucrative salmon-fishery of St. Goar. The cool, shady depths and sandy bottom of the river at this point appear peculiarly suited to the habits of the fish. They are captured in nets only. The yield, formerly 8000 lbs. per annum, has dwindled to barely 1000 lbs., most of the fish having been frightened away by the noisy steamboat and railway traffic. The Rhine salmon are highly esteemed, and realise 1*s*.6*d*.-3*s*. per pound and upwards.

This is the narrowest (about 220 yds.) and deepest (76 ft.) part of the river. The famous echo returned by the lofty cliffs on both sides is not audible from the steamer, but may be successfully wakened from a small boat in the quiet of early morning or late evening.

Opposite the *Rossstein*, a rocky point to the left, which the railway penetrates by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks, known as the '*Seven Virgins*', is visible when the river is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens of the Schönburg, who were condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

r. **Oberwesel.** — **Hotels.** *RHEINISCHER HOF, opposite the pier and not far from the station, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. with R. 4-4½ *M*; *GOLDENER PFROPFENZIEHER, at the lower end of the village, in a retired situation, similar prices, pens. 3½-4 *M*; DEUTSCHES HAUS, on the high-road. — *Restaurant Gerlum*, near the railway.

Oberwesel, an ancient town with 2700 inhab., named *Vosavia* in Peutinger's map of Roman roads (p. XXIV), and once a free town of

the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-14) to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves, whereupon it degenerated into a mere country-town of the electorate of that name. Its churches, walls, and pinnacled towers (like those at Bacharach, p. 114), over which frown the ruins of the Schönburg, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous *Frauenkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady*, a fine Gothic edifice, erected in 1307-31. The narrow and lofty choir and nave rise high above the aisles. The interior is well worth a visit, containing some interesting paintings and wood-carvings.

The Gothic *Chapel* on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, is dedicated to St. Werner (p. 115); fine choir windows. The handsome round *Ochsenthurm*, at the lower end of the town, with its lofty pinnacles, formerly belonged to the fortifications of the town.

Upon the hill lies the late-Gothic *St. Martinskirche*, with its castle-like tower with turrets at the corners. The S. aisle contains, under a modern canopy, a coloured and gilt figure of St. Anna and the Virgin, of Gothic workmanship. This church also contains some curious relic-cases and other objects of interest (the sacristan lives at No. 223, near the choir).

Above Oberwesel rise the extensive and picturesque château of (r.) **Schönburg**, with its four huge towers, erected about the 12th cent., the cradle of a once mighty race which became extinct in 1713. In 1615 it was the birthplace of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the memorable battle of the Boyne in 1690. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was sacked by the French. The château is now being rebuilt by the proprietor, Herr Ness. About $^1/_2$ M. from the station, on the road ascending from the Frauenkirche, a footpath diverges to the right (10 min.). Ring at the entrance to the castle (fee). — On the W. side, a pleasant path descends into the rocky *Enghöll* valley, which yields an excellent wine. From the village of Engehöll to Oberwesel, $2^3/_4$ *M.*

1. **Caub** (705 ft.; *Zum Grünen Wald*, well spoken of; *Adler*; *Thurm*, good wine), an ancient town with 2200 inhab., still partially surrounded with mediæval fortifications, is chiefly important on account of its productive subterranean slate-quarries. A landslip, in March, 1876 destroyed several houses, burying 25 persons in the ruins; but measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters.

At the back of the town rises the picturesque castle of **Gutenfels**, with its lofty square pinnacled tower, named *Cube* in the middle ages, which was sold together with the little town of Caub by the knights of Falkenstein to the Palatinate in 1277. The building was not destroyed until 1807. The Earl of Cornwall, who was elected King of Germany in 1257, is said to have become enamoured here of of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife in 1269. The castle is now under restoration.

Above Caub, on a ledge of rock in the middle of the Rhine, rises the ***Pfalz**, or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, a hexagonal building, well preserved externally and internally. It has a pentagonal tower covered with an unsightly roof, numerous turrets and jutting corners, loopholes in every direction, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft. above the rock, and reached by means of a ladder. The sharp S. (upper) angle of the building with its stanchions and grappling-irons serves to break the force of the floating ice in winter. On this side is seen the lion of the Palatinate as bearer of the escutcheon of the ancient lords of the castle. The interior (keys kept by a boatman at Caub, who ferries visitors to the building; fee 75 pf.) is unattractive.

At this point, early on New Year's Day, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine under the direction of Blücher. A tablet on the Pfalz, to the right of the entrance, and a small monument in sandstone on the road on the W. bank commemorate this event.

r. **Bacharach.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Wasum, at the station, with a garden, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 4-5 *M*; Bastian, R., L., A., & B. 2-2½, D. 1½, pens. with R. 3½-4½ *M*; Blücherthal, in the town. — Wine at *Jak. Hütwohl's.*

Bacharach, a town with 2000 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance to the narrow *Steeger Thal*, and is commanded by the castle of Stahleck, at the foot of which stands the beautiful ruin of St. Werner's church. The old town-walls, a great part of which is still well-preserved, descending from the castle and enclosing the town, with towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediæval fortifications.

Bacharach, mentioned as *Bachercho* in 1019 and as *Bagaracha* in 1140, was noted for its wine at an early period, and down to the 16th cent. was one of the greatest wine-marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) caused a cask of 'Bacharach wine' to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute to the Emperor Wenzel of four tuns of the same wine.

At the point where the road through the Steeger Thal diverges from the main street of the town rises the *Church of St. Peter*, or Templars' Church, a late-Romanesque edifice of elegant proportions, with a round choir towards the main street, two round E. towers,

and a square W. tower. Under this last is a fine early-Gothic porch, and on the N. side there is a rich portal. The church has been restored since the damage done by the fire of 1872.

On a slight eminence (path on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the **Church of St. Werner*, erected in 1293 in the finest Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, partly restored in the 15th cent., but now a ruin, one-third of the original building having been destroyed. It was erected to commemorate the canonisation of St. Werner, a boy who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews in 1286, and whose body was landed here after having miraculously floated up the stream from Oberwesel. Above the chapel (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below).

The **Steeger-Thal** at the back of the town, sometimes called the **Blücher-Thal** from the fact that Blücher after his passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan. 1814 pursued a body of French troops through this valley towards the Hunsrück, affords a pleasant walk. After about 1 M. we reach *Steeg* (Hütwohl), which yields an excellent white and red wine. Above the village (40 min. from Bacharach) rises the ruined castle of *Stahlberg*, which like those of Stahleck and Fürstenberg (see below) once belonged to the Counts Palatine. A picturesque panorama may be enjoyed from the 'Schönblick', 1¼ M. from the village.

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly-fortified castle of **Stahleck**, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley, erected about the year 1156, and the principal residence of the Counts Palatine down to 1253. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620-40, and finally destroyed the former in 1689. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

Nearly opposite the castle (l.) lies the village of *Lorchhausen*, with a modern Gothic church.

On a rocky eminence on the right, near the village of *Rheindiebach*, rise the conspicuous ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the garrison of the castle had the audacity forcibly to detain the vessel of the king for the purpose of levying toll. In 1321 the castle was taken by the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian from his opponent Frederick the Fair, and presented to his consortMargaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was destroyed by the French.

Opposite the Fürstenburg, on the right bank of the *Wisper*, which falls into the Rhine here, stands the ruined castle of **Nollich**, mentioned in 1110, 580 ft. above the Rhine. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the *'Devil's Ladder'*, of which a legend records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love. The Wisperthal is unenviably known for the keen 'Wisper-wind', which blows through it towards the Rhine.

l. **Lorch** *(Weibler*, at the rail.-station; *Krone)*, a small town with 2150 inhab., forming a long street on the bank of the river,

mentioned in a charter as early as 832, was in the middle ages a favourite residence of noble families, who founded a school here for the exclusive education of their sons. The lofty Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, of the 13-15th cent., which possesses the finest bells in this district, was entirely restored in 1876-80. The high-altar with rich late-Gothic carving of 1483, a fine late-Gothic font of 1464, and the monument of the knight *Joh. Hilchen von Lorch*, companion in arms of Sickingen, merit inspection. The inscription on the latter records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1543-44 against the French. His house, a handsome Renaissance building of 1546, adorned with sculpturing, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village.

The road through the **Wisperthal** to Schwalbach (20½ M.; carriage with one horse 20, with two horses 30 ℳ; there and back 25 or 35 ℳ) leads by (6 M.) the *Kammerberger Mühle* and the (2¼ M.) *Laukenmühle* (Inn) to (2¼ M.) the ruin of *Gerolstein*, the finest point in the valley. About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Greulingsmühle*, the road quits the Wisperthal and enters the *Fischbach-Thal*. After passing the (½ M.) *Riesenmühle* it reaches the long valley of the *Dornbach*, which it follows to a point beyond (3 M.) *Ramschied*. Near Ramschied a saline spring is passed on the left. We now ascend in windings, cross the old Rheingau road ('Hohe Strasse'), and descend to (4½ M.) *Schwalbach* (p. 133).

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the Wisper ¾ M. above Lorch, is the **Sauerburg**, 4¼ M. from Lorch or Caub, once in the possession of the Sickingen family, and destroyed by the French in 1689.

The E. bank of the river from Lorch to Assmannshausen is uninteresting. The hills rise abruptly from the water, their lower slopes being covered with vineyards and their summits with wood. At the mouth of a ravine on this bank are the vineyards which yield the Bodenthaler wine.

r. *Niederheimbach* (rail. stat.; Schiffchen; Pfälzer Hof), a long village, commanded by the massive tower of *Hoheneck*, or **Heimburg**, a castle of the 13th and 14th cent., recently restored, next comes in view. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the right rises the slender tower of ***Sooneck**, commanding the entrance to a ravine. The castle, which was erected by Archbishop Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was destroyed by King Rudolph of Hapsburg as a robbers' stronghold, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin was restored in 1834 by the late German emperor, Wilhelm I.

r. *Trechtingshausen* or *Trechtlingshausen* (rail. stat.; Stern). On an eminence beyond the village rises the *Reichenstein*, or **Falkenburg**, destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1252 this marauders' castle was destroyed by the confederation of Rhenish towns, but restored in 1261 by its owner, Philip von Hohenfels, who resumed his lawless calling. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled it, and relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. The castle is now under restoration and not accessible to visitors.

At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the **Morgenbachthal**, which to a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of

the Rhine. Just above the mill, where the most picturesque view is enjoyed, a path to the left ascends in ¾ hr. to the Schweizerhaus (see below).

On the right we next observe the venerable **Clemenscapelle**, a small late-Romanesque edifice, lately restored. It is supposed to have been built by the knights of Waldeck to ensure the souls' peace of the robber-knights slain or hanged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. There is an interesting arrangement for shedding the light of a lamp up the river, and a similar one is to be seen at Niederheimbach (see p. 116).

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of ***Rheinstein**, 260 ft. above the Rhine. It was formerly called the *Faitzberg*, *Vautsberg*, or *Voigtsberg*. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 was a residence of Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Trèves, since whose time it has frequently appeared in history. In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored in the mediæval style, and he was afterwards (d. 1863) interred in the chapel on the S. side. Rheinstein is a very interesting example of a mediæval castle, of which the massive pinnacled towers called the 'Bergfriede', the 'Herrenhaus', or 'Palas', and the substantial 'Schildmauer' on the side exposed to attack are well represented. A *Collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior (adm. 1 *M*, a party 50 pf. each). Shady promenades lead hence to (1-1½ hr.) Bingerbrück (p. 120). The view from the castle as well as from the *Schweizerhaus* (good inn) on the height towards the S. is limited.

1. **Assmannshausen.** — **Hotels.** *Krone, *Anker, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 6½ *M*; good wine at both; Reutershan, Lamm, the last plain; all on the Rhine; Burg Rheinstein, near the rail. station, not expensive; Niederwald, in the village, second-class. — *Curhaus, on the Rhine, R. from 1½, board 5, baths 1½-2 *M*. Visitors' tax, 10 *M*. Bath physician, *Dr. C. Sturm.* — *Hufnagel's Brewery.*

Zahnradbahn, or *Rack-and-Pinion Railway*, to the top of the Niederwald; the station is at the E. end of the village, near the church (p. 127).

Small Boats. To Rheinstein, 1-5 pers. 1 *M*, each additional pers. 20 pf.; there and back with stay of one hour, twice as much; to Rüdesheim or Bingen (Bingerbrück), 1-6 pers. 3½ *M*, each additional pers. 50 pf., there and back, ½ more; to Lorch 1-6 pers. 4½ *M*, each additional pers. 60 pf., there and back ½ more.

Steam-launch to Rheinstein every 10 min. (30 pf.).

Assmannshausen (260 ft.), a village with 1000 inhab., is celebrated for its full-bodied and high-flavoured red wine, the better vintages of which are preferred by some connoisseurs to Burgundy, and realise high prices. A warm alkaline spring (90°) here, containing lithia, which was known as far back as the Roman period, has recently again come into vogue for baths (*Curhaus*, see above). Assmannshausen (railway-station, see p. 131, but not a steamboat-station) is one of the starting-points for an excursion to the Niederwald (p. 127), and is suitable for a short stay.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the **Binger Loch**, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widen-

ing of which has been the work of ages, from the Roman period down to 1830-32, when the last blasting operations took place. The completion of the work is commemorated by a monument on the W. bank. The passage is now free from danger, but in descending the larger rafts must be piloted with extreme caution. The stream is too rapid to permit a pier to be erected at Assmannshausen.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (l.) **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The two towers are connected by a lofty wall on the side exposed to attack, facing the hill.

The steep slopes of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* yield the excellent wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The hill is completely covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Tramin (near Botzen) and planted there.

Opposite the castle, on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the **Mouse Tower**, which is popularly said to derive its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatto of Mayence. Having caused a number of poor people, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, to be burned in a barn during a famine, he was attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and devoured alive. The tower, however, was in reality erected in the middle ages as a watch-tower, and the name is derived from the old German '*musen*', to spy. In 1856 the ruins were again converted into a kind of watchtower, for making signals to steamers, which in descending the river are required to slacken speed here when other vessels are coming up the stream.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the district of the Rheingau, which was once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below (r.) *Bingen* the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the Nahe, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine-Nahe lines at *Bingerbrück*, see p. 120. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück.

r. **Bingen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Victoria, near the station, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Weisses Ross, both on the Rhine and both of the first class. Bellevue, *Distel, both also on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2¼ *M*. — Göbel, Karpfen, Adler, all three on the Rhine; Goldner Pflug, near the market-place; Englischer Hof, Mainzer Strasse; Pariser Hof, Gau-Strasse, near the Nahe; Deutsches Haus, Germania, Einhorn, these unpretending, R., L., & A. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf. — *Hôtel Rochusberg (p. 119), D. 2½, pens. with R. 5-6 *M*, omnibus from the station 50 pf. — At *Bingerbrück:* American Hotel, R. from 1½ *M*, Mohrmann, both above the station. — **Railway-Restaurant*; *Café Soherr*, with restaurant, in the market-place; *Heilmann*, confectioner with café, on the Rhine. Beer at the *Krone*, with a garden, in the town.

Steam Ferry Boat ('Traject') from *Bingen* and *Bingerbrück* to *Rüdesheim* p.) 120), making about 16 trips in each direction daily (fares 20, 10 pf.).

Boats. To the Mouse Tower, 1-2 pers. 1½ *M*, each additional pers. 25 pf.; to Assmannshausen, 1-6 pers. 3 *M*; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, with 2 hrs. stay at the former, 5 *M*.

Carriages. To the Rochuscapelle, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 3½, 3-4 pers. 4 *M*; two-horse 4 or 5 *M*; to the Scharlachkopf, one-horse 4 or 5 *M*, two-horse 5 or 6 *M*; to Rheinstein and back, one-horse 6 or 7 *M*, two-horse 7 or 8 *M*.

Railway to *Mayence* and *Coblenz*, see R. 19; to *Kreuznach* and *Saarbrücken*, see R. 23.

Bingen, a Hessian district-town with 7650 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Nahe* and Rhine, was known to the Romans, who erected a castle here, at the point whence their military roads to Cologne and Trèves diverged. In 70 A.D. a battle was fought at Bingium between the Romans and the Gauls. In the middle ages it was a free town of the empire and one of the earliest members of the confederation of Rhenish towns (p. 142). During the Thirty Years' War it was repeatedly captured, and in 1689 it was almost totally destroyed by the French. Bingen carries on a large trade in wine. The late-Gothic *Pfarrkirche* of the 15th cent., with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, has been modernised. The Gothic font dates from the 15th century. The *Rathhaus* was restored in 1863 in the mediæval style.

Above the town, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, rises the castle of **Klopp**, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, but has been tastefully restored and extended. The towers afford a beautiful view. Bell at the door (fee). Roads and footpaths ascend to it both from the Rhine (diverging from the Rochus-Strasse beyond the Englischer Hof) and from the Nahe (diverging from the Schloss-Strasse beyond the Pariser Hof).

The finest points in the neighbourhood of Bingen are the *Rochuscapelle* and the *Scharlachkopf*, about ½–¾ hr. from the town. In order to reach the Rochuscapelle we ascend the street at the back of the Englischer Hof, and pass the *Cemetery*, which contains monuments in memory of Napoleon's veterans and of the campaign of 1870-71. Near the lower entrance is a tombstone with an epitaph in verse, beginning 'Wohl auch die stille Häuslichkeit', and containing an *equivoque* which will amuse the visitor who understands German. The complimentary tenor of the inscription as a whole is contradicted by that of the initial words when read by themselves. From the upper gate of the cemetery we reach the **Hôtel Rochusberg* (p. 118), with a veranda, commanding a fine view, in ¼ hr., and thence follow the road on the margin of the Rochusberg, which leads to the chapel in 5 min. more. The chapel may also be reached by a shady path through the woods, leading below the hotel and passing a hut commanding a picturesque view.

The **Rochuscapelle**, a chapel on the E. brow of the *Rochusberg*, which descends abruptly to the Rhine, stands 340 ft. above

the river, and commands a noble prospect. It was built in 1677 in memory of the plague of 1666, struck by lightning and burnt to the ground in 1889 and is now being rebuilt. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 16th Aug.), charmingly described by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which open-air dances, music, and feasting form a lively sequel. Restaurant at the 'Binger Schützenhalle'.

From the Hôtel Rochusberg a shady path leads along the N.W. brow of the hill to the (1/2 hr.) **Scharlachkopf**, the W. summit of the Rochusberg, the S. slopes of which, situated in the district of *Rüdesheim*, yield the fiery *Scharlachberger* wine. A fine view of the valley of the Nahe is obtained from a tower on the summit, 69 ft. in height.

Near its mouth the Nahe is crossed by a *Railway Bridge*, which is also open to carriages and foot-passengers. The old *Bridge*, with its seven arches, about 1/2 M. farther up, was constructed by Archbishop Willigis on the foundations of an old Roman bridge, and was afterwards repeatedly restored. Below the bridge is a plain Romanesque chapel. — Above the old bridge the Hunsrück road ascends to the *Rondel*, a fine point of view.

On the left or Prussian bank of the Nahe, on the *Ruppertsberg*, lies **Bingerbrück** (hotels, see p. 118), a village with 1100 inhab., and the station of the Rhine and Nahe Railway (p. 151). — On the E. bank, nearly opposite Bingen, lies Rüdesheim, of wine-growing celebrity.

1. **Rüdesheim.** — **Hotels.** *Darmstädter Hof, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; *Jung, at the station, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 6-8 *M*; *Rheinstein, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *Hôtel Krass, *Ehrhard, R. & B. 3 *M*, good wine at both; Bellevue, Massmann, Traube, Dorhöfer, all on the Rhine.

Restaurants at the *Hotels*, at the *Rhenish Station* and the **Rheinhalle*, opposite, on the Rhine, with view. — Wine at the *Rüdesheimer Winzer Verein*, Drosselgasse; *Joh. Müller*, in the same street; *Weil*, Rheinstrasse, with veranda towards the Rhine; *Wallmach's Old German Wine-Room*, at the station of the Zahnradbahn, etc. — Beer at the *Germania*, on the Rhine; *Moos*, *Kilb*, near the Zahnradbahn.

Baths. Two establishments on the Rhine.

Carriages to the Niederwald, see p. 126; carr. with two horses to Schloss Johannisberg for 1-2 pers. 5, 3-4 pers. 6, there and back 7 and 8 *M*; viâ Schloss Johannisberg to Oestrich 10 *M*.

Zahnradbahn to the Niederwald, see p. 126. The station is at the upper end of the town, 1/2 M. from the Rhenish railway station, and 300 yds. from the steamboat pier. Omnibus between the stations, 10 pf.

Steam Ferry Boat to *Bingen* and *Bingerbrück*, almost every hour, starting from the lower end of the town, near the station, in connection with the trains (fare 20 pf.).

Boats from Rüdesheim to Bingen or Bingerbrück, 1-4 persons 2 *M*, for each additional person 10 pf., trunk 10 pf.; to Assmannshausen 1-6 pers. 3 *M*, each additional person 10 pf.; to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, with stay of 2 hrs. at the former, 5 *M*, without respect to the number of persons. Two boatmen must accompany each boat.

Rüdesheim (255 ft.), a district-town with 4200 inhab., most of whom live by the culture of the vine, lies in a sunny situation at

the S. base of the *Niederwald* (p. 126), at the point where the valley of the Rhine expands into the broad basin of the Rheingau. The celebrated wine of the place can boast the longest pedigree on the Rhine, though some of its brethren of the Rheingau are now considered superior. The best sorts are yielded by the vineyards behind the town, called the *Hinterhaus*, the *Rottland*, close to the station, and those of the *Berg* extending below the town to Ehrenfels. At the upper end of the town are the *Protestant Church*, built in 1855, and the *Adlerthurm*, a mediæval watch-tower. Adjacent are the station of the Niederwald railway (p. 126) and a *War Monument*. — The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* in the marketplace, built in 1390-1400, has interesting vaulting and contains two Renaissance monuments of the Brömsers of Rüdesheim (1543 and 1567), one of the most distinguished knightly families on the Rhine, which became extinct in the 17th century. Of their old castle the only relic is the *Vorderburg*, a fragment of a square tower near the market-place, 33 ft. in height.

At the lower end of the town, near the station, rises the **Brömserburg**, or properly the *Niederburg*, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular structure, 108 ft. long, 70 ft. broad, and 64 ft. high. The three vaulted stories belong to the 12th cent., when they were built with the remains of an earlier edifice. In the centre is a small well-like court (described by Goethe in 1814). The castle was originally the seat of the *Knights of Rüdesheim*, who in 1282 were compelled to become vassals of the Archbishop of Mayence as a punishment for brigandage. Down to the 14th cent. it was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Mayence, who afterwards preferred the more modern Ehrenfels. Part of it was destroyed in 1640. The interior has been restored and handsomely fitted up. The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, an old tower of tapering form behind the Brömserburg, which for 300 years belonged to the Counts Boos, is now the property of a wine-merchant.

From Rüdesheim to the ruin of *Ehrenfels* (p. 118), 1/2 hr.

At Rüdesheim begins the *Rheingau, a rich and beautiful district, which produces some of the most famous and costly wines in the world. The name is now applied to the tract on the E. (here N.) bank of the Rhine between Rüdesheim and Niederwalluf, about 12 M. in length and 5 M. in breadth. It formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Mayence and extended down the river as far as Lorch. It was once completely enclosed by the '*Gebück*', a densely interwoven and impenetrable belt of trees about 50 paces in width.

A *Walk through the Rheingau may be taken as follows. From Eltville to (2 1/4 M.) *Kiedrich* (p. 124), and then past the large lunatic asylum of *Eichberg* to (3 M.) *Eberbach:* thence over the *Bos* and past the *Steinberg* to (2 1/4 M.) *Hallgarten*, and viâ *Schloss Vollrads* to (3 M.) *Johannisberg;* then back to the Rhine at (1 1/2 M.) *Geisenheim*. An excursion should also be made from Eltville to the *Bubenhäuser Höhe* and *Rauenthal* (see p. 132).

On the summit of the Niederwald, to the left, rises the National Monument (p. 126). — After passing *Kempten* and (rail. stat.) *Gaulsheim*, we reach —

1. **Geisenheim** (**Frankfurter Hof*, R., L., & B. 2½, pens. with R. 4-5 ℳ; *Germania*, unpretending), a pleasant little town with 3100 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 8th century, and now boasting of a number of country-houses. The late-Gothic *Church*, completed in 1510, has a conspicuous portal, and open towers of red sandstone added by Hoffmann in 1838. The *Rathhaus* was erected in 1856. At the W., or lower, entrance to the town is the villa *Monrepos* of *Consul von Lade*, with an interesting garden and orchards. Near the station is the *Œnological and Pomological Academy*, a government-institution for the scientific instruction of wine and fruit growers. Behind rises the red *Rotheberg*, the slopes of which produce the best Geisenheim wine.

On the hill behind Geisenheim, near **Eibingen** (*Schäfer's Tavern*), rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148 and secularised in 1802. The church has been restored to its sacred uses. Farther to the N.E. on the hill-side are the remains of the nunnery of *Nothgottes* (*Agonia Domini*), consecrated in 1390, now a farm. About ¾ M. to the N. (¾ hr. from Rüdesheim) is the former monastery of *Marienthal*.

Schloss Johannisberg, a conspicuous point in the landscape, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 340 ft. above the Rhine, may be reached in ¾ hr. by good roads either from Geisenheim or from Winkel (see below). The extensive château was erected in 1757-59 by the Prince-Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1106. The abbey-church was rebuilt in 1717-30. In 1802, on the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda (which purchased the 'Berg' from Mayence in 1716), the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 it was conferred by the Emp. of Austria as an imperial fief on Prince Clemens of Metternich, who did not fully recognise the sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau till 1851. His son, Prince Richard Metternich, is the present proprietor. The far-famed vineyards (comp. p. xxi), in area about 40 acres, yielding, in good years, an income of 7000*l.*, are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine, although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg (p. 123). Visitors are not admitted to the interior of the château, though when the family is absent, they may enjoy the striking view from the terrace in front. (Good Johannisberger may be procured from the steward at 4½ or 7 ℳ per bottle.) The *Chapel* of the château, consecrated in 1130, and now completely modernised, contains the tomb of the Rhenish historian *Nicholas Vogt* (d. 1836), the tutor of Prince Metternich. — To the E. of the château, on the road to Winkel, is the villa of Herr von Mumm of Frankfort. — On the *Hansel-*

berg, a hill lower down the Rhine, a little below Johannisberg, is the villa of Consul Bauer of Moscow.

A few minutes' walk from the Schloss we reach **Dorf Johannisberg** (**Zum Schloss Johannisberg*, also a pension), with an establishment for nervous patients. To the S.W. is *Johannisberg im Grund* (*Kauter's Tavern), a village with an extensive manufactory of printing-presses, whence we may descend to the railway. Near the latter village, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the '*Klause*', the remains of a nunnery founded by Rucholf, the brother-in-law of Archbishop Ruthard (see p. 122), and suppressed in 1452.

1. **Winkel** *(Rheingauer Hof*, with garden; *Döring)* and *Mittelheim* (Ruthmann's Inn) together form one long street, so long that Goethe has described it as very trying to the patience. At the W. extremity is situated the country-house of *Herr Brentano*, mentioned along with Goethe in Bettina von Arnim's 'Correspondence of a Child', where memorials of the poet are still preserved.

At (1.) **Oestrich** *(Steinheimer*, *Schwan*, both on the Rhine; beer at *Winkel's)* the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to the newly-elected Archbishops of Mayence, who came here for the purpose, but were obliged first to confirm the privileges of the people. The village (2000 inhab.) with its projecting crane, and the Johannisberg in the background, affords a pleasant picture.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies **Hallgarten** (*Taunus*, plain), in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved château of *Vollrads*, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the *Greiffenklau* family, in whose possession it still is. Above Hallgarten (1 hr.) rises the *Hallgarter Zange* (1900 ft.; Inn), with a view-tower.

Before reaching (1.) **Hattenheim** *(*Ress;* beer at *Noll's)*, a village of 1300 inhab., with extensive cellars for the storage of wine, the road passes *Schloss Reichartshausen*, in a small park, 1 M. from Oestrich, the seat of the Countess Benkendorf.

A broad path leads inland from Hattenheim to the ($2^1/_2$ M.) once celebrated and richly-endowed Cistercian Abbey of **Eberbach** (Restaurant at the entrance), founded in 1116, erected into an abbey by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. ('Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat, oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes.')

The Abbey (adm. 1-3 pers. 50 pf., more 1 *M*; the door-keeper and the cellerman who acts as guide also expect a fee), secularised in 1803, and now used as a House of Correction, was built at various periods from the 12th to the 15th century. The extremely plain architecture of the Romanesque *Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1186 and recently restored, is characteristic of the earliest days of the Cistercian Order; it contains a number of **Monuments*, most of them of abbots of the 12-18th centuries. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of Gerlach, Archbishop of Mayence (d. 1371), and Adolph II. of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The so-called *Refectory* of the 13th cent. (more probably the *Infirmary*), now occupied by wine-presses, the Gothic *Chapter House* of the close of the 14th cent. (restored), the large *Dormitory* (partly altered), and a part of the cloisters which is still preserved are all deserving of notice. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine-cellars. The important wine-auctions which take place here every spring are attended by all the most noted Rhenish wine-merchants.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated **Steinberg** vineyard, 60 acres in

area, which was carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eberbach from the 12th to the 19th century, and is now the property of government. The vines are tended with even greater care than those on the Johannisberg, and their produce is not less highly esteemed. The **Bos** (an old word for 'hill'), an eminence close to the monastery, 880 ft. above the sea-level, with a refuge hut, commands a magnificent prospect, me bracing the Steinberg vineyard. To the E. of the Eberbach valley, conspicuously situated on a hill, is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of Eichberg*. — We may return by the Hallgarter Zange (p. 123).

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the left bank, and *Westphalen'sche Au*, or *Rheinau*. To the left of the road between these villages is the *Marcobrunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding Marcobrunner, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines, and chiefly belonging to Count Schönborn. The different-coloured posts indicate the limits of the various properties; the white posts mark the lands belonging to government.

1. **Erbach** (**Engel; Wallfisch*, plain; *Nassauer Hof*), mentioned in history as early as 980, with a new Gothic church, is partly concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of *Rheinau*, $1^1/_2$ M. in length. At the W. end of the village is the château of *Reinhartshausen*, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, containing a collection of pictures and sculptures; adm. from 1st May to 1st Oct. on week-days, 10-6 (1 *M*, for a charitable object).

1. **Eltville** (290 ft.; **Hôtel Reisenbach*, at the station, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*, B. 70 pf., with restaurant; **Burg Crass*, see below; restaurants at the *Mainzer Hof*, Bahnhof-Str., and *Cratz's*, in the town), or *Elfeld*, with 3500 inhab., was once the capital of the Rheingau. The German king Günther of Schwarzburg resigned his dignity here in 1349, when besieged and hard pressed by his opponent Charles IV. In the 14th and 15th cent. Eltville was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence, to which they often resorted to escape from civic broils. As early as 1465 a printing-press, established by Gutenberg himself after the unfortunate termination of his lawsuit with Fust (p. 145), was in active operation here, only 25 years after the invention of the art. The handsome and lofty watch-tower, bearing the arms of the founder, with the adjoining castle-wall, is all that now remains of a castle erected in 1330 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Trèves, then governor of Mayence. On the Rhine is a War Monument, by Calandrelli. Omnibus and diligence to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach, see p. 131.

A charming excursion may be made from Eltville to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Bubenhäuser Höhe* and (1 hr.) *Rauenthal*; comp. p. 132.

About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N.W., concealed amidst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of **Kiedrich** (*Engel; Krone; *Burg Scharfenstein*, moderate), a resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of *St. Valentine*, and the chapel of *St. Michael*, erected in 1440 in the ornate late-Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit. Near Kiedrich is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is crowned by the castle of *Scharfenstein*, which was erected by the Archbishops of Mayence at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the Swedes in 1632, and finally by the French 1682. A mineral spring rising near Kiedrich resembles the Wiesbaden

springs, but its temperature is much lower. — Kiedrich is 1½ M. from Eberbach (p. 118) viâ Eichberg.

Beyond Eltville several more villas are passed, the most conspicuous of which are *Burg Crass*, with a large garden-restaurant, *Villa Rheinberg*, and the *Steinheimer Hof*, the last belonging to the Grand-duke of Luxembourg. The island opposite, called the *Eltviller Au*, is occupied by a large farm. To the left, the church-tower of *Rauenthal* (p. 132) is visible on the hills in the background.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is *Budenheim* (p. 129).

1. **Niederwalluf** (**Schwan*, on the Rhine, good wine; **Gartenfeld*, both with gardens; **Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the station), a place with 1200 inhab., mentioned as early as 770, lies at the upper end of the rich wine-district of the Rheingau (p. 121). The road from Niederwalluf to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach* unites at *Neudorf* with the high-road from Eltville (p. 132).

1. **Schierstein** (*Seipel; Drei Kronen; Bechtold;* all good), an old village, with a manufactory of sparkling wine and a large river-harbour constructed in 1858, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. Some of the antiquities found here in 1889 during the excavation of an early-Franconian burial-ground are preserved at Schierstein (others at Wiesbaden, p. 138). About 1½ M. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein* with the village of that name (Weisses Ross); on the hill, 5 min. to the E. of the latter, stands the *Nürnberger Hof* (refreshments) with extensive view.

1. **Biebrich.** — **Hotels.** Europäischer Hof, Bellevue, Krone, all good, with gardens on the Rhine; Restaurant *Nassauer Hof*, open in summer only. Beer at *Wuth's*, Kasernen-Str.

Railway Stations. That of the Taunus Railway (for Castel and Frankfort) lies on the Rhine; that of the Railway of the Right Bank (Wiesbaden; the Rheingau) is at Mosbach (p. 131), near the N.E. gate of the park.

Steam-Tramway from the steamboat-pier to the railway-stations at Wiesbaden, 20 pf., to the Kochbrunnen 25 pf., to Beausite in the Nerothal 35 pf.

Steamboat to Mayence, see p. 137.

Biebrich (280 ft.), the steamboat-station for Wiesbaden, which with *Mosbach* (p. 131) now forms one town of 11,000 inhab., is a busy place, with iron, cloth, glass, and various other manufactories. At the upper end of the town is a *School for Non-commissioned Officers*, built of red brick as a barrack in 1859, and at the lower the *Palace* of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg (Duke Adolph of Nassau), completed in 1706 in the Renaissance style. The extensive and well-kept garden and park abound with beautiful walks. The *Moosburg*, a miniature castle in the palace-garden, built in 1806 in the mediæval style, with old monuments from the abbey of Eberbach (p. 123), occupies the site of the imperial palace of *Biburk*, where Louis the German resided in 874 (fee 40 pf.). Near the pier is a *Monument* in commemoration of the war of 1870-71, by Hoffmann. — The *Elisabethenhöhe*, near the *Curve* station (p. 131), commands a pleasant view of Biebrich and the Rhine.

Beyond Biebrich the steamboat passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Aue*, now connected with the mainland to form the new winter harbour of Mayence, on the right and the *Peters-Aue* on the left. On the latter, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and interred there.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is above the imposing new bridge, through the central arch of which the steamer passes.

Mayence, see R. 22.

18. The Niederwald.

See Map, p. 125.

Zahnradbahnen *(Rack-and-Pinion Railways).* From *Rüdesheim* to the Monument on the Niederwald, and from *Assmannshausen* to the Jagdschloss in 10-12 min. (fares, ascent 1 *M*, descent 1/2 *M*, children, half-fare; subscription for 10 trips, 5 *M*, for a year, 15 *M*).

Carriage-and-Pair from Rüdesheim to the Niederwald Monument and Jagdschloss within 2 hrs., 1-2 pers. 6, 3-4 pers. 7 *M*, there and back, within 8 *M*, descending to Assmannshausen, 9 or 10 *M*; the same, returning along the Rhine, 10 or 11 *M*; from Assmannshausen to the Niederwald 5 *M*, by the Niederwald and Johannisberg to Rüdesheim 17 *M*.

With the assistance of the mountain-railway, 1 1/2-2 hrs. are sufficient for a visit to the Niederwald (Rüdesheim, the monument, the Rossel, the Jagdschloss, and Assmannshausen, or in the reverse order). Walkers also require little more than 2 hrs., although in both cases more time may be profitably devoted to the excursion.

The ***Niederwald** (1080 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed with vineyards on its S. slopes, which are known as the 'Rüdesheimer Berg' (p. 118), rises from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N. It lies at the upper end of the narrow part of the river, which begins at the Seven Mts., and vies with the latter as a point of attraction to excursionists.

From Rüdesheim (p. 120) to the Niederwald Monument. Most travellers now use the *Rack-and-Pinion Railway* (see above; station, p. 120), which ascends gently through vineyards, to the terminus (Jung's Restaurant), about 3 min. from the monument. The gradient is at first 1 : 12; at the top, before the wood is entered, 1 : 5. The *Temple*, near the end-station, once a famous point of view, has been completely superseded by the terrace of the monument.

Walkers reach the monument in 3/4 hr. either by the 'Hohlweg', to the N. of the railway-station, or by the 'Kühweg', passing the Roman Catholic church. Both these paths pass the Temple (see above), but are closed in Sept. and Oct., before the vintage.

The ***National Monument** on the Niederwald, erected in commemoration of the unanimous rising of the German people and the foundation of the new German empire in 1870-71, stands upon a projecting spur of the hill (980 ft. above the sea-level; 740 ft. above the Rhine), opposite Bingen, and is conspicuous far and wide. It was begun in 1877 from the designs of *Prof. Schilling*

of Dresden and was inaugurated in 1883 in presence of Emperor William I. and numerous other German princes. The huge architectural basis is 78 ft. high, while the noble figure of Germania, with the imperial crown and the laurel-wreathed sword, an emblem of the unity and strength of the empire, is 33 ft. in height. The principal relief, on the side of the pedestal facing the river, symbolises the 'Wacht am Rhein'. It contains portraits of King William of Prussia and other German princes and generals, together with representatives of the troops from the different parts of Germany, with the text of the famous song below; to the right and left are allegorical figures of Peace and War, while below are Rhenus and Mosella, the latter as the future guardian of the W. frontier of the empire. The fine reliefs on the sides of the pedestal represent the departure and the return of the troops. The total cost of this magnificent monument amounted to 1,100,000 ℳ (55,000 *l.*). An excellent model of it is shewn in the custodian's house (where photographs may be purchased), behind the monument. — The terrace in front commands an admirable *Survey of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S.E. by the Taunus Mts., on the S. by the Melibocus, and on the W. by the distant Donnersberg.

A finger-post immediately behind the custodian's house indicates the path, marked on the Map, to (25 min.) the 'Rossel' (see below). — The 'Tempelweg', beginning at the railway-station, leads past the back of the monument to (1 M.) the Jagdschloss.

Those who ascend from ASSMANNSHAUSEN (p. 117; railway-station, but not a steamboat-station), enjoy a more striking development of the views. Leaving the Rhine, we follow the street leading through a gateway above the Anker Hotel and immediately afterwards passing the railway-station (p. 131) and then the church. About 50 paces farther on, to the right, at the end of the village, is the station of the ZAHNRADBAHN (comp. p. 126). The line ascends the S. side of the valley, the opposite slopes of which, exposed to the influence of the morning sun, yield the esteemed red wine known as Assmannshäuser. At *Aulhausen*, about halfway up, the railway turns due S. towards the Jagdschloss, 100 paces short of which it ends. — Walkers diverge to the right from the cart-road (which remains in the valley) at a small shrine about $^1/_4$ M. from the church, cross the Zahnradbahn, and ascend the winding path through wood to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the plateau.

The **Jagdschloss** (1085 ft.; R., L., & A. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. in the 'Logirhaus' opposite 6 ℳ) belongs to government. Picturesque silvan walks in the neighbourhood.

From the Jagdschloss the 'Tempelweg' leads direct to the Monument in 20 min. Walkers should select the path leading by the Rossel. Passing the 'Logirhaus' on the left, they reach in 10 min. the *Zauberhöhle* or 'magic cave', a small hut with three apertures commanding views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemens-

20. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Railway on the Right Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 124.

58½ M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 70 pf.; express 7 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 90 pf.). Return-tickets, see p. 68. — Views to the right.

Travellers bound for Castel or Frankfort (R. 29a) need not go viâ Wiesbaden, as there is a direct line from stat. *Curve* (p. 216) to stat. *Mosbach* (see below; Map, p. 124).

Journey from Cologne to *Coblenz*, see R. 10; from Deutz to *Ehrenbreitstein*, see R. 11. Description of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, see R. 16.

Passengers who start from Coblenz (Moselbahnhof, p. 96) cross the handsome new railway-bridge (p. 100) at the island of Oberwerth. The line from Ehrenbreitstein passes to the left of the old railway-bridge (which is now used only for local trains between Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein), and runs at the back of *Pfaffendorf* (p. 103), commanding a fine view the whole way. Opposite the island of Oberwerth it unites with the Coblenz line (p. 128). — 2½ M. *Horchheim* (p. 103).

4 M. **Niederlahnstein** (p. 103), the junction of the Coblenz-Cologne and Moselle lines, the Ehrenbreitstein and Deutz line (R. 11), and the Lahn railway (R. 27).

The line crosses the *Lahn*. View of Capellen and Stolzenfels to the right, and of Lahneck to the left.

4½ M. **Oberlahnstein** (steamb. stat., p. 105). Opposite lies the village of *Rhens*, with the Königsstuhl (p. 105).

7 M. **Braubach**, with the *Marksburg* (p. 106). To the right *Niederspay*, and farther on on the same bank, below the Marksburg, *Oberspay*. — 11 M. *Osterspay* (p. 106). Passing the small village of *Filsen*, we now obtain a view of Boppard, beautifully situated on the opposite bank. 15 M. *Camp* (steamb. stat., p. 108), a little above which are the pilgrimage-church and convent of *Bornhofen*, at the foot of the ruined castles of *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein* (the '*Brothers*', p. 108). 17½ M. *Kestert* (p. 109), beyond which the train passes the village of *Welmich*, with the '*Mouse*' castle rising above it. Farther on are the extensive ruins of Rheinfels on the opposite bank.

22 M. **St. Goarshausen** (steamb. stat.), with the ruined castle of the '*Cat*' (p. 111). Opposite lies the picturesque little town of St. Goar. The train now passes through a tunnel under the *Lurlei* (p. 112), and through another under the *Rossstein*. On the opposite bank lies Oberwesel, a picturesque little town, commanded by the Schönburg.

29 M. **Caub** (steamb. stat., p. 113), above which rises the ruin of *Gutenfels*. In the middle of the Rhine is the curious old château of the *Pfalz*. Higher up the river, on the opposite bank, lies the venerable town of Bacharach, overshadowed by the ruin of Stahleck;

then the ruin of Fürstenberg and the village of Rheindiebach. The train intersects the village of *Lorchhausen*.

32½ M. **Lorch** (steamb. stat., p. 115). On the opposite bank, farther up, is Niederheimbach, commanded by the round tower of the Heimburg; then the slender tower of the Sooneck, the ruin of Falkenburg, the Clemenscapelle, and the picturesque modernised castle of Rheinstein.

37 M. **Assmannshausen** (see p. 117) is the starting-point of a rack-and-pinion railway to the *Niederwald* (p. 126). Opposite, a little higher up, is the mouth of the Nahe, immediately above which lies Bingen. The train passes below the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, opposite which lies the island with the Mouse Tower, where the stream is very rapid.

40 M. **Rüdesheim** (steamb. stat., p. 120). On the left rises the Brömserburg. Ferry to *Bingerbrück* (junction for Kreuznach), situated immediately below Bingen on the opposite bank, 20 or 10 pf. — Opposite rises the Rochusberg, with its chapel (p. 119).

42½ M. **Geisenheim** (steamb. stat., p. 122). On the hill to the left are the village and monastery of Eibingen. — 45 M. **Oestrich-Winkel** (steamb. stat., p. 123); the station is at *Mittelheim*, between these two places. To the left is Schloss Vollrads. From Winkel to Johannisberg an easy ascent of ¾ hr.

47½ M. **Hattenheim** (p. 123). On the hill to the left is Hallgarten, a famous wine-producing place; to the N.E., on the slope of the *Bos*, is the still more famous Steinberg, and in the valley behind is the Abbey of Eberbach, to the right of which lies the Eichberg Lunatic Asylum. To the right are Schloss Reichartshausen, and the green islands in the Rhine. — 49 M. **Erbach** (p. 124).

50 M. **Eltville** (steamb. stat., p. 124); route to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see below. In the background rises the tower of Scharfenstein (p. 124). The train traverses vineyards, and passes a number of country-houses. From the hill to the left peeps the church-tower of Rauenthal (p. 132). 52 M. *Niederwalluf* (steamb. stat., p. 125); 54½ M. *Schierstein* (p. 125), where thetrain begins to quit the river.

56 M. **Biebrich-Mosbach** (steamb. stat., p. 125). The N. entrance to the park is near the railway-station. On the opposite bank rise the towers of Mayence. Beyond *Curve* (p. 216) the train turns inland to the left, running parallel for some distance with the Taunus line, and soon reaches —

58½ M. **Wiesbaden**, see p. 134.

SCHLANGENBAD and SCHWALBACH are most conveniently visited from Eltville, or Wiesbaden.

FROM ELTVILLE to *Schlangenbad* 5 M., to *Schwalbach* about 4½ M. farther (in summer omnibus 4-5 times daily in connection with the trains; diligence twice daily in summer to *Schlangenbad* in 1¼ hr., fare 80 pf.,

and to *Schwalbach* in 2¼ hrs., fare 1 ℳ 50 pf.). Carriage from Eltville to Schlangenbad with one horse 5-7 ℳ, with two horses 8-9 ℳ, to Schwalbach 9½ ℳ or 15 ℳ; return-fare, with 3 hrs. stay, one-half more.

From Wiesbaden to *Schwalbach*, 13 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 30, 90 pf.); see p. 133.

Eltville, see p. 124. The road from Eltville traverses the plain of the *Sulzbach*, and gradually ascends, skirting the foot of the Rauenthal vineyards, to (1¾ M.) *Neudorf* (Krone), where it unites with the road from Niederwalluf and Schierstein. It next passes the suppressed monastery of *Tiefenthal* (now a mill) and the *Villa Grainger*, and leads through an attractive valley, enclosed by woods, to (3¾ M.) *Schlangenbad*.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by Rauenthal (1¾ hr.). The high-road is quitted 1 M. from Eltville, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the left; on reaching the summit of the plateau, turn again slightly to the left; (25 min.) the Bubenhäuser Höhe (880 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau from Mayence as far as below Johannisberg; in the foreground lies the attractive town of Eltville. About ¾ M. farther to the N., on the summit of the hill, is situated Rauenthal (**Nassauer Hof*, with garden; **Rheingauer Hof*), a village with an ancient church, and celebrated for its wine. The carriage-road to it from *Neudorf* (see above) ascends to the left at a direction-post ¼ M. beyond the village, leading to Rauenthal in ¼ hr. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to Schlangenbad in ¾ hr. Those who prefer the high-road descend to the right by a way-post about ¼ M. from the village. To the road ¾ M., to Schlangenbad 1½ M. more.

Schlangenbad. — **Hotels.** *Nassauer Hof, R. from 1½, D. 3, B. 1 ℳ; *Hôtel Victoria, R. from 1½, L. 40, A. 40 pf., B. 1, D. 2½, board 5-6 ℳ; Hôtel Werner; Germania, D. 2½ ℳ; *Russischer Kaiser, R. & A. from 2 ℳ, L. 35 pf., B. 1, D. 2½, board 5 ℳ; Rheingauer Hof, unpretending; all these have gardens. There are also the *Royal Bath Houses* (R. 1-10 ℳ, board 5 ℳ), and numerous lodging-houses with 'pension', such as the *Waldfrieden*, picturesquely situated near the woods.

Baths 1½ ℳ; those at the new bath-house better, 2 ℳ. — A *Tax* of 12 ℳ for the season is exacted from a single patient, with 9 ℳ for each additional member of a party.

Carriages, two-horse 5 ℳ, one-horse 3½ ℳ per hour, after 11 p.m. 7 and 5 ℳ. — **Donkey**, per hour, 1 ℳ 20 pf.

English Church Service in summer.

Schlangenbad (825 ft.) is charmingly situated in a richly-wooded valley, refreshed by a constant, invigorating current of air. The water (84-90° Fahr.), which is only used externally, and is clear and free from odour, and smooth and oily to the touch, is most efficacious in skin complaints, convulsive affections, debility, and similar maladies; the baths are principally visited by ladies. The old bath-house, or *Curhaus*, was erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Carl of Hessen-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the *Central Bath* dates from the 18th cent.; the spacious *Lower Bath House* was completed in 1868. The terrace is the chief rendezvous of visitors. A covered iron promenade connects the bath-house, thermal spring, and Cursaal. The environs afford a great variety of shady walks (e.g. *Wilhelmsfelsen*, the *Graue Stein*, etc.).

The reader will find an interesting description of this locality in Sir Francis Head's 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau'.

From Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden (7½ M.; two-horse carr. there

and back 15-18 *M*). The road by (1¾ M.) **Georgenborn** (1185 ft.; *Zur schönen Aussicht*) is the best route for pedestrians. On the way is a belvedere, erected in 1886 in honour of the Empress Augusta. Other points of view above the village. Descent to the *Chausseehaus* (see below), 2¼ M.

The road from Schlangenbad by *Wambach* to Schwalbach rises considerably for 2¼ M., and then descends to (2¼ M.) Schwalbach. Pedestrians may descend by a shady footpath (sign-posts).

FROM WIESBADEN TO SCHWALBACH. — The railway (p. 132) skirts the S.W. side of the town, affording a pretty view of it to the right. 2½ M. *Dotzheim* (635 ft.; hence to the *Spitzenstein*, with fine view, ¾ hr.). The line now leads through wood; on the right rises the Platte (p. 140). 5 M. *Chausseehaus* (950 ft.), a forester's house on the old Ems road (p. 140), whence (finger-posts) the *Schläferskopf* (1483 ft.) may be ascended in ½ hr., and the *Hohe Wurzel* (2025 ft.), one of the highest summits of the W. Taunus, in 1 hr. (view-towers on both). Farther on, a fine view of Mayence and the Rhine valley is enjoyed to the left. 7½ M. *Eiserne Hand* (1380 ft.), the culminating point of the line, whence we may reach in 25 min. the view-tower on the *Altenstein* (1643 ft.) and in 50 min. more the Platte (p. 140). The line descends into the valley of the *Aar* and follows it to (9 M.) *Hahn-Wehen*, (10 M.) *Bleidenstadt*, and

13 M. **Schwalbach.** — The RAILWAY STATION is about 1 M. from the Kursaal, on the road descending the Aar valley. Omnibuses and carriages await the trains.

Hotels. *ALLEESAAL, with dépendance *Villa Grebert*, first class, D. 4 *M*; *HERZOG VON NASSAU, pens. with R. 8-10 *M*; *QUELLENHOF, R. from 3, B. 1½, board 6 *M*; *HÔTEL METROPOLE, with dépendance, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; TIVOLI, with dépendance *Villa Wilhelmy;* BERLINER HOF, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; TAUNUS HOTEL, well spoken of, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, board 5½ *M*; RUSSISCHER HOF; WAGNER, D. 2 *M*. — Some of the *Lodging-Houses* are very comfortably fitted up (Frau *Dr. Hassel's*, *Deutsches Haus*, etc.). In July it is advisable to secure rooms in advance.

Restaurants. **Cursaal*, D. 3 *M*; **Dille*, at the Berliner Hof; *Gartenlaube; Weidenhof*, Marktplatz, D. 1½ *M*.

Baths in the *Königliches Badhaus* (6 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., baths from 1 *M* 20 to 3 *M*). At the *Stadt Coblenz*, *Linde*, *Zum Lindenbrunnen*, etc., 1 *M* 20 to 2 *M* 50 pf. per bath. *Bath Tax* 10 *M* for 1 person; '*Brunnenkarte*' for drinking the waters 2½ *M*. — *Music* in the morning and afternoon, at the Stahlbrunnen, the Weinbrunnen, and the Trinkhalle alternately.

Carriages. One-horse 3, two-horse 6 *M* per hour, after 11 p.m. 2 *M* more; to *Eltville* 9½ and 15 *M*. — *Donkeys* 1½ *M* per hour; for excursions there is a fixed tariff.

American Consul, *J. H. Smith Esq.*, Nicolas-Str. 22.

English Church (*St. Augustine's*), Frankfurter-Str. (Sun. serv. at 8.30, 11 and 6, in winter 3.30); Chaplain, Rev. *J. C. Hanbury*, M. A., Walkmühl-Str. 3a.

Schwalbach (950 ft.), officially called *Langenschwalbach*, 13 M. to the N.W. of Wiesbaden, 9½ M. to the N. of Eltville, and 14 M. to the S. of Zollhaus (p. 199), is situated in a beautiful green valley. It was known as early as the year 300, and was a fashionable watering-place in the 17th and 18th centuries, but is now regarded more as a health-resort and medicinal spa. The water,

strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and is especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints. The annual number of visitors is about 5000.

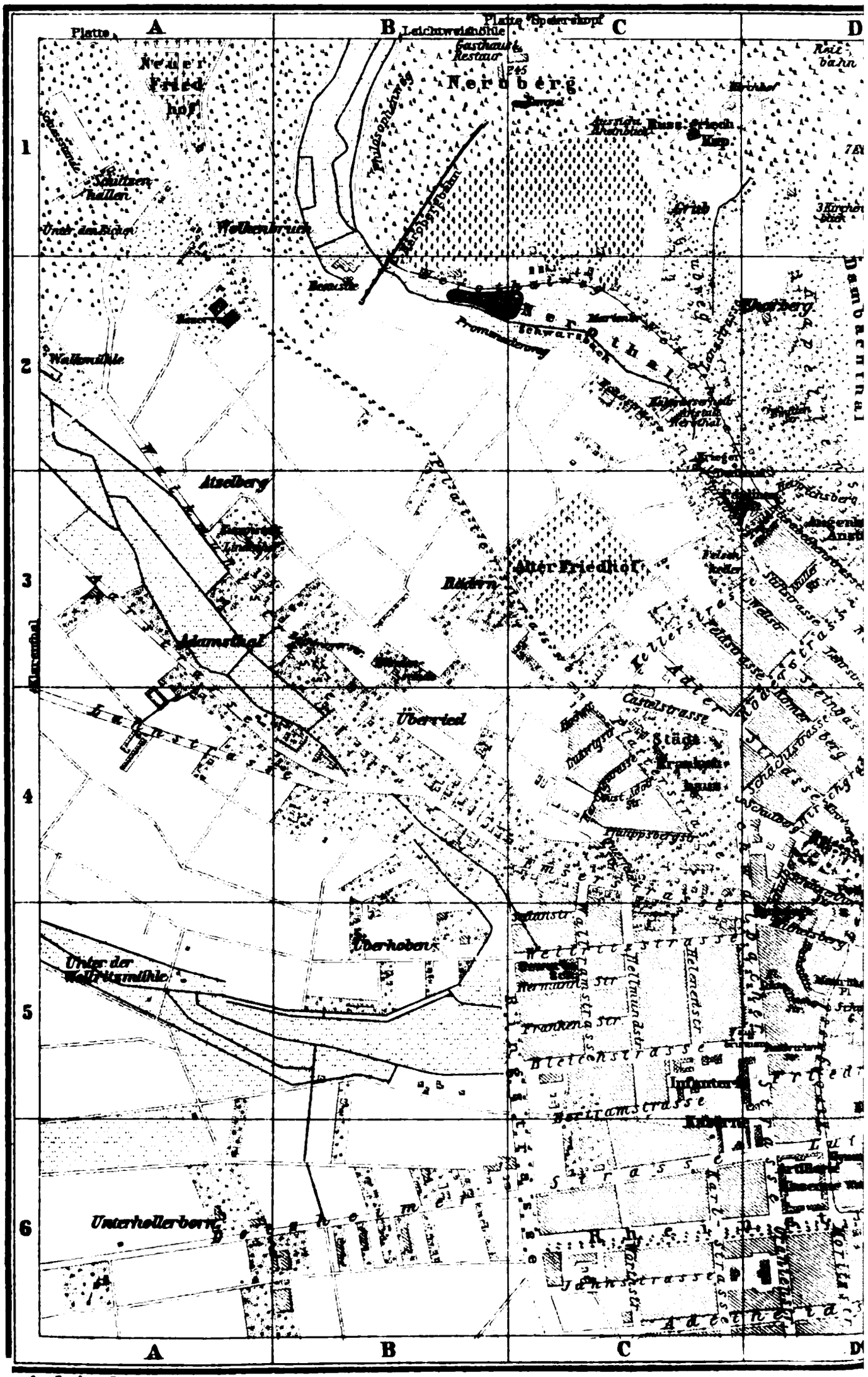
The three principal springs, the *Stahlbrunnen*, in one of the valleys, and the *Weinbrunnen* and *Paulinenbrunnen* in the other, are connected by promenades. The other springs are used only for bathing. A handsome *Cursaal*, with a restaurant, a reading-room, etc., was opened in 1879. Farther up, beyond the pond near the Weinbrunnen, there are extensive lawn-tennis courts.

WALKS in the pleasure-grounds and adjacent woods. Also to the (1/4 hr.; donkey 50 pf.) *Paulinenberg;* the *Platte* (1330 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, may be reached in 15-20 min. more; and the *Bräunchesberg*, commanding a good view of the town and the valley of the Aar. — LONGER EXCURSIONS may be taken past the rail. station, then to the left by the road descending the Aar valley, to the (2½ M.) ruins of *Adolphseck* (Kling), and to the picturesque ruins of Hohenstein (Inn), 3 M. farther on. A good road leads from Schwalbach down the picturesque valley of the Wisper to *Geroldstein* and (20 M.) *Lorch* (p. 116).

21. Wiesbaden.

Arrival. The stations of the Right Rhenish Railway (R. 20), the Schwalbach Railway (p. 133), Taunus Railway (R. 29a), and Hessische Ludwigsbahn (to Idstein, p. 214) are all on the S. side of the town (Plan E, F, 8). *Cab* from the stations into the town, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 90 or 1 *M* 10 pf.; each box 20 pf., small articles free. The *Steamboats* stop at Biebrich (see p. 125).

Hotels. *NASSAUER HOF (Pl. a; E, 4), in the Theater-Platz, with a handsome dépendance, called the *Villa Nassau*, Sonnenberger-Str. 1 (Pl. E, F, 4), R. & A. from 3½, L. 50, B. 1.40, D. 3½, board 6½ *M*; *VIER JAHRESZEITEN (Pl. b; E, 4), also in the Theater-Platz, with lift, R. from 2½, L. & A. 1.30, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. with R. from 9 *M*; *ROSE (Pl. c; D, E, 4), Kranz-Platz 7-9, with a large garden, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1.20, D. 3½-4 *M*; *PARK HOTEL, Wilhelm-Str. 30, with lift; all these fashionable and expensive. ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. d; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 11, with lift, suitable for families, board 7 *M*; *VICTORIA, corner of the Rhein-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., with lift, R. 2-4½, B. 1.20, D. 3, board 5½ *M*, bath 70 pf.; *ADLER (Pl. e; D, 4), Langgasse 32, near the Kochbrunnen, with a large garden, R. from 2½, L. & A. 90 pf., B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *HÔTEL BLOCK (Pl. g; E, 4), with lift, R. & A. from 2½, L. 50 pf., B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *HÔTEL BELLEVUE, Wilhelm-Str. 26, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1.20, D. 3, pens. with R. from 8 *M*; HÔTEL BRISTOL, Wilhelm-Str. 28, with lift; *HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. h; E, 5), Museum-Str. 3; *RHEIN-HÔTEL (Pl. r; E, 6), to the left on leaving the station, at the corner of the Rheinbahn-Str., with lift; *HÔTEL DU NORD, Wilhelm-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 6), R., L., & A. from 2½, board 5½ *M*, with lift; all first-class and with baths. — Second Class: *SCHÜTZENHOF (Pl. s; D, 4), Schützenhof-Str. 3 and 4, R., L., A., & B. 2½, D. 2, pens. with R. 4½-5½ *M*; *HÔTEL ALLEESAAL, Taunus-Str. 3, opposite the Trinkhalle; PRINCE OF WALES, Taunus-Str. 23; *Hotel on the NEROBERG, see p. 139. For one night: *TAUNUS HOTEL (Pl. i; E, 6), Rhein-Str. 19, first class, R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3, B. 1 *M*, good wine; EISENBAHN-HÔTEL, opposite the Taunus Railway Station; *GRÜNER WALD (Pl. k; D, 5), Markt-Str. 10, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. with R. 4-6 *M*; *HÔTEL WEINS, Bahnhof-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 5, 6), R., L., & A. from 1½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; HÔTEL TANNHÄUSER, Bahnhof-Str. 8; HÔTEL VOGEL, Rhein-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 6); *CENTRAL HOTEL, De Laspée-Str. 3; NONNENHOF, Kirchgasse 39-41 (Pl. D, 5), R., L., & A. 2-2½ *M*, D. 1 *M* 70 pf., B. 80 pf., unpretending, good cuisine; DEUTSCHES REICH, Rheinbahn-Str. 5; EINHORN, unpretending; DAHLHEIM, Taunus-Str. 15; PRINCE OF WALES, Taunus-Str. 3. — HÔTELS GARNIS:


A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Platte
Leichenwirthshüle
Platte
Spitzerhof
Neuer Friedhof
Nerüberg
Gasthaus & Restaur.
Schützenhallen
Unter den Eichen
Wallenbrunn
Wallenmühle
Schwarzbach
Thal
Atzelberg
Adamsthal
Alter Friedhof
Rübern
Überried
Castellstrasse
Stiege
Unter der Wallenmühle
Überhoben
Unterhellerberg
Dambachtal
Adamstr.
Wallenstrasse
Hellmundstr.
Frankenstrasse
Bleichenstrasse
Infanterie
Bertramstrasse
Karlstrasse
Johannisstrasse

Berliner Hof, *Hôtel Dasch*, both in the Wilhelm-Str., comfortable but expensive; *Ritter*, Taunus-Str. 45; also at Wilhelm-Str. 38, R. 1½-6 *M*. — Pensions. *Quisisana*, Sonnenberger-Str. 25; *Villa Royale*, Sonnenberger-Str. 28; *Monbijou*, Erath-Str. 11; *Pens. Anglaise* (Misses Pearson and Gratrix), Paulinen-Str. 1a; *Margaretha*, Garten-Str. 10, 14; *Pens. Heubel*, *Pens. Credé*, *Villa Nizza*, all in the Leberberg (Pl. E, F, 3); *Pens. Internationale*, Paulinen-Str. 2; *Villa Florence*, Rosen-Str. 12; *Villa Carola* (Miss Stantial), Wilhelms-Platz 4; *Monrepos*, Frankfurter-Str. 6, 4½-8 *M*; *Frau Haussmann*, Rhein-Str. 31; *Villa Hertha* (Misses Rodney and André), Neubauer-Str. 3; *Villa Beatrice*, Garten-Str. 12; *Villa Helene*, Erath-Str. 4; *Pens. Continentale*, Bierstätter-Str. 4. At Wiesbaden visitors must give a week's notice or pay a week's rent before leaving a pension, unless a special agreement has been made. Most of the hotels also give 'pension', at 5-8 *M* per day.

Bath Houses. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. l; D, 4), Kochbrunnen-Platz 5; *Kaiserbad*, Wilhelm-Str. 42; *Römerbad* (Pl. m; D, 4), Kochbrunnen-Platz 3; *Engel* (Pl. n; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 6; *Weisser Schwan* (Pl. o; D, 4), Kochbrunnen-Platz 1; *Krone* (Pl. p; D, 4), Langgasse 26; *Schwarzer Bock*, Kranz-Platz 12 (Pl. D, 4); *Kölnischer Hof*, Kleine Burg-Str. 6; *Spiegel* (Pl. q; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 10; *Weisses Ross*, *Rheinstein*, etc. Charges vary with the season.

Restaurants. At the **Cursaal*, first class; **Christmann*, Untere Webergasse; **Dahlheim*, Taunus-Strasse 15 (see above); *Pohl*, Michelsberg 10; *Nonnenhof*, see above; *Rothes Haus*, Kirchgasse 40; *Rheinische Weinstube*, Spiegelgasse 4; *Meier*, Luisen-Str. 12, handsomely fitted up; *Tivoli*, Wilhelm-Str. 4; *Rathskeller*, in the town-hall. Table d'hôte at all during the season. — **Beer.** *Bier-Salon*, in the Cursaal; *Nonnenhof*, see above; *Schützenhof*, with attractive garden (see above); *Central Hotel* (see above), etc. — *Beer Garden* (Felsenkeller) on the Bierstadt Road, to the E. of the town, with a view; near it the *Bierstädter Warte*, with a still more extensive view. *Beau Site*, at the terminus of the tramway in the Nerothal, see p. 139; **Schiesshalle unter den Eichen*, ½ M. farther on, near the new cemetery. — **Confectioners.** *Röder*, Webergasse 12; *Lehmann*, Grosse Burg-Str. 14; *Brenner & Blum*, Wilhelm-Str. 42; etc. — *Anglo-Oriental-Tea-Room* (fitted up in the Japanese style), Adolf-Str. 7, 1st floor.

Visitors' Tax (not compulsory). (a) *For a year*: 1 person 30 *M*, for families, each additional pers. 10 *M*. — (b) *For six weeks:* 1 person 15 *M*, for families, each pers. additional 5 *M*. Payment of this tax entitles the visitor to the use of the various public sanitary establishments (Kochbrunnen, Trinkhalle, etc.), and of the Reading Room (p. 137), and to attend the ordinary Concerts (in the Curgarten, daily in summer, 6.30 to 8 a.m. and 4 to 5.45 p.m.; and also 8-10 p.m.), Wednesday balls, etc. Passing travellers may procure day-tickets, admitting to the Cursaal, for 1 *M*. — **The Curverein** (office in the Cursaal), which publishes the 'Badeblatt' daily in summer, will supply visitors with any information they may desire.

Sanatoria. *Lindenhof* (Dr. Brauns; pens. with R. from 5 *M*), Walkmühl-Str. 43 & 45, in an elevated situation close to the wood; *Dietenmühle* (p. 139; Dr. Müller; pens. 22¾ *M* per week); *Nerothal*, at the entrance to the Nerothal (Pl. C, 2); baths of all kinds, treatment by massage, electrotherapy, etc. The well-known *Dr. Mezger* of Amsterdam lives in the Rhein-Hotel (see above). — Besides the above-mentioned, there are several other establishments for nervous complaints, maladies of the eyes, etc.

Theatre (Pl. E, 4), daily, except in June and July.

Tramway from the stations by the Rhein-Strasse, Kirchgasse, Langgasse, Taunus-Strasse to the Roeder-Strasse, the Artillery Barracks, and in the other direction through the Wilhelm-Str., Taunus-Str., and the Nerothal to Beau Site. Fare 20-30 pf. — **Steam Tramway** to *Biebrich* (see p. 125). From the terminus at *Beausite* in the Nerothal Wire Rope Railway to the *Neroberg* (up 25 pf., down 15 pf.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 16; E, 7), Rhein-Str. 19.

English Church *(St. Augustine's)* in the Wilhelm-Strasse; services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (summer 6 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. J. C. Hanbury*, *M. A.*, Heinrichsberg 12.

Cab-Tariff (double fares from 11 p. m. to 6 or 7 a. m.).	*One-h.* ℳ pf.	*Two-h.* ℳ pf.
Drive in the town or to any of the villas as far as the Dietenmühle		
1-2 persons	— 60	— 90
3-4 persons	— 80	1 10
By time: per hour within the town, 1-4 pers.	2 —	3 —
- - - - beyond - - - -	2 80	4 —
Beau Site (In each case the hirer may keep the cab for ½ hr. and then return at half these fares; each additional ¼ hr. 30-50 pf.)	1 —	1 40
Russian Chapel or Sonnenberg	1 70	2 —
Neroberg or Clarenthal	2 40	3 —
Biebrich	2 80	3 80
To the Platte and back, with stay of 1½ hr.	6 90	9 —
To Schwalbach and back (whole day)	15 —	18 50
To Schwalbach, and back by Schlangenbad	16 —	20 —

Trunk 20 pf., smaller articles free.
Hotel-carriages one-fourth to one-third more.

Wiesbaden (375 ft. above the sea-level, 90 ft. above the Rhine), with 64,700 inhab., formerly the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and now the chief town of the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., in a basin watered by the *Salzbach*, and is surrounded by productive orchards and vineyards. It is a very pleasant, and for the most part well-built town. A number of handsome streets have sprung up within the last fifty years in the neighbourhood of the Cursaal and the railway-stations, while the public grounds together with the gardens of the 'Landhäuser', or villas where apartments are let, greatly enhance the attractions of the place. Wiesbaden is annually visited by upwards of 80,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanitary establishments, coupled with the healthiness of the climate, render it a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living is moreover less expensive than in summer. Many of the neighbouring villas are private residences.

Wiesbaden is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany. '*Sunt et Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet*' is Pliny's account of Wiesbaden (*Hist. Nat.* xxxi. 2). On the *Heidenberg*, which rises to the N. of the town, traces of a Roman fortress were discovered in 1838, which according to the inscriptions was garrisoned by the 14th and 22nd Legions. The *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall; Pl. D, 4), 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, 9 ft. thick, was perhaps a connecting line between the fort and the town. Various objects found here are exhibited in the Museum (p. 138).

From the Railway Stations (Pl. E, 6) the traveller enters the *Wilhelm-Strasse* (Pl. E, 6, 5, 4), planted with trees, and about ½ M. in length, bounding the E. side of the inner town, and adjoined by the Anlagen, or public pleasure-grounds, in which is situated the **English Church** (Pl. E, 5). In the Wilhelm-Str. is the Museum (p. 138).

At the end of the avenue, to the left, lies the Theater-Platz, adorned with flower-beds and a *Bust of Schiller* (Pl. E, 4), a copy of Dannecker's. Three sides of this Platz are occupied by the *Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel*, the *Nassauer Hof*, and the **Theatre** (Pl. E. 4).

On the right is the square in front of the *Cursaal*, embellished with flower-beds and two fountains, and flanked by spacious Doric **Colonnades** (Pl. E, 4), which serve as a bazaar. To the right is a *Permanent Exhibition of Pictures* (adm. 50 pf.).

The **Cursaal** (Pl. E, 4; adm., see p. 135), completed in 1810 from designs by *Zais*, and dedicated 'Fontibus Mattiacis', is the chief resort of visitors. The façade consists of an Ionic hexastyle portico, while at the sides are long colonnades supported by 24 Doric columns. The principal hall, restored with great taste in 1863, is 121 ft. long, 49 ft. wide, and 33 ft. high. The orchestra galleries are supported by 28 Corinthian columns and 4 half-columns of the red and grey marble of the country. The other saloons are all handsomely fitted up. On the N. side is the restaurant, on the S. side the concert and ball-rooms and the well-supplied reading-rooms.

The **Curpark**, at the back of the Cursaal, with which it communicates by an iron arcade, is the favourite afternoon and evening lounge of visitors to the baths, as well as of excursionists from Mayence and the neighbourhood, who, especially on Sundays, flock to these shady grounds to sip their coffee and enjoy the music. A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the great pond every afternoon.

The **Kochbrunnen** (Pl. D, 4), or boiling spring (156° Fahr.), the most important of the thermal springs (of which chloride of sodium is the chief ingredient), is connected with the handsome new **Trinkhalle** and with the inhaling pavilions by an iron colonnade. The visitors assemble here in great numbers between 6 and 8 a.m. The external use of the waters is beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and other nervous diseases, their action resembling that of the Wildbad springs, like which they contain very little salt. Internally they are prescribed for chronic dyspepsia, excessive obesity, etc. In addition to the Kochbrunnen, which, however, is almost entirely used for drinking, there are no fewer than 23 bathing-springs. — The marble *Hygieia Group* in the Kranz-Platz is by Hoffmann of Wiesbaden.

The Langgasse, which issues from the Kranz-Platz, and the first cross-street, the Webergasse, are the main streets of the old part of the town. Keeping to the left (S.), we reach the *Markt-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 5), enclosed by the new *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, 5), a handsome building in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1884-87 from Hauberrisser's designs; the Protestant Church, the Palace, and the Wilhelms-Hospital.

The Gothic **Protestant Church** (Pl. E, 5), built by *Boos* of polished bricks in 1853-62, with five towers (the principal nearly 300 ft. high), is the most conspicuous edifice in the town. The choir is adorned with colossal marble statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Hopfgarten*. Bell for the sacristan on the right of the main entrance (50 pf.-1 *M*).

The royal (formerly ducal) **Palace** (Pl. D, 5), at the W. corner

of the Market, was built by *Goerz* in 1837-40, and renovated in 1883. Visitors are admitted daily after 9 a.m. (entrance through the 'Cavalierhaus'). The staircase is adorned with eight sandstone statues by *Schwanthaler*, and in the dining-room are two Spanish dancers, over life-size, by the same sculptor. The reception and ball rooms are embellished with frescoes by *Pose*, and some of the other rooms contain good pictures by modern masters. Adjoining it is the '*Wilhelms-Heilanstalt*', or military hospital, a building in the Italian style, by Hoffmann, finished in 1871.

The **Roman Catholic Church** (Pl. D, 5, 6), also built by *Hoffmann* in 1844-49, is a handsome structure in the Romanesque style, with Gothic details and groined vaulting. Altarpiece on the right, Madonna and Child, by *Steinle;* left, St. Boniface, by *Rethel*. At the high-altar are fifteen figures of Saints, by *Hoffmann*, *Vogel*, and *Hopfgarten*. — In the Luisen-Platz (Pl. D, 6), in front of the church, a sandstone *Obelisk* was erected in 1865 to the memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo. — In the Luisen-Strasse are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), erected by Boos in 1842 in the Florentine style.

The **Museum** (Pl. E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 20, occupying a building erected by *Zais* in 1812 as a palace for the crown-prince, contains the municipal picture-gallery, collections of antiquities and natural history specimens, and a library.

The **Picture Gallery** (open daily except Sat. 11-1 and 2-4; in winter on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sun.; catalogue 30 pf.), on the ground-floor to the right, contains some good modern pictures: *Lessing*, Forest scene; *J. Becker*, Village on fire, a sketch in colours; *C. Triebel*, Swiss landscape; *A. Achenbach*, View of Porto Venere near Spezia; *F. Piloty*, Sir Thomas More in prison; *W. Sohn*, Different paths of life; *Herm. Kaulbach*, St. Elizabeth; *L. Knaus*, Tavern scene; *F. Hiddemann*, Jealousy; *O. Achenbach*, Coast near Naples; *Oehmichen*, Sad news; *Sondermann*, Our heroes; *Lindenschmitt*, Luther before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg in 1518; *Riefstahl*, Mourning-assembly; *Schug*, The disturber; *Litschauer*, False coiners; *Jakobides*, The wicked angel. Also several Dutch and Italian pictures of the 17th and 18th cent., and several early German works. — The last rooms also contain the *Exhibition* of the Central Rhenish Kunstverein.

The **Collection of Antiquities** (Mon., Wed., Frid., 2-6, Sun. 11-1 and 2-4; illustrated calalogue 1½ *M*) is on the ground-floor to the left. Vestibule and Rooms I-IV. Roman and Prehistoric Objects. In Room III. Mithras monument, found at Heddernheim; bronze door, found at Mayence; fine giants' column, found at Schierstein (p. 125) in 1839. — Room V. Franconian Antiquities. — Room VI. Stone Monuments. — Room VII. Models of a Roman villa at Marienfels and of the castrum of Wiesbaden. — Room VIII. Mediæval Objects, including a fine altar of the 14th century, carved in wood and gilded.

The first floor contains a well-arranged Natural History Collection (adm. Mon., Wed., Frid. 3-6, Sun. 11-1), including Gerning's celebrated Collection of Insects and a complete series of the minerals of Nassau.

The Library (daily, except Sat. & Sun., 10-2), in the upper story, contains valuable old MSS., including three parchments (visions of St. Hildegard) with initials and miniatures of the 12th and 13th cent.

On the Michelsberg, on the W. side of the town, rises the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 5), in the Moorish style, erected by *Hoff-*

mann, and completed in 1869. It is covered by a central dome about 120 ft. in height, and four smaller domes at the sides, adorned externally with a kind of red and white mosaic, and internally in the style of the Alhambra.

The Prot. **Bergkirche** (Pl. D, 4), a brick edifice built by *Otzen* in 1877-79, is a good example of Hanoverian Gothic; the interior is adorned with frescoes by *Schmidt*. Sacristan next door.

At the beginning of the pleasant *Nerothal* with its numerous villas, which skirts the foot of the Neroberg (see below) to the N. of the town, stands a *War Monument* for 1870-71. Tramway to Beau-Site in the Nerothal and cable-line thence to the Neroberg, see p. 136.

To the N.W. of the town, on the road to the Platte (p. 140), are the *Old* and *New Cemeteries* (Pl. C, 3, and A, 1), containing many handsome monuments.

Environs of Wiesbaden.

The promenades of the 'Curpark' (p. 133) ascend by the *Rambach* in 20 min. to the *Dietenmühle* (Pl. G, 3), where there is the Hydropathic mentioned at p. 135, with a restaurant. About 1/4 hr. beyond it is *Sonnenberg* (Nassauer Hof), a large village with a castle which once belonged to the Counts of Nassau, and was destroyed in 1689 (tavern at the top). The tower (116 steps) commands a pretty view. From the ruins, a road leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Bingert*, which affords a beautiful view of the Rheingau. Higher up the valley is the *Stickelmühle*, a favourite garden-restaurant, a little beyond which, at *Rambach*, a Roman fort was excavated in 1859.

To the N. of Wiesbaden, about halfway up the *Neroberg*, 1 M. to the N. of the Cursaal (pleasantest route through the *Dambachthal*, Pl. D, 2), is situated the ***Greek Chapel** (Pl. C, 1; 538 ft.), erected in 1855 from the designs of *Hoffmann* as a mausoleum for the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845).

The richly-decorated Chapel, 90 ft. in height, in the form of a Greek cross, is covered by a large, and four smaller domes, all gilded; the highest is surmounted by a Russian double cross, 190 ft. from the ground, secured by gilded chains. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (*Ikonostas*), with numerous figures of saints on a golden ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the priests and their attendants alone have access. The altar, above which is a window with a stained-glass figure of the Saviour, is visible only during divine service. A pentagonal recess on the N. side contains the beautiful **Monument of the Duchess*, by Hopfgarten of Berlin, to whom are also due the other sculptures of the chapel (angels, prophets, and evangelists). During divine service (about noon and Sun. 10-11.30 a.m.) the public are not admitted. At other times the chapel is shown by the sacristan (1 *M*, several persons 50 pf. each).

The summit of the wooded ***Neroberg** (800 ft.; Pl. B, C, 1), to the N.W. of, and 1/4 hr. above the chapel (cable-tramway to the top from the tramway-terminus *Beau-Site*, at the end of the Nerothal, see p. 135), commands an extensive prospect. The *Hotel (also pension) on the top is suited for a stay of some time (adm. to the view-tower 10 pf.). Promenades intersect the wood in every di-

rection, and extend as far as (3¾ M.) the Platte (see below), the way to which is shown by a guide-post. Other paths, also indicated by finger-posts, lead to the *Speierskopf* (10 min.), the *Felsengruppe* (20 min.), the *Leichtweisshöhle* (25 min.), the *Trauerbuche* (35 min.), and various other points.

The **Platte** (1640 ft.; carriage past the cemeteries, see p. 139; footpath by the Neroberg see above), a shooting-lodge of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, built in 1824 on a height about 4½ M. to the N. of Wiesbaden (comp. the Map, p. 124), is frequently visited for the extensive view (finest by evening-light), embracing the Spessart, Odenwald, and Donnersberg, and the valley of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts., with Mayence in the foreground. The two fine stags at the entrance were modelled by Rauch (adm. 1 *M*, 50 pf. each for a party). Inn adjacent. — Pedestrians may descend from the Platte to the S.E. to (3 M.) Sonnenberg (p. 139). The path, which diverges from the main road to the left by a grove of oaks, is distinctly visible from the platform. Wiesbaden lies 1½ M. to the S.W. of Sonnenberg.

About 2 M. to the W. of Wiesbaden, to the right of the old Schwalbach (Ems) road, lies the ancient nunnery of *Clarenthal*, founded in 1296 by King Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg; above it is a building formerly used as a *Pheasantry* (restaurant). — About 1½ M. farther on (4½ M. from Wiesbaden), is the *Chausseehaus*, a forester's house (rail. station; hence to the *Schläferskopf* and the *Hohe Wurzel* see p. 133). — In a valley to the right of the Schwalbach road, is the extensive fish-breeding establishment of Capt. Forst (fashionable *Restaurant).

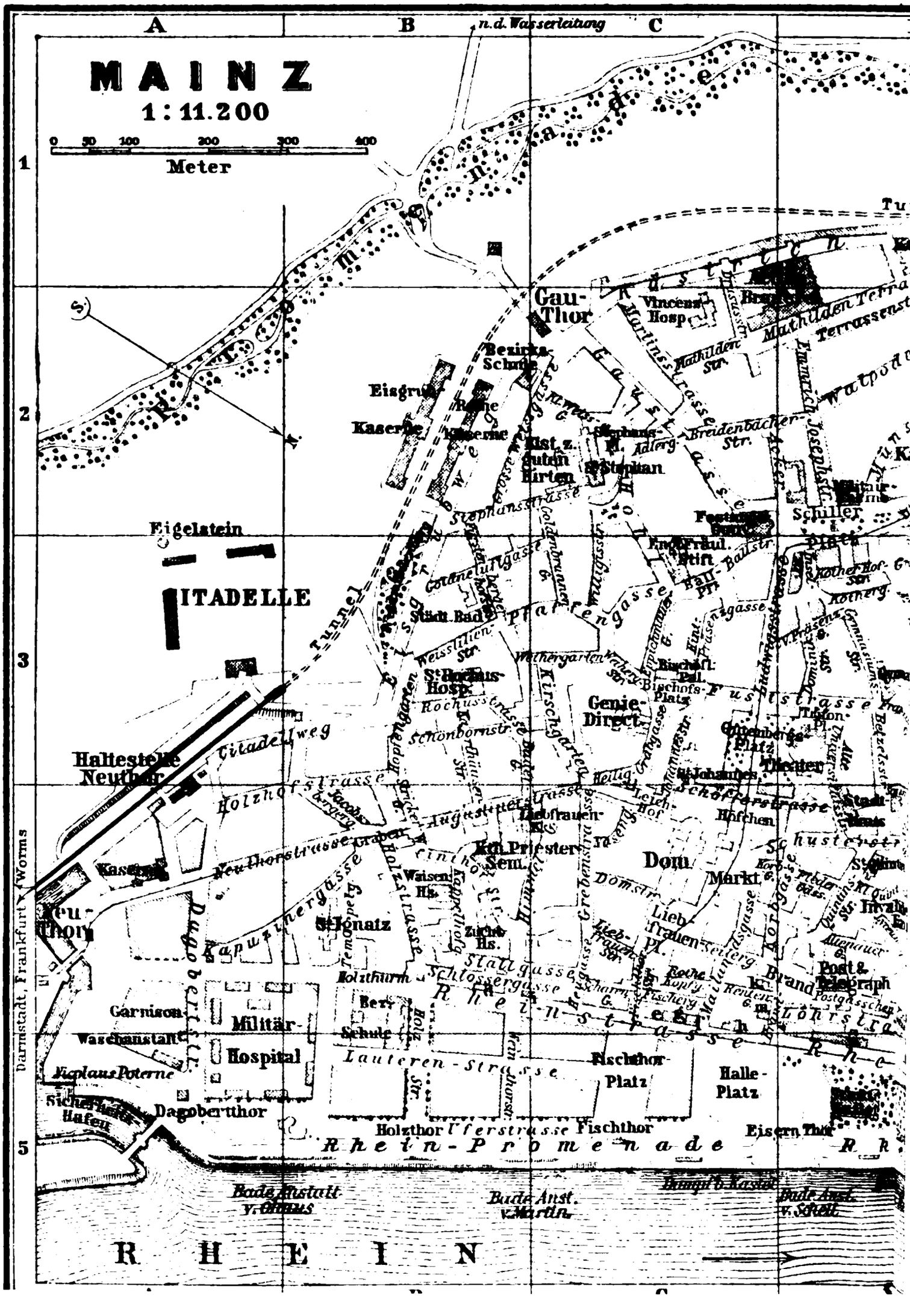
Another very pleasant excursion may be made to the **Kellerskopf** (1560 ft.; belvedere and inn), which is reached from Wiesbaden viâ *Rambach* in 2 hrs., and may be ascended from *Niedernhausen* (p. 221) in one hour. A beautiful forest-path that leads to it, diverging from the old Idstein road, can scarcely be found without help.

Wiesbaden is connected with *Mosbach* (p. 125; 3 M. to the S.) by a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Halfway to the village is the *Adolphshöhe*, a restaurant which affords a beautiful view.

22. Mayence.

Arrival. The Central Railway Station (Pl. E, F, 1; **Restaurant*) for the lines of the '*Hessische Ludwigsbahn*' to and from Bingen, Worms, Frankfort (by the left bank of the Main), and Darmstadt, is situated at the W. end of the town. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. The S. part of the town is served by the *Neuthor Station* (Pl. A, 3), which is connected with the Central Station by a tunnel under the citadel, 1300 yds. long. — By means of omnibuses passengers and luggage are conveyed from the Central Station to the station of the *Taunus* and *Right Rhenish Railway* at Castel (comp. Plan), for the trains to Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Rüdesheim, Lahnstein, etc. The omnibus-fare is included in the price of through tickets. There is also a tramway between the stations. — *Ferry-boat to Castel*, see p. 216.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* *Hof von Holland (Pl. c; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 77, R. from 2 *M* 50 pf., L. 50, A. 70 pf., B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. a; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 61, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1.20, D. 3 *M*, with café (see below); *Englischer Hof (Pl. b; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 89; these three are of the first class. — Stadt Coblenz (Pl. h; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 49, very fair; Germania (Pl. f; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 43, both unpretending. — *In the Town:* Karpfen (Pl. k; C, 4), opposite the post-office,



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Eigelstein
ITADELLE
Tunnel
Haltestelle Neuthor
Citadellweg
Holzhofstrasse
Neuthorstrasse
Kaserne
Neu-Thor
Dagobertstr.
Garnison-Waschanstalt
Militär-Hospital
Nicolaus Poterne
Sicherheits-Hafen
Dagobertthor
Holzthurm
Bez. Schule
Lauteren-Strasse
Holzthor
Uferstrasse
Fischthor
Fischthor-Platz
Halle-Platz
Eisern Thor
Rhein-Promenade
Rhein-Strasse
Schlossergasse
Stallgasse
Kapuzinergasse
St. Ignatz
Waisen-Hs.
Zucht-Hs.
Kth. Priester-Sem.
Dom
Markt
Lieb-frauen-Pl.
Schöfferstrasse
Höfchen
Schuster-str.
Post & Telegraph
Brand
Lohrstr.
Genie-Direct.
Bischofs-Platz
Fuststrasse
Schiller-Platz
Mathilden-Terrassenstr.
Walpodenstr.
Emmrich Josephstr.
Breidenbacher-Str.
Martinsstrasse
Stephansstrasse
Stephan
Kirschgarten
Rochusstrasse
Schönbornstr.
Augustinerstrasse
Liebfrauen-Kl.
Grebenstrasse
Domstr.
Kaserne
Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Worms
Bade Anstalt v. Ohaus
Bade Anst. v. Martin
Bade Anst. v. Schell
R H E I N

R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ M, commercial; Landsberg (Pl. l; D, 4), Löhrgasse 29, R. 2 M, B. 80 pf., D. 1¾ M; Hôtel zur Post (Pl. m; C, 4), Brandgasse 14, R., L., & A. 1½-2 M, B. 80 pf., D. 1½-2½ M; Schwan, Liebfrauen-Platz 7. — *In the New Town*, near the Central Station: *Pfälzer Hof (Pl. n; E, 2), Münster-Platz, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1 M, with restaurant; Mainzer Hof (Pl. o; E, 2), corner of Bahnhof-Str. and Porcus-Str., R. 2-3, B. 1 M; Central Hotel (Pl. p; E, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 8; *Taunus-Hotel, Bahnhof-Str. 15. — Hessischer Hof, Bahnhof-Str. 12; Pfeil, Bahnhof-Str. 14; Weis, Bahnhof-Str. 2; Stadt Bingen (Pl. p; F, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 6; these three unpretending. — *At Castel:* Anker, opposite the new bridge, with small garden, moderate (good beer).

Restaurants. Wine. *Casino* (Pl. D, 4), Schuster-Str.; *Volk*, near the theatre; *Schwan*, Liebfrauen-Platz 7; *Kirsch*, Liebfrauen-Platz 12, good and moderate; *Gundlach*, Triton-Platz; *Hanaczik*, Jacobsbergergasse 1 (Pl. B, 4), good cuisine; *Concerthaus*, Grosse Bleiche; *Railway Restaurant* (see above); *Stadthalle*, see p. 145. — Beer. *Café de Paris*, see below; *Wocker*, *Bavaria*, *Dominikaner-Eck*, in the Triton-Platz (Pl. D, 3); *Heil. Geist*, near the Rhein-Str., in an old church; *Café Neuf*, Insel 6 (Pl. D, 3), etc. Beer-rooms of the *Rheinische Brauerei* and the *Actien-Brauerei* near the Central Station. *Anker Hotel* at Castel, see above. — **Cafés.** *Café de Paris*, Gutenbergs-Platz, with ladies' room; café in the *Neue Anlage*, see p. 150; *Schulte*, at the Hôtel Rheinischer Hof (see above); *Kaiserhof*, Gutenberg-Platz; *Wiener Café*, Gymnasium-Str. 4; *Deutscher Kaiser*, in the Kaiser-Str., in the new town. — **Confectioner.** *Volk*, Theater-Platz.

Baths, hot and cold, on the quays on the Rhine; also Swimming Baths. *Municipal Baths*: Weissliliengasse 11 (Pl. B, 3) and Kurfürsten-Str. 25 (Pl. G, 3).

Cabs. *One-horse* for ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; for 1 hr. 2 M or 2 M 30 pf.; each box 20 pf., travelling-bag 10 pf., smaller articles free; *Neue Anlage* or *Cemetery* 80 pf. or 1 M; *Zahlbach* or *Weisenau*, 1 M or 1 M 20 pf.; to *Castel*, incl. bridge-toll, 90 pf. or 1 M. — *Two-horse* about a third more. — For each hour of waiting half the above charges per hour; for return-journeys one-half fare more than the single journey. In summer double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; in winter a fare and a half from 7 to 9 p.m., and double fares from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Steamboats to Biebrich every ½ hr. in summer, and to Kostheim, starting above the new bridge.

Tramways, see the Plan; fares 20 and 10 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office, in the Brand (Pl. D, 4), and at the Central Station.

Theatre (Pl. D, 3), in winter daily. *Summer Theatre* in the Stadthalle (see above), several times weekly. — **Music**, on Sun., Wed., Frid., and Sat. afternoon in the Neue Anlage (p. 150); on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. evening in the Stadthalle (p. 145).

Permanent Exhibition of the Hessian Art-Union in the Theatre (in summer only). — **Photographs**: *C. Hertel*, Grosse Bleiche 50.

Chief Attractions. Cathedral and its monuments (p. 146), the Gutenberg Monument (p. 148), the Eigelstein (p. 150), and the collection of Roman Antiquities in the Palace (p. 143); the Rhine Quay and the new bridge and harbour (p. 145).

Mayence, or *Mentz*, German *Mainz* (270 ft.), a strongly fortified town with 72,300 inhab. (23,000 Prot., 4000 Jews), including a garrison of 8000 soldiers, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Rhine*, opposite and below the influx of the *Main*, and is connected with the small town of Castel on the opposite bank by a bridge opened in 1885. The old streets of the town were for the most part narrow and crooked, but a number of handsome buildings and new streets have sprung up of late, while ample space for a 'Neustadt', almost tripling the size of the old town, has been

afforded by the recent widening of the line of circumvallation. Large new harbours have also been built and brought into use.

Mayence is historically one of the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. The town and its most ancient name *(Mogontiacum)* are of Celtic origin. The establishment of a Roman camp (Castrum) here is generally ascribed to *Drusus*, the son-in-law of Augustus (B. C. 14), but is more probably due to *Agricola* (B. C. 38). The camp occupied the entire table-land between Mayence and Zahlbach (p. 151), and was adjoined on the side next the Rhine by a colony consisting chiefly of traders and veterans. In order more effectually to protect the passage of the Rhine, a second smaller *Castellum* was soon afterwards constructed on the opposite bank, whence the present *Castel* derives its origin and name. Mayence was the seat of the legate, or governor, of *Germania Superior*.

Authentic accounts prove that Christianity flourished at Mayence in the fourth century (about 368), and the town afterwards became a bishopric. Under St. Boniface (or Winfried, d. 755), the apostle of Central Germany, the see was raised to an archbishopric and made the seat of the primate of Germany. This prelate, the son of an English wheel-wright, was so little ashamed of his parentage that he assumed a pair of wheels as his armorial bearings, which are retained to this day in the arms of the city. In 1254 Arnold Walpoden (d. 1268), a citizen of Mayence and the chief of the patrician family of the 'Löwenhäupter', founded the *League of the Rhenish Towns*. Mayence became the centre and leader of this powerful association, which ere long was strengthened by upwards of a hundred other towns, from Bâle on the S. to Bremen and Münster on the N. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at that period that it was called the 'Goldene Mainz'. Two centuries later, however, it lost most of its extensive privileges in consequence of a violent attack made upon it by Archbishop Adolph of Nassau in 1462, on which occasion 500 citizens were killed, and the most influential banished. Thenceforth the once independent city was ruled by the archbishops. Its university, founded in 1477, boasted of such distinguished men as Nicholas Vogt, John v. Müller, Bodmann, and George Forster among its members, but it was suppressed by the French.

On 22nd Oct., 1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Prussians. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the capital of the Department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1814 it was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Hessen. The *Fortress* of Mayence belonged to the German Confederation down to 1866, Austria and Prussia having the joint right of providing the garrison. Since 1866 the works have been considerably strengthened and extended.

The Central Railway Station (Pl. E, F, 1) was built by *Berdellé* and ornamented in 1884 by *Scholl* and *Barth*. — The Kaiser-Strasse, the main street of the new town, a handsome avenue over 60 yds. wide, embellished with trees and flower-beds, and flanked by handsome houses extends from the station to the Rhine.

The *Bahnhof-Str.* (Pl. E, 2), to the right of the Kaiser-Strasse, leads to the Kleine Münster-Platz (Pl. E, 2), which occupies the site of the Münster-Thor. The Schiller-Str., in which are the *Government Buildings*, diverges hence to the right to the Schiller-Platz (p. 149), while the Grosse Bleiche runs eastwards towards the Rhine, in a direction almost parallel with the Kaiser-Strasse.

The Grosse Bleiche (Pl. E, 2, 3, 4) is the principal street in the old town of Mayence. On the N. side of it (No. 15) is the former *Stadion'sche Hof*. In a small square to the left is the *Neubrunnen*,

an obelisk with river-gods and lions below. Farther on, to the right, is the handsome *Concert Hall of the Liedertafel*, finished in 1890.

On the right, at the E. end of the street, where it enters the Schloss-Platz, is the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1751, with bold vaulting and frescoes by Appiani. — On the N. side of the large *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. F, 4), which is surrounded with avenues of trees and is used as a drilling-ground, are extensive barracks.

On the E. side of the square rises the former electoral **Palace** (Pl. E, 4, 5), a large red sandstone edifice, begun in 1627 and hastily finished in 1678 on a much less grand scale than that originally contemplated. The wing facing the Schloss-Platz was completed in 1754; the main façade fronts the Rhine. It was the residence of the electors down to the French occupation (p. 142) of the town. It is now occupied by several collections, including that of **Roman and Germanic Antiquities* (chiefly consisting of objects found at Mayence or in the environs, and one of the richest in Germany), the **Roman-Germanic Central Museum*, the *Picture Gallery*, and the *Public Library*. — The collections are open on Sun. 10-1 and 2-5 and Wed. and Thurs. 2-5 (in winter Sun. 10-1, Wed. 2-4) free; at other times cards of admission (50 pf.) must be obtained. Entrance, Schloss-Platz 15.

The Vestibule contains the original models of *Thorvaldsen's* statue of Gutenberg (p. 148) and *Scholl's* statue of Schiller (p. 149). To the right, 22a. Altar with reliefs of various divinities, erected by the 'Vicani Mogontiacenses vici novi'. At the entrance of Hall I.: 246a. Tombstone of the herdsman Jucundus, with a metrical inscription in which the name of the river Main occurs as 'Mœnus'. — Beyond this we enter a suite of four halls containing Roman and mediæval monuments in stone (catalogue of the Roman inscriptions, 1 m.). Hall I.: Roman altars and tombstones; 222a, 167, 169, 222, 224. Military tombstones, with reliefs; 130. Drusus Germanicus. — Hall II.: 241, 242. Tombstones of children, with appropriate inscriptions; 247. Tombstone of a slave, with a representation of the symbols of mortality. — Hall III.: *232. Tombstone of Blussus, a ship-master, with reliefs of himself, his wife, and child on the one side, and his vessel on the other. The same hall contains sculptured fragments, tiles and pipes stamped with the marks of different legions, etc. — Hall IV.: Mediæval objects, including reliefs of the seven electors, of Emp. Henry VII., and of St. Martin, dating from 1317, brought from the old Merchants' Hall; Jewish tombstones of the 13th and 14th centuries. — Returning to Hall I. and crossing the staircase (on which are stakes from the Roman bridge over the Rhine; mosaic pavement; 228a. Richly ornamented tombstone of a Roman officer; 130a. Public monument erected in honour of the Emp. Claudius, by the Roman merchants at Mayence), we next reach —

Room I., containing mediæval objects (armorial bearings, weapons, vases); objects found in the Roman tombs in the Neue Anlage (see below) and during the removal of the Roman bridge over the Rhine in 1880-82; also a model of the bridge (p. 145). — Room II., adjoining this on the right, contains Germanic antiquities (both native German objects and ancient imported Italian articles discovered in German tombs). Clay vessels from the most primitive times; weapons and implements of flint and horn; ornaments; bronze and iron weapons. Room III. To the left of the entrance are Roman, to the right, Franconian antiquities. We first inspect the *Roman* section. By the first window: *Objects from the Roman civil cemetery discovered in 1883 and 1886 in the Neue Anlage (3rd cent. A. D.); in the window niche, skeleton of a woman with a wig, in the original

leaden coffin; in the tall adjoining glass-case two other well-preserved Roman wigs, fine glass, etc. In the separate case to the right the contents of a Roman shoemaker's workshop, with sandals, leather, and tools, found in 1857 in the Schiller-Platz. By the second window: remains of a goblet in perforated work ('vas diatretum'); bottle with chased Bacchic scenes; toward the centre, female head in bronze; chariot with figure in bronze-gilt; in the cabinet behind it, weapons and utensils of various kinds. In the window recesses, two bronze water-taps, in the shape of lions' heads, rings; in the show-cases keys, pins, glass vessels, surgical instruments, military diplomas, etc. At the last window, below a large glass-covering: funereal urns of five legionaries. Beside them, stone-coffins. On and in the case on the back wall, clay-vessels of all kinds; funereal urns. — The *Franconian* antiquities occupy the right side of the room. On the pillars the most ancient Christian inscribed stones found on the Rhine. Under a glass covering at the third window, the entire tomb of a Franconian woman, from Oberolm. The cabinets contain an extensive collection of Franconian weapons, ornaments (partly enamelled and inlaid), utensils, etc. On a revolving stand, under glass, are a gold enamelled 'Fibula', of the 12th cent., tankards, a Roman hand-glass, and ivory-carvings.

The **Roman-Germanic Central Museum*, which we next enter, contains reproductions of the most interesting ante-Christian antiquities of Germany, and affords a unique survey of the extant monuments of this kind. It is partly supported from imperial funds.

Room I.: *Germanic Antiquities* (both native and imported Etruscan). Bronze weapons, tools, stone moulds, gold articles. On the wall and at the windows overlooking the Rhine, Collection of all known forms of Germanic bronze implements. On the walls, Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. — Room II.: *Roman Antiquities.* In the last window-recess, *Figure of a Roman legionary in full uniform. — Room III.: *Franconian* (Alemannian and Burgundian) *Antiquities.* Roman and Norman objects. — On the Staircase: model of a Roman catapult, and tombstones with scenes from Roman domestic life.

We now ascend the staircase (cartoons of Veit's paintings in the cathedral, p. 147) to the second floor, on which is the *Picture Gallery.* The best pictures were presented by the French Government in 1803. Catalogue 20 pf.

Room I., with ante-room. Modern pictures: 9. *H. Baisch*, Cattle; 11. *Schönleber*, Canal at Dordrecht; 15. *E. von Heuss*, Thorvaldsen. — Rooms II and III. Netherlandish Works: 31. *Lairesse*, Baptism of St. Augustine; 45. *Jac. van Artois*, Founding of the Chartreuse, a large landscape (figure of St. Bruno by *Le Sueur*?); 56. *Fr. Francken the Elder*, David and Goliath; 60. *L. von Valkenburg*, The building of the tower of Babel; 63. *Livens*, Head of an old man. 69. *Mierevelt*, Don Ruy Gomez, Spanish secretary of state; 74. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — Room IV. Flemish Masters (two large bequests of good pictures, in a provisory arrangement): *Teniers the Younger*, *A. Ostade*, *S. van Ruysdael*, *J. van Goyen*, etc. — Room V. Italian and Spanish Masters: 105. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 113. *Guercino*, St. Francis of Assisi; 108, 109, 110. *Sodoma*, St. Jerome in a landscape, Adoration of the Infant, The young Tobias (three admirable pictures of his early period, forming a winged altarpiece). In the centre of Room V. is an astronomical clock (of the end of the 18th century). — Room VI (Mayence Room). Views of the city; portraits of governors of Mayence. Elaborately ornamented ceiling. — Room VII. German Masters of the 17th and 18th cent.: 273. *Raphael Mengs*, St. Catharine. — Room VIII. Flemish Masters: *275. *Jac. Jordaens*, Christ among the doctors; 285. *P. de Vos*, Lady in a poultry-yard. — Room IX. Old German School: 288. *Early Copy of Dürer* by *H. Grien*, Adam and Eve (original at Madrid); 311. 312. *Franconian School*, winged altarpiece, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, on the wings the Stoning of Stephen, at the back Annunciation; 322. *Master of the St. Bartholomew* (Cologne School), St. Andrew. — Room X. French Masters: 324, 325, 330,

331. *Ranucci*, after *Claude Lorrain*, Four periods of the day, painted for the Empress Joséphine in 1812 (original at St. Petersburg); 326, 329. *Mignard*, Poetry, History, Painting, and the God of Time; 327. *Nattier*, Princess Talmont; 328. *Pesne*, Portrait of himself. — Room XI. Modern paintings, chiefly German: *F. Becker*, The squires of Roland (5 water-colours); 344. *W. Lindenschmitt*, Archbishop Willigis challenges the Schools; 358. *J. Müller-Massdorf*, A merry tale.

Opposite the picture-gallery are two rooms containing casts, and the *Akademie-Saal*, built by the last Elector Friedrich Karl von Erthal in 1775, with ceiling-painting by Januarius Zick and portraits of the builder and of Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hessen (d. 1892), by *E. v. Heuss*.

The *Library* and the *Collection of Coins* occupy the second and third floors of the W. wing.

The former consists of about 180,000 vols., including 1200 MSS. from the 8th cent. onwards, and 4500 incunabula, among which are early impressions by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, from 1459 onwards. The reading-room contains portraits of nineteen electors. In the I. Room is a remarkable exhibition of typographical curiosities, manuscripts, etc. and a collection of pictures connected with Gutenberg and the invention of printing, and a case containing typographical medals. — The Coins (12,000 specimens) include a full set of those of Mayence, from the time of Charlemagne down to the overthrow of the electoral sway.

The collection of the Rhenish Natural History Society on the 2nd and 3rd floors is extensive and well-arranged, the biological collection of insects being particularly interesting (fine view from the corner window). — The II. Section, to the right of the stair, contains an ethnological collection from the South Sea islands; the fauna of the Mediterranean in excellent examples; the geological collection, etc.

The Court contains the remains of an old Roman bridge, which connected Mayence with Castel, removed from the Rhine in 1881. The bridge was probably built in the 1st cent. of our era and was afterwards repeatedly restored. From a view of it on a leaden medal found at Lyons, the upper part seems also to have consisted of stone.

Opposite the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the *Palace of the Grand Duke* (Pl. E, 5), formerly a *Lodge of the Teutonic Order*, built in 1371-39 in the Baroque style, and connected with it is the *Arsenal*, which was erected by Elector Philip Charles in 1736.

A handsome Esplanade, 100 yds. broad and planted with trees, has been constructed along the Rhine, beginning on the S. at the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 150; it extends on the N. past the extensive new harbour to the Ingelheimer Aue (p. 126). — Opposite the arsenal, at the spot where the old Roman bridge once stood, the Rhine is spanned by a new iron ***Bridge** (Pl. E, 5; toll 4 pf.), erected in 1881-85 from designs of *Thiersch*. Of the five arches the central one has a clear span of 334 ft., and the others of 321 ft. and 282 ft. The bridge commands a fine panorama. *Castel*, see p. 216. — The *Stadthalle* (Pl. D, 5) is a modern building in the Renaissance style, with the largest hall in Germany, used for balls, concerts, and public meetings. Café-Restaurant, see p. 141; view of the Rhine from the terrace. Near it, Rhein-Strasse 19, is the so-called *Iron Tower* ('Eiserne Thurm'), containing a number of Roman tombstones and other stone monuments.

The centre of the old town of Mayence is occupied by the market-place, in which are a fountain erected in 1526 by Elector Albert of Brandenburg (restored), and the imposing cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (C, 4) was built under Archbishop Willigis (975-1011) on the site of a church of St. Martin, mentioned as early as 735, but it was burned down immediately after its consecration in 1009. It was then restored, but again destroyed by fire in 1081, 1137, and 1181, after each of which occasions it was re-erected on a grander scale than before. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries various Gothic additions were made to the edifice. In 1767 it was injured by lightning, and in 1793 again damaged during the siege, after which it was repeatedly used as a magazine. In 1814 it was at length repaired and restored to its sacred uses. A thorough restoration of the E. part of the building was carried out in 1868-79, under the superintendence of *Herr Cuypers* of Amsterdam. The Romanesque middle tower was erected in place of a Gothic tower with a dome, while the crypt under the E. choir and the two side-towers were renewed in harmony with the extant remains. In consequence of all these vicissitudes the church possesses great value in the history of architecture. In its present form it consists of nave and aisles with chapels, an E. and a W. choir, and a W. transept. The groups of towers at the E. and W., especially the picturesque W. tower above the cross, present an imposing appearance, somewhat injured, however, by the numerous additions. The E. round towers date from early in the 11th cent.; the Chapel of St. Gothard at the N. end dates from 1137 (p. 148); the slender pillars of the nave, each alternate one of which is provided with a ressault, were erected after 1137; the pointed vaulting and the W. choir (above which is an equestrian statue of St. Martin) were built at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent., the chapels in

the 13-15th cent., and the fine cloisters in 1397-1412, while the upper part of the main W. tower was restored after a fire in 1767.

The MAIN ENTRANCE, which is reached between some of the houses in the market-place, is in the N. aisle. The two brazen doors, which formerly belonged to the Liebfrauenkirche (a church taken down in 1804), were executed by order of Archbp. Willigis in 988, as the Latin inscription on the border of the wings records. On the upper panels are inscriptions, engraved in 1135, enumerating the privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. (p. 266). — There are other entrances in the E. façade in the Liebfrauen-Platz, with interesting capitals at the S. portal, and in the S. transept, opening from the Leich-Hof. The cathedral is open daily 8-9 and 9.30-12 a.m., and 2-6 p.m. The verger, who lives in the Leich-Hof, shows the Memorie, cloisters, crypt, etc., at other times also on application (fee).

The *INTERIOR, the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is 122 yds. long, 50 yds. broad, and 89 ft. high in the nave. The vaulting of the W. choir, nave, and aisles has been painted dark blue and richly decorated, the dome of the W. choir and the nave being adorned with paintings. The subjects of the latter are (in the dome) scenes from Old Testament history referring to the sacrifice of Christ, and (in the nave) scenes from the life of Christ. Designed by *Ph. Veit*, they have been executed by *Hermann*, *Lasinsky*, and *Settegast*. By the removal of the whitewash the red sandstone and the grey limestone have been restored to light.

The most interesting feature of the interior consists in the numerous TOMBSTONES it contains, ranging from the 13th to the 19th century. We begin to the right of the principal entrance.

N. TRANSEPT. The *Font*, cast in pewter, with reliefs by Meister Johannes, in 1328, has been transferred hither from the E. choir. Monuments of the **Von Gablentz* family, 1592. The handsome *Portal* of the St. Gothard Chapel, in the transition-style, formerly belonged to the Heil. Geistkirche.

N. AISLE. By the 1st pillar, *Monument of *Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence and Archbishop of Magdeburg* (the statue, of Kelheim stone, admirably executed), 1545; adjacent is his tombstone, by the same pillar. Opposite the 5th pillar, in the chapel of the Virgin, which was restored in the Gothic style and embellished with painting and stained glass in honour of *Bishop Ketteler's* 25th year of office, is the monument of that prelate (d. 1877). Opposite the 7th pillar, in the *St. Magnus Chapel*, are an entombment in stone and numerous reliefs in marble. The Raising of Lazarus, by the pillar, is a masterpiece of late mediæval wood-carving. By the 8th pillar on the E. is a monument erected by Bishop Gerlach to St. Boniface in 1357, on the site of one still older; till 1829 it was in the church of St. John. — Beneath is the entrance to the crypt, see p. 148.

A flight of 19 steps ascends hence to the PFARRCHOR, or E. CHOIR, the floor of which has been raised about 8 ft. by the restoration of the crypt. It is not now used for divine service. To the right in the —

NAVE, by the 10th pillar, *Elector Peter v. Aspelt*, or *Aichspalt* (d. 1320), coloured, leaning with his right hand on Henry VII. and with his left on Lewis the Bavarian, the two emperors crowned by him; adjoining him, King John of Bohemia. The colouring has been restored in 1834. Several other

monuments of archbishops and electors. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, **Elector Diether v. Isenburg*, 1482. Opposite is the *Pulpit*, executed in stone at the end of the 15th cent., with a modern covering in wood. By the 4th pillar on the N. side, **Albert of Saxony*, administrator of the archbishopric, 1484, with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. Opposite (S. side), **Elector Berthold v. Henneberg*, 1504, probably by Tilman Riemenschneider, one of the finest monuments in the cathedral. By the 2nd pillar on the S., **Elector Jacob v. Liebenstein*, 1508, late-Gothic.

S. Aisle. The Chapel of All Saints (1317) contains an altar in the Renaissance style, presented in 1604 by Phil. Cratz von Scharfenstein, afterwards bishop of Worms. By the 7th pillar, **Elector Damian Hartard v. d. Leyen*, 1678. In the chapel opposite is a Renaissance altar presented by Canon Fried. v. Fürstenberg (d. 1607), and a winged altarpiece in carved work on a gold ground representing the Twelve Apostles and the Coronation of the Virgin, 1517. St. Michael's Chapel has some fine stained glass, and an altar of 1662 in the Renaissance style. — To the left of the handsome entrance-portal (14th cent.) to the 'Memorie' and cloisters (see below) a *Slab* (probably renewed in the 14th cent.) is built into the wall bearing an inscription so the memory of *Fastrada* (or Eastradana), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfort in 794, and was buried there in the church of St. Alban which was destroyed in 1552.

The S. Transept contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th century. A fine head of Saturn on the monument of *Canon von Breidenbach-Bürresheim* (1743), and the noble Gothic monument of *Archbp. Conrad II. v. Weinsberg*, 1396, adjoining the W. choir, are noteworthy.

The Bischofschor, or W. Choir, separated from the transepts by galleries of 1682, contains choir-stalls erected in 1767. In the dome are the paintings already mentioned (p. 147).

From the S. aisle the late-Romanesque (13th cent.) portal above noticed (closed, sacristan for one visitor 40-50 pf.) leads into the **Memorie**, once the chapter-house or episcopal council-chamber, erected in 1243, and roofed with wide groined vaulting. To the right here is the old entrance, a beautiful Romanesque portal of the 13th century. By the W. wall (r.) is the episcopal throne in stone. Adjacent are several monuments of the years 1536, 1550, and 1558. — The Gothic *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, to the S. of the Memorie, possesses some elegant Gothic ornamentation of the 14th cent., Renaissance choir-stalls (1580), and modern stained glass.

The ***Cloisters**, erected in 1397-1412 in the Gothic style, also contain several monuments. On the S. wall is *Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob*, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed *Frauenlob* (women's praise), 'the pious minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a relief, with good heads, brought from the garden of the Capuchins in 1839, and erroneously supposed to represent the submission of the rebellious citizens of Mayence to the Archbishop in 1332. Near it is an older tombstone of Frauenlob, erected in 1783, a copy of the original of 1318.

The **Crypt**, under the E. choir (entrance p. 147; verger has key), restored in 1872, contains some very antique Romanesque round pillars, with square capitals.

Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the **Markt**, concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the **Chapel of St. Gothard**, a double church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, completed in 1136. It originally formed the chapel of the Archiepiscopal palace (entrance from the N. transept, p. 146).

Near the cathedral is the Gutenberg's Platz (Pl. C, D, 3), which is embellished with a ***Statue of Gutenberg**, the inventor of printing, designed by *Thorvaldsen*, executed at Paris, and erected in 1837. At the sides of the pedestal are two reliefs. The inscription at the back by Ottfried Müller runs thus: —

Artem quae Graecos latuit, latuitque Latinos,
Germani sollers extudit ingenium.
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapiunt sapiuntque recentes,
Non sibi, sed populis omnibus id sapiunt.

JOHANN ZUM GENSFLEISCH, surnamed GUTENBERG, was born in Mayence about the end of the 14th cent. at No. 23 Emmeransgasse (Pl. D, 3), or '*Hof zum Gensfleisch*' as it is called by the inscription. The '*Hof zum Gutenberg*', which once belonged to his mother's family, now the Casino (Pl. D, 4), is in the Schuster-Strasse (see below), and also bears an inscription. Gutenberg's first printing-office was at the *Hof zum Jungen*, Franziskanergasse 3, near the Stadthaus-Strasse, and those of *Johann Fust* and *Peter Schöffer* at the *Hof zum Humbrecht*, Schuster-Strasse 20, and the *Schöffer-Hof*, Korbgasse 3, all indicated by memorial tablets. The second possesses a late-Gothic staircase. — Owing to the obscurity which envelopes the inventor of printing, and to the fact that he had several contemporaries of the same name as himself, there is some difficulty in identifying him. Native and foreign writers, however, of the 15th cent. agree in naming the above-mentioned Gutenberg as the inventor. His first attempts were made between 1440 and 1450; and the earliest book printed with moveable types was the famous 42-line Bible (1450-1455). *Johann Fust*, who had assisted Gutenberg in this work, succeeded in obtaining a judicial decision in his favour, on Nov. 5th, 1455, confirming him in the sole possession of the printing-office, which he thereafter managed till 1466 with the aid of *Peter Schöffer*.

Opposite the monument is the *Theatre*, erected in 1833. — In the Schuster-Strasse, one of the chief business-streets, which runs off the old market-place, is the Gothic *Church of St. Quentin* (Pl. D, 4), with old ceiling-paintings (15th cent.), and near it the *Church of St. Christopher*, in the transition style. Between them is the large *Invalid Hospital* and adjacent the *Knebel'sche Hof*, with a rich oriel in the Renaissance style.

Following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse from the theatre towards the W., we reach the SCHILLER-PLATZ (Pl. D, 2, 3), planted with lime-trees, bounded on the S. by the *Osteiner Hof*, now the residence of the Military Governor and of the Commandant, and on the W. by the *Bassenheimer Hof*, the *Infantry Barracks* and *Military Casino*, and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, designed by Scholl, and erected in 1862. The *Fountain Pillar*, of Felsberg syenite (p. 230), was brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim (p. 129). — To the Central Station viâ the Schiller-Str., see p. 142.

The broad Emmerich-Joseph-Strasse leads hence W. to a flight of 76 steps ascending to the *Mathilden-Terrasse* (Pl. D, 2), which commands an extensive view of the town and environs. On the *Kästrich (Castrum)* a new and well-built quarter of the town has sprung up since the explosion of a powder-magazine here in 1857.

On an eminence in the neighbourhood rises the handsome Gothic **Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. C, 2), erected in 1257-1312 on the highest site in the town (98 ft. above the level of the Rhine), and tastefully restored after the explosion mentioned above. It consists of nave and aisles of nearly equal height, a peculiarity rarely seen in Rhenish churches. Among the objects of interest it contains are various Oriental and early-Romanesque works of art, chasubles of the

11th and 14th cent., and altarpieces by *Veit* over the side-altars to the right and left of the choir. Behind the high-altar are a late-Gothic canopy of 1500 and 4 colossal brass candelabra of 1509. The treasury contains several interesting Oriental and early-Romanesque objects, the dalmatic of St. Willigis, etc. The octagonal *Tower*, 170 ft. high, commands a beautiful view (visitors ring near the flying buttress to the right of the N. door of the tower). The late-Gothic *Cloisters*, dating from 1499, entered from the right aisle, are remarkable for their tasteful vaulting and windows.

The Stephan-Str. continues from the church to the new 'Eisgrubweg', where the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. B, 3), an eminence planted with lime-trees, commands one of the finest views of the cathedral, between the houses. — Beyond the Alarm-Bastion is the entrance to the citadel.

In the S.W. corner of the **Citadel** (Pl. A, 3; adm. by cards, obtainable at the office of the Commandant, p. 149; 50 pf.), which occupies the site of the Roman castrum, rises a dark-grey, circular mass of stone, called the **Eigelstein**, or *Eichelstein*, a monument said by tradition to have been erected in the year B.C. 9 by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus, who was killed by a fall from his horse. The name, which was in use early in the middle ages, is connected with the Latin *aquila*, or *eagle*. The external masonry has long since disappeared, and the monument has undergone many changes in height and form. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was 82 ft. high, or about double the present height. In 1698 it was furnished with a spiral staircase in the interior; the top commands a good survey of the town and environs.

The **Neue Anlage** (restaurant; music, p. 141), or public promenade, on a slight eminence near the *Neuthor* (Pl. A, 4; tramway), on the S. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral château of *Favorite*. The grounds are intersected by the railways to Frankfort and Darmstadt, and to Ludwigshafen. The former crosses the Rhine by the **Railway Bridge**, which lies obliquely between the Mayence bank and the opposite, 'Mainspitze'. This bridge, which consists of four arches, each about 137 yds. in span, was constructed in 1862 on Pauli's system. It commands an admirable view up and down stream.

The **Wallstrasse** (Pl. E, F, G, 1) begins behind the Central Station, beyond the viaduct which carries the Binger-Str. over the railway, and ascends to the right along the inner side of the new fortifications. It leads past the *Gonsenheimer-Thor*, a military stores factory, and the *Cavalry Barracks* (distinguished by a gilded horse from the former electoral stables) to the *Mombacher-Thor*, and commands a striking view of Wiesbaden, the Taunus, and the Rheingau. The Gonsenheimer-Thor is about $^1/_2$ M. from the Central Station, viâ the 'Gonsenheimer Hohle'.

About 1 M. from the Gau-Thor (Pl. C, 2), and about the same distance

from the Binger-Thor (Pl. E, 1), on a hill to the right of the village of *Zahlbach*, are the remains of another interesting Roman structure, an Aqueduct, of which 60 concrete pillars, some of them 23 ft. high, are still standing. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted to a reservoir on the site of the present Entenpfuhl ('duckpond'), a distance of about 6 M. The spring called the *Königs-Born*, which the aqueduct connected with the Castrum, is at *Finthen (Fontanae)*, on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence.

The Cemetery, which was once the burial-ground of the Roman legions and of the earliest Christian church (St. Aureus), lies outside the Binger-Thor. It occupies an eminence near *Zahlbach* (see above), and deserves a visit for the sake of its situation and its tasteful arrangement.

23. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 157, 174.

137 M. Railway to *Kreuznach* in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 20, 90, 60 pf.); to *Saarbrücken* in 3-5¾ hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 50, 8.70, 5.80); to *Metz* in 4½-6 hrs. (fares 18 ℳ 90, 12.90, 8.60).

The line begins at *Bingerbrück* (p. 120), on the left bank of the Nahe, skirts the S. slopes *Hunsrück*, traverses vineyards and cornfields, and passes several small stations, the most important of which is (5 M.) *Langenlonsheim* (branch-line to *Simmern*, 28 ℳ in 2¼ hrs.). 7 M. *Bretzenheim*.

10 M. **Kreuznach.** — There are two stations: 1. *Stadt Kreuznach*, ½ M. from the town, and 1¼ M. from the Curhaus; 2. *Bad Kreuznach*, on the E. side of the island on which the baths are situated. Hotel-omnibuses and cabs (see below) await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels. In the town: *Adler, Hochstrasse, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 ℳ; *Pfälzer Hof, next the post-office, R. 2½, B. 1 ℳ, A. 50 pf., both with gardens; Taube, on the left bank of the Nahe, R., L., A., & B. 2 ℳ 10, D. 1½ ℳ. — Near the Bad Kreuznach station: Huff, Salinen-Str.; Tivoli; beer at both. Bathhouses and hotels in and near the Bade-Insel, for patients, mostly closed in winter: *Curhaus, R. 12-36 ℳ a week; *Englischer Hof, *Kauzenberg, *Oranienhof, *Dheil-Schmidt, Europäischer Hof, Hôtel Royal, Hôtel Riedel, *Grand Hôtel du Nord, opposite the Elisabeth-Quelle, Dr. Hermann's Private Baths, etc., and many other lodging-houses and pensions, nearly all with baths; pens. at these 7-10 ℳ; highest charges from 15th June to 15th Aug.

Restaurants. *Park Restaurant*, near the Curhaus bridge; *Heilquelle*, *Gravius*, on the right bank of the Nahe; *Tivoli*, on the Bade-Insel, with garden; *Taube*, at the Stadthaus, wine; *Wörth*, with shady garden; *Kaiserau*, above the island, at the foot of the Kauzenberg (p. 153), with garden.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers., with one horse 60 pf., with 2 horses 1 ℳ; 3-4 pers., 90 pf. and 1 ℳ 50 pf.; per hour, in the town 2 or 3 ℳ, outside the town 2½ or 3½ ℳ. Carriages to the following places and back, with 2 hrs. stay: —

	1-horse	2-horse		1-horse	2-horse
	ℳ pf.	ℳ pf.		ℳ pf.	ℳ pf.
Rheingrafenstein	7,50	9 —	Münster	4 —	6 —
Rheingrafenstein viâ Münster	9 —	12 —	Münster (without returning)	2 —	3 —
Rheingrafenstein, Münster, and the Ebernburg	10 —	13,50	Ebernburg or Altenbaumburg	6 —	9 —
			Rothenfels	9 —	12 —
			Disibodenberg	10 —	15 —
			Schloss Dhaun	18 —	24 —
			Sponheim	7,50	10,50

Omnibus to Münster am Stein every 1/2 hr., 30 pf.

Visitors' Tax. The 'Brunnen Karte' for the season costs for one pers. 9, for a family 15 ℳ; single ticket admitting to the grounds of the Curhaus 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 3), in the Neustadt, on the left bank of the Nahe; during the season also at the Curhaus.

English Church Service during the season at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Kreuznach (340 ft.), which from the 13th to the 15th cent. was the capital of the County of Sponheim, then belonged to the Palatinate, and since 1814 has been Prussian, lies on the *Nahe*, about 10 M. from the Rhine. Pop. 18,000, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. The river separates the *Altstadt* and the '*Badeviertel*', with the larger Protestant church (Pl. 6) and the Roman Catholic church of St. Wolfgang, on the right bank, from the *Neustadt*, with the Roman Catholic parish-church (Pl. 7), on the left, and above the town forms the *Bade-Insel*, or Bath Island (see below). Several bridges cross the river and unite the different parts of the town. The old stone bridge, which crosses the lower part of the island, and on the buttresses of which several houses are built affords, a picturesque view. The *Protestant Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 5) replaces an earlier edifice, destroyed in 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir of the latter, dating from 1330, were fitted up as an *English Chapel* in 1857-63 (Pl. 8). Adjoining the church is the marble statue, by Cauer, of *Dr. Prieger* (d. 1863), whose exertions greatly contributed to increase the attractions of the bath. The *Protestant School*, in the Kreuz-Strasse (Altstadt), contains the municipal collection of Roman and mediæval antiquities (apply to the school-janitor). — To the N. of the Altstadt, beside the glass-works, is the *Heidenmauer* ('Heathens' wall'), the remains of a Roman fortification. A Franconian palace afterwards stood in this neighbourhood.

Kreuznach is a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by upwards of 6000 patients annually. The *Salt Baths*, which are particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases, are situated on and near the **Bade-Insel**, or *Badewörth*, where a new and attractive quarter of the town has sprung up. The principal street, flanked with hotels, lodging-houses, and gardens, leads from the church in a straight direction to the **Curhaus**, with the *Badehaus* or Bath House, built in 1872, and forming the rendezvous of patients and visitors, and the *Inhalatorium* (a double 'Gradir-Haus', with a central passage). Many of the former drink the waters of the **Elisabeth-Quelle**, a spring containing bromine and iodine, and rising from the porphyry rock at the S. end of the island. In bad weather the promenaders take shelter in a covered walk, 130 yds. long. Concerts are given here thrice daily in the season. Agate wares of Oberstein (p. 157) are offered for sale here.

Opposite the Curhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm of the Nahe and connects the island the pleasant '*Badeviertel*', consisting of baths and lodging-houses, on the right bank. The road in a straight direction leads to the *Bad Kreuznach Station*

(p. 151), 1/2 M. from the Curhaus. Near this station is the studio (Pl. 2) of the brothers *Cauer*, well known for their skilful treatment of subjects from the domains of fairy-tale ('Sleeping Beauty', 'Cinderella', etc.).

On the N.W. side of the town, on the left bank of the Nahe, rises the *Schlossberg* or **Kauzenberg** (490 ft.), with the ruins of a castle of the counts of Sponheim, destroyed by the French in 1689. The hill is laid out as private pleasure-grounds, only the principal avenues of which are open to the public. The vineyards on its S. slopes yield an excellent wine, called 'Kauzenberger'. The summit commands a fine view of the valley. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 156), commemorates Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in battle to save his prince, Johann von Sponheim. Paths, with picturesque views, lead hence by the wooded *Haardt* to the Rothenfels (p. 154).

On the right bank of the Nahe, the *Salinen-Strasse* leads past the *Oranienhof* (near which, to the right, is an iron suspension bridge) and the *Victoriastift*, a charity hospital for children, to (1 M.) the salt-works and 'Gradirhäuser' (evaporating sheds) of **Carlshalle** and **Theodorshalle** (*Hôtel Rees; Hôtel Schreiber*, R. 10-15 *M* per week; lodging-houses; restaurant in the Curgarten; refreshments at the forester's house in the wood). These baths, the property of the Grand-Duke of Hessen, may also be reached by a shady path along the Nahe. About 1 1/2 M. farther on lies —

Münster am Stein. — **Hotels.** *Curhaus, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, B. 1, D. 3, board 5 1/2-6 1/2, R. 12-28 *M* per week; *Hôtel Löw, *Hôtel Baum, at both R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5 *M*; Zipp, R., L., & A. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M* 20, pens. with R. 5 1/2-6 *M*. — Stolzenfels, well spoken of; Schwan; Englischer Hof; Pariser Hof. Numerous private hotels

Restaurants. *Curgarten* and *Cursaal; Trumm's Restaurant*, in the Huttenthal, on the right bank of the Nahe (see p. 154).

Visitors' Tax for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 18 *M*.

Münster am Stein (370 ft.; rail. stat., see p. 154), a village pleasantly situated at the foot of the Rheingrafenstein and the Gans, also possesses salt-springs, and has of late years acquired importance as a watering-place. The waters of the principal salt-spring (87°) are conducted directly to the baths, which are well fitted up. The Curgarten is connected with the springs by a covered way. Münster am Stein is on the whole less expensive than Kreuznach.

The ***Rheingrafenstein** (770 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 435 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. We cross the river by the ferry near the saline springs, and ascend the *Huttenthal* for about 1/4 M., when a good path diverges to the right and leads to the ruin in 1/2 hr. (fine view). The boldly-situated ruined castle, built in the 11th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1689.

The ***Gans** (1060 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, 1 1/2 M. to

the N.E. of the Rheingrafenstein, commands a more extensive view, embracing the Nahethal as far as Bingen and part of the Rheingau.

From Kreuznach to the Gans, Rheingrafenstein, and Münster am Stein, a beautiful walk of 2¼-2½ hrs.; route hardly to be mistaken. About 100 paces beyond the small temple on the *Kuhberg* (1½ M. to the S. of the Bad Kreuznach Station; comp. Map) a path diverges to the right, leading to the (½ hr.) *Rheingrafensteiner Hof*, whence several paths ascend to the top of the Gans. From the Gans a field-road (direction-post) runs towards the S. through the wood to the Rheingrafenstein. Descent to the Nahe through the Huttenthal, see above. — By passing to the left of the Rheingrafensteiner Hof we reach (35 min.) the *Schäferplacken*, where the boundaries of Prussia, Bavaria, and Hessen meet. Thence to the right to the Altenbaumburg (see below), ½ hr.

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., rises the ***Ebernburg**, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (b. 1481, d. 1523), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives, foremost among whom ranks Ulrich von Hutten, the reformer, who resided here in 1520-22. The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but was again dismantled at the Peace of Ryswyk (1698). Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an *Inn*. Below the castle, a *Monument to Sickingen and Hutten*, by C. Cauer, was erected in 1889. Fine prospect of the grand environs. — At the foot of the hill lies *Dorf Ebernburg* (Schneider's Restaurant; Sickinger Hof; railway-station, see p. 155).

The view from the **Rothenfels** (970 ft.), a barren red porphyry cliff 3 M. from Kreuznach, and 1½ M. from Münster-am-Stein, surpasses that from the Gans, as it extends farther up the valley of the Nahe and embraces the Alsenzthal as far as the ruin of *Landsberg*.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein may be made either viâ the Rheingrafensteiner Hof and the Schäferplacken (see above), or through the *Huttenthal*, a valley on the opposite bank of the Nahe (ferry, already mentioned), and finally through beautiful woods, to the (1¼ hr.) **Altenbaumburg** (*Restaurant), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1689, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly called the *Boyneburg*, or *Croneburg*. Another route is by railway to *Altenbamberg* (p. 155) and then on foot to (25 min.) the Altenbaumburg. — *Schloss Montfort* may be reached from Münster, by the *Ebernburg* and *Bingert*, in 2 hrs. (refreshments at the *Montforter Hof*). — The ***Lemberg** (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe, near Bingert (1¾ hr. from Münster), commands an extensive panorama. Restaurant at the top, open in summer three days weekly. The descent may be made by the (20 min.) bridge of Oberhausen to (½ hr.) stat. *Waldböckelheim* (p. 156). — The Lemberg may also be ascended from stat. *Niederhausen* (p. 155), with a guide, in 1¼ hr.

Railway to Saarbrücken and Metz. The district between Kreuznach and Waldböckelheim (see below) and the neighbourhood of Oberstein are the most picturesque portions of the line. Leaving the principal station at Kreuznach, the train crosses the Nahe, stops at the *Bad-Kreuznach* station (p. 151), and skirts the base of the *Gans* (p. 153). To the left, where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two curious pinnacles of the *Rheingrafenstein* (p. 153).

12½ M. **Münster am Stein** (370 ft.), see p. 153.

FROM MÜNSTER AM STEIN TO KAISERSLAUTERN, 37½ M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 10 pf.). The line crosses the *Nahe*, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, and beyond (½ M.) *Ebernburg* (p. 154), ascends the valley of the *Alsenz*. — 2½ M. *Altenbamberg* lies at the foot of the Altenbaumburg (p. 154). — 3½ M. *Hochstätten*.

7 M. **Alsenz** *(Post)*, a village with a coal-mine. From Alsenz to (4½ M.) *Gaugrehweiler*, diligence once a day; then on foot through the valley of the *Appel* to *Iben* and viâ *Wonsheim* to *Flonheim* (comp. p. 252). — On the hill to the right of (9½ M.) *Mannweiler* is the ruin of *Randeck*. 10 M. *Bayerfeld-Cölln*; 12 M. *Dielkirchen*.

14 M. **Rockenhausen** *(Deutsches Haus)*, a considerable village, the best starting-point for the ascent of the Donnersberg (see p. 252). — 16½ M. *Imsweiler*.

20 M. **Winnweiler** *(Zum Donnersberg)*, an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper-foundry, near the picturesque *Falkensteiner Thal*, with the ruin of *Falkenstein*. — 22 M. *Langmeil*, junction for the line from Alzey (see p. 243). — 24½ M. *Neuhemsbach-Sembach*. From (27 M.) *Enkenbach* the direct line to (33½ M.) *Kaiserslautern* (p. 259) diverges to the right viâ (31½ M.) *Eselsfürth*. — The main line continues to (31 M.) *Hochspeyer*, where it joins the 'Pfälzische Ludwigsbahn' (p. 259). — 37½ M. *Kaiserslautern*, see p. 259.

Beyond a cutting the *Ebernburg* (p. 154) appears on the left. The train next runs between the Nahe and the base of the precipitous *Rothenfels* (p. 154), and after going through two tunnels, passes the villages of *Norheim*, *Niederhausen*, and *Oberhausen*, and an abrupt rock rising on the right, crowned with the ruins of *Böckelheim*, destroyed by the French in 1688, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105. — 19½ M. *Waldböckelheim* lies in a side-valley, 2 M. to the N. of the station; the above-mentioned ruins are 1 M. from the station.

The castle and abbey of **Sponheim** lie ½ hr. to the N. of Waldböckelheim. The church, consecrated in 1123, occupying the site of an older structure, and belonging to the former Benedictine Abbey, of which the learned Johannes Trithemius (p. 183) was abbot in 1482-1506, is a fine example of the Romanesque style, and has been restored. — 3 M. to the N. of Sponheim is *Argenschwang*, with a ruined castle, and 1½ M. farther *Dalberg*, with the ruins of the ancestral seat of the family of that name.

Emerging from the next tunnel, we observe on the left, beyond the Nahe, the extensive ruins of **Disibodenberg**, a monastery founded after the death of the Irish bishop Disibodus (d. about 700), the first propagator of Christianity in this district (20 min. to the E. of Staudernheim). It was rebuilt in the 12th cent., but abandoned in 1559, and soon fell into decay. The abbey church, consecrated in 1143, was an imposing edifice with pillars; the vaulting of the choir, which was composed of nave and aisles, was borne by imbedded columns. The secular portions of the monastery are in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., when it had come into the possession of the Cistercians. Adjoining the church were the cloisters, and to the right of them the chapter-house. Farther to the W. was the residence of the abbot, with a view over the valley of the Nahe, and to the E. was the refectory, of which the gable-walls are still standing. The custodian shows a number of Gothic fragments (chiefly key-stones) from the old building, which are collected in

a vault. The pleasure-grounds around the ruins afford a good survey of the valleys of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan*.

22½ M. **Staudernheim** (460 ft.; *Salmen*, moderate) lies to the left, on the right bank of the Nahe, connected with the station by the five-arched 'LandgrafenBrücke'.

Diligence from Staudernheim thrice daily in 1½ hr. (carr. 4½ *M*) to **Meisenheim** *(Engel)*, a Prussian district-town, 7 M. to the S., pleasantly situated on the *Glan*. The old **Schlosskirche*, a gem of late-Gothic architecture, was built in 1479 and restored in 1878-80. From Meisenheim to *Lauterecken* (p. 260), diligence twice daily.

24 M. **Sobernheim** (500 ft.; *Post; Adler; Sonne*), is a small town of some antiquity, enclosed by a wall. It possesses a late-Gothic church and an old chapel, parts of which perhaps date from the 10th century, and several picturesque old houses.

27 M. *Monzingen* (Dick's Hotel; Pflug). On the right, farther on, is (30 M.) *Martinstein* (Seipel), curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. The station is ½ M. from the village. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the right, are situated the ruins of *Schloss Dhaun*. The *Kellerbach* traverses an imposing rocky gorge,

**Schloss Dhaun*, the seat of a branch of the Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly-picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from Monzingen, 2¼ M. from Martinstein, and 3½ M. from Kirn (see below; carriage 7½ *M*). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the incident that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmerthal, and the dark ravines of the Soonwald. Admission, including fee to attendant, 30 pf. Near the entrance is an Inn (also pension).

On an eminence to the right stands the church of *Johannisberg*, which contains ancient tombstones of the Rheingrafen. The train next passes through a tunnel and reaches —

33 M. **Kirn** (595 ft.; *Stroh*, at the station; *Kothen*), a thriving little town (5200 inhab.), with manufactures of cloth and leather, and a brewery. During last century it was the residence of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom was guillotined at Paris in 1794. The old Romanesque church, with a Gothic choir of the 15th cent., contains a fine tabernacle and several tombs of the Rheingrafen. Above the town, 1 M. from the station, is the ruin of *Kyrburg* (Restaurant), surrounded with vineyards.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at (35 M.) *Sulzbach*, where the cliffs become more abrupt. The most interesting part of the line in point of construction is between Kirn and Birkenfeld, where there are no fewer than twenty bridges over the Nahe and ten tunnels, while the whole of the remaining part of the line has five bridges and five tunnels only. Before (38 M.) *Fischbach* the train crosses to the right bank. — 39 M. *Nahbollenbach*. Then follow two bridges between which is a tunnel. To the right a *View of the '*Fallen Rock*' is obtained,

and then of Oberstein, situated most picturesquely on the opposite bank.

42 M. **Oberstein** (870 ft.; *Restaurant* at the station, with pavilion and view; *Post*, *Stark*, in the town, near the new bridge, both moderate; agates sold at many shops), a town with 6300 inhab., is the finest point on the Nahe. The precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town within narrow limits, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1670. The best way to the castles (there and back 1½ hr.) is the 'Burgweg', ascending to the left of the 'Post', opposite Wild's brewery. By this route we first reach the *Neue Burg* (Restaurant), which has only of late fallen to decay, and then, beyond a hollow containing a War Monument, the **Alte Burg*, situated almost perpendicularly above the town. About 5 min. higher is a pavilion commanding a very extensive *View. We may now return by the *Protestant Church*, curiously built into the face of the rock about halfway down (200 ft. above the Nahe), and said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by a member of the Oberstein family with his own hands, as an atonement for fratricide; it was restored in 1482. The sexton lives close by. The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*, built of grey 'melaphyre', lies on the right bank of the Nahe.

Most of the inhabitants of Oberstein are occupied in cutting and polishing agates. These stones were formerly found here in abundance, but are now imported from Brazil and Montevideo. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, etc., by the addition of colouring matter. On the *Idarbach*, which falls into the Nahe near Oberstein, there are 50 polishing mills. **Idar** (**Hôtel Veeck*, or *Schützenhof*), 2 M. to the N.W. of Oberstein (diligence four times daily in ½ hr), a place with 4300 inhab., also possesses a Gewerbehalle, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially-regulated prices.

43½ M. *Ensweiler*; 46 M. *Sonnenberg*; 47 M. *Kronweiler*; 48½ M. *Nohen*; 50½ M. *Heimbach*; 52 M. *Hoppstädten*. — From (53½ M.) *Birkenfeld-Neubrücke* a branch-line diverges to (3 M.) **Birkenfeld** (1250 ft.; *Emmerich*), the capital (2600 inhab.) of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg, with a castle (14th cent.) of the counts of Sponheim. Near it is the small *Bad Sauerbrunnen* by the village of *Hambach*, with a chalybeate spring (Curhaus, pens. 7 *M*).

56 M. *Nohfelden*; 57½ M. *Türkismühle*.

Pleasant excursion to the **Hunnenring**, near *Otzenhausen*, 2½ hrs. from Türkismühle. This Ring, with a circumference of 1¼ M., is the largest and best-preserved of the prehistoric fortifications in the Rhineland. It consists of loose blocks of sandstone, which, however, were perhaps originally fastened together in an upright position.

The line now attains the culminating point (1030 ft.) between the Nahe and Blies at (59 M.) *Namborn-Wallhausen*, and then descends rapidly to —

66 M. **St. Wendel** (970 ft.; *Jochum*), a district-town of 5000 inhab., with a fine old Gothic church and pulpit of 1462.

About 7½ M. to the W. (diligence daily in 1½ hr.) is the small town of **Tholey** *(Knoll)*, formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, the early-Gothic church of which still exists, at the foot of the *Schaumberg* (1835 ft.), a volcanic hill commanding a fine view. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found in the environs.

69 M. *Niederlinxweiler;* 71 M. *Ottweiler* (860 ft.; Hôtel Haass). The train now passes through the *Wiebelskirchen Tunnel*, which is 400 yds. in length.

75½ M. **Neunkirchen** (845 ft.; *Mester*, near the bridge; *Wiz*, *Post*, both at the station), a town with 19,100 inhab., is the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 37). Large foundry belonging to Freiherr von Stumm (2700 workmen).

Neunkirchen is also connected with Saarbrücken by another line (16 M.), passing *Schiffweiler*, *Quirscheid*, *Camphausen*, and *Schleifmühle*.

Beyond (77½ M.) *Reden* (925 ft.) is the *Bildstock Tunnel* (517 yds.).. The numerous cuttings here expose to view strata of coal, often curiously dislodged. The coal-mines all belong to the Prussian government.

81 M. *Friedrichsthal* (970 ft.), with large glass-works; 83 M. *Sulzbach;* 85¼ M. *Dudweiler* (760 ft.), the long row of glowing coke-furnaces at which forms an imposing spectacle at night.

88 M. **St. Johann-Saarbrücken** (**Rheinischer Hof;* **Köhl*, at both, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *Korn*, well spoken of; *Kiski*, in the market, R. & B. 1 *M* 80 pf.; beer at the *Münchener Kindl*, and the *Crocodile*, near the station), two sister-towns on the right and left bank of the Saar, united with each other by two long bridges. St. Johann (14,500 inhabitants), containing the railway-station, is entirely modern, dating its importance from the construction of the railway, which does not touch Saarbrücken. Down to 1793 Saarbrücken (13,800 inhab.) was the residence of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, whose *Schloss*, burned down by the French revolutionary army in that year, is now private property. The *Schlosskirche* contains monuments of the princes. The hall of the Rathhaus at Saarbrücken has, by order of the Emperor William I., been decorated with frescoes by Werner, commemorating the events of 19th July to 9th Aug. 1870 (see below). — Saarbrücken is the centre of a very important coal-mining district, producing in 1889 upwards of six million tons of coals and employing 31,000 miners.

Railway to Trèves, see R. 24; to Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg, see R. 41; to St. Ingbert and Zweibrücken, see p. 260; to Neunkirchen and Ludwigshafen, see R. 37.

On the heights of *Spicheren*, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on 6th Aug. 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A visit to the battle-field occupies 3-4 hrs. (carr. 12 *M*, at the station, etc.). The Metz road is followed, passing the (1½ M.) *Ehrenthal*, the burial-place of the German soldiers who fell at Spicheren, and the (1 M.) toll-house and '*Goldene Bremm*' inn, near which is the *Spicherer Berg Hotel*, with a collection of relics of the battle. On the left rises the **Spicherer Berg** (875 ft.), with its steep and scantily-wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had intrenched themselves. The Germans began

the attack from the right and left side of the road, and from the *Winterberg*, a hill about 1 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken. A tower erected here to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battle-field.

At St. Arnual (2300 inhab.), 1½ M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the Winterberg, is a *Church in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font, pulpit, and interesting monuments of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken. Opposite is the *Hallberg*, with a modern château.

The RAILWAY TO METZ crosses the *Saar*, traverses the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870, and passes (5 M.) *Stieringen-Wendel*, and the little town of (6 M.) *Forbach* (Karsch), with 7400 inhab. To the left in the distance rises the hill of *Spicheren* (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. 9 M. *Kochern*. At (11¼ M.) *Beningen* diverge branch-lines to *Saargemünd* (p. 278) and to *Teterchen* (see below) and *Thionville* (p. 164). Next (13¾ M.) *Oberhomburg* on the *Rossel*, (18 M.) *St. Avold*, (23 M.) *Tetingen*, (25 M.) *Falkenberg*, (31¼ M.) *Herlingen*, (35½ M.) *Remilly*, (41½ M.) *Courcelles-sur-Nied*, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. (Branch-line from Courcelles to *Teterchen* and *Bous*, 32 M., see p. 165.) Then (45 M.) *Peltre*, which was entirely destroyed in consequence of a sally on 23rd Sept. 1870. On the right, before the station of Metz is entered, rises *Fort Queuleu*, now called Fort Göben.

48½ M. **Metz.** — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL (formerly *Hôt. de l'Europe*; Pl. b; C, 4), Priester-Strasse 4, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1.20, D. 3 *M*; *GRAND HÔTEL DE METZ (Pl. a; C, 4), opposite, similar charges. — HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. c; C, 4), Kammer-Platz, unpretending and tolerable, R. & L. 2, B. 1, D. with wine 2½ *M*, omnibus 75 pf.; HÔTEL DANNHOFER, Korngasse 4, near the cathedral, R., L., & A. from 1.60, D. 2.60; HÔTEL LUXEMBOURG, Römer-Strasse 55; HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. d; C, 5), Steinweg 4, with restaurant; HÔTEL ZUR POST (Pl. g; C, 5), Priester-Str. 38, R. from 1½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; RHEINISCHER HOF, Esplanaden-Str., with restaurant.

Restaurants. **Moitrier*, Kapellen-Str. 4, adjoining the Römer-Strasse; *Nachbaur*, Fabert-Str. 2 (luncheon-rooms); at some of the hotels, see above. — **Cafés** in the Esplanade (Pl. B, 5, 6), with *View of the valley of the Moselle, the heights of Gravelotte, and Fort Friedrich Karl. — **Beer.** *Huber*, Deutsche-Strasse 1b, and Mazellen-Strasse 4; *Germania*, Esplanadenplatz, with garden.

Tramways to all the city-gates, and to *Montigny*, *Longeville*, and *Moulins*.

Carriages to the battle-field, best at the larger hotels; 'Small Tour' (to Gravelotte only) 16 *M*; 'Middle Tour' 20 *M*; 'Great Tour' 24 *M*.

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 60,200 inhab., more than a fourth of whom are German settlers (pop. before the Franco-German war 55,000), and a German garrison of 16,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined by the *Seille* on the right. It was the *Divodurum* of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribes of the *Mediomatici*, and in the 5th cent. began to be known as *Mettis*. In 406 it was plundered by the Vandals, and in 451 it suffered the same fate from the Huns. It afterwards came into the possession of the Franks, and in 512 became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. Subsequently Metz was a free city of the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against an army which besieged it

under Charles V. By the Peace of 1556 it was ceded to the French together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany.

Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct. 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy, and even on that occasion it is probable that mismanagement on the part of the French contributed mainly to its downfall. The outworks form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference; the most distant (Plappeville) is about 4 M. from the cathedral, the nearest (St. Quentin) about 1 M., the rest 2-3 M. To the W., commanding a wide surrounding tract of country are: *Fort St. Quentin*, consisting of two parts, that to the E. being now called Friedrich Karl and that to the W. Manstein; and *Fort Plappeville*, now named C. v. Alvensleben; on the N.E. are *Fort St. Julien*, now Manteuffel, and *Fort Les Bottes*, now Zastrow; to the S.E. *Fort Queuleu*, now Göben; to the S. *Fort St. Privat*, now Prinz August v. Württemberg, *Bellecroix*, now Steinmetz, and *Moselle*, now Voigts-Rhetz.

The *Cathedral (Pl. C, 4), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun under the influence of the Rheims school of architecture in the second half of the 13th century. The lofty nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546, and the unsightly portal was added in the degraded taste of the 18th century. The whole was thoroughly restored in 1830-35. The roof caught fire in 1877, during the visit of the Emperor William I., but has since been restored. The choir contains fine stained-glass windows, the oldest of which, of the 13th cent., are on the S. side; those in the middle are of the 14th and 15th cent., and several others are modern. The tower is 387 ft. high (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge bell called *La Muette*, and 78 thence to the highest gallery).

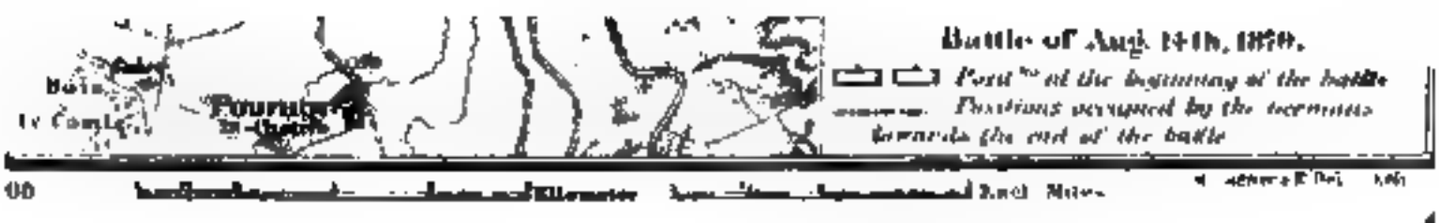
The Parade-Platz, or *Place d'Armes* (Pl. C, 4), adjoining the cathedral on the W., is adorned with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (d. 1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV.

The *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine Gothic structure begun in the 13th cent., with traces of the Romanesque style, is disfigured externally with an unsuitable modern façade.

In the Mazellen-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), in the vicinity, is the tasteful modern Romanesque *Church of Ste. Constance* (1851), with good mural paintings by *Hussenot*, a native of Metz (1861). The church belongs to the extensive *Orphélinat*, or orphan asylum, where visitors apply for admission to the church. Near it is the new Prot. *Military Church*, in the Gothic style, with a tower 318 ft. in height.

The *Library* (Pl. C, 2), in the Bibliothek-Strasse, contains many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself. The *Museum*, in the same building, is open on Sun. & Thurs. 1-4, gratis; on other days 10-4, fee.

Ground Floor. *Galerie Archéologique* (catalogue 2 *M*). Room I. Greek and Roman vases. Room II. Stone monuments from the environs


Battle of Aug. 14th, 1870.
Positions occupied by the Germans towards the end of the battle
Kilometer
Inch Miles

of Metz: 9, 10, 35-40. Roman tombstones; 27. Altar of the goddess Epona; 79. Altar of Mercury and Rosmerta; 89. Monument from Arlon, with reliefs of children; 99. Relief of a shop; 170. Fine statue of a woman, found at Metz; portions of a monument found at Mertens; richly-decorated column, which supported an equestrian statue; figure of Victory and other objects found at Sablon. — *Mediaeval Collection.* 415. Gothic chimney-piece from the convent of St. Elisabeth, 16th cent.; 440. Basrelief of the Twelve Apostles and the martyrdom of St. Agatha. — The First Floor contains a collection of smaller Roman antiquities, a *Cabinet of Coins* (one room), a *Natural History Cabinet*, and the *Picture Gallery* (three rooms), including the *Musée Migette*, a collection of drawings and paintings by the artist Migette, illustrating the history and architecture of Metz and the surrounding district.

In the Geisberg-Strasse, adjoining the Library, is the *Austrasian Palace*, erected on the site and partly with the materials of a Roman palace in 1599. It has recently been incorporated with a new building and now serves as a commissariat-store. The tower, which is easier to ascend than that of the cathedral, commands an extensive panorama.

The handsome *Church of St. Eucharius* (Pl. D, 4), with a plain interior, near the Deutsche Thor dates from the 12th century.

The Esplanade (Pl. B, 5), which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. On the S.E. side stands a *Statue of Marshal Ney* (by *Pêtre*), who was born at Saarlouis in 1769, created Duc d'Elchingen by Napoleon in 1805, and Prince de la Moscowa in 1812, and shot in 1815 in consequence of his defection from the royal cause to that of Napoleon after the return of the emperor from Elba. — Farther on, to the right, is a fountain with a figure modelled by *Pêtre*, and a bronze Steed and other animals by *Fratin*.

The oldest and most intersting parts of Metz are the E. side near the Deutsche Thor and the S.E. side near the Mazellen-Thor on the Seille.

To the N. of the town is the *Chambière Cemetery* (adjoining Pl. D, 2), with a lofty *Memorial* to the French soldiers who died at Metz in 1870.

Metz is the junction of the Saarbrücken Railway with the lines to *Pagny* and *Nancy* (p. 164), to *Thionville* (*Diedenhofen*; p. 164) and *Luxembourg* (p. 173), and to *Amanweiler* and *Verdun*. (To Amanweiler, 10 M., in 45-50 min., passing *Moulins*, situated at the entrance of the valley of *Monvaux*, which the train ascends; the station of Amanvillers is $1^1/_4$ M. from St. Privat.)

The **Battle Fields** of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day (9-10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished by taking the following route (either entirely by carriage, see p. 159; or by train to Novéant and by omnibus to Gorze, and the rest on foot): up the valley of the Moselle to *Novéant* (p. 164); thence to *Gorze* $3^3/_4$ M.; *Vionville* $3^3/_4$ M.; *Rezonville* 2 M.; *Gravelotte* 2 M.; *St. Hubert* $1^1/_4$ M.; back to Gravelotte $1^1/_4$ M.; from Gravelotte to *Vernéville* 3 M.; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes* $2^3/_4$ M.; *St. Privat-la-Montagne* and *Amanweiler*, which is a railway-station (see p. 157), $2^3/_4$ M.; in all about $18^3/_4$ M. from Gorze. Information on all

points connected with the battles is given by the keepers of the monuments and burial-grounds.

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the *18th August* only should proceed by railway or tramway to *Moulins*, and thence follow the road viâ Gravelotte to St. Privat-Amanvillers, or take the train (or carriage viâ Woippy and Saulny) all the way to Amanvillers, and begin the walk there. This last method is to be recommended because in this case the midday meal can be taken in the good inn at Gravelotte. — The road from Moulins ascends the valley of Monvaux to the right; for walkers the better route ascends viâ *Ste. Ruffine* to Point du Jour. Before we cross the brook, which flows through the valley, at *Maison Neuve*, we pass a road diverging to the right, which, like the railway, runs through the valley of Monvaux by Châtel to Amanvillers and St. Privat. By the village of *Rozerieulles*, farther up the hill on the main road to Gravelotte, began the left wing of the French army (composed of the 2nd Corps under Frossard and the 3rd Corps under Lebœuf), whose chief 'point d'appui' was the farm of *Point du Jour* situated on the hill (lying in ruins since 1870). The Germans who opposed them consisted of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps (commanded by Zastrow and Göben under Steinmetz), who towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps (under Fransecky). The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning of the 19th. The inn of *St. Hubert*, somewhat lower down the hill, had, however, previously been captured by the Germans in the course of the afternoon. The sanguinary nature of the struggle is shown by the numerous tombstones of the different regiments. The road descends into a ravine, and then ascends to the plateau of **Gravelotte** (* *Hôtel du Cheval d'Or*), 5 M. from Moulins-les-Metz. In the middle of the village the road divides, both branches leading to Verdun. On that to the right (N.), about 1 M. farther, lies the farm of *Malmaison*, near which a good survey is obtained of the farms of *Point du Jour*, *Moscou*, *Leipzig*, *Montigny-la-Grange*, etc., on the opposite heights, then occupied by the French. Malmaison was occupied by the 9th Prussian Corps d'Armée (under Manstein), the lines of which extended along the road diverging to the right as far as (1¼ M.) *Vernéville*. To the W. of the village (reached by the road diverging to the left) is a handsome *Monument* to some of the fallen Germans. Good view from the height. To the N. of Vernéville French territory is crossed for a short distance. In the vicinity are several other German monuments. The villages of (1¼ M.) *Habonville* and (¾ M.) *St. Ail*, from which the right wing of the guards (under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg) and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps (under Voigts-Rhetz) advanced, are French; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes*, ¾ M. farther, the centre of the left wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Here there is a French monument. Farther N. are *Montois-la-Montagne* and *Malancourt*, where the left wing of the German line of battle was terminated by the Saxon corps (under the Crown Prince of Saxony). The right wing of the French opposite (consisting of the 4th Corps under Ladmirault, and the 6th Corps under Canrobert) was posted by the villages of *Roncourt* and **St. Privat-la-Montagne**, on the road, opposite Ste. Marie, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereupon the right French wing retreated towards Metz in great confusion. Several *Monuments* have been erected to the Germans on the road from Ste. Marie to St. Privat. From the latter the traveller may now return to (1 M.) *Amanweiler*, which contains two German monuments, and by the above-mentioned railway to (5 M.) Moulins-les-Metz. — The eight German Corps d'Armée engaged in this battle numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French. The Germans lost 899 officers and 19,260 men; the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

The Battle Field of the *16th August* adjoins that above described. The position of the French was principally supported on the left by the village of **Rezonville**, situated on the left (S.) branch of the road from Gravelotte, and 1½ M. distant from it; King William spent the night of 18-19th Aug. in the last house to the W. (A little to the S. of the village, at the end of the ravine ascending from Gorze, mentioned above, is a monument.

to the commander of the 72nd Regiment, who fell at this spot; good view hence.) The French line of battle extended in a semicircle towards the N.W. as far as *St. Marcel* and *Bruville*, while the Germans advanced from the woods towards the S., in the direction of the road. Near Rezonville, where the monuments have been erected, the French batteries planted on the N. side of the road were gallantly attacked by the German cuirassiers and uhlans. About 2 M. farther lies **Vionville**, which was occupied soon after the beginning of the battle by detachments of the 3rd Corps d'Armée (Brandenburgers) and successfully maintained by them in spite of vehement attacks by numerically-superior French troops, so that the S. branch of the road to Verdun was rendered unavailable for the French retreat. Here also rise numerous monuments to the fallen. Between Vionville and *Mars-la-Tour* a spirited attack was made by the Dragoon Guards and the Rheinbaben Cavalry Division in aid of the harassed infantry of the 10th Corps. Mars-la-Tour itself, with its monument, lies within the French frontier. — The battle of 16th Aug. was one of the bloodiest fought during the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 men, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,079 rank and file.

To the E. of Metz lie the Battle Fields of *14th Aug.* and of *31st Aug. and 1st Sept. 1870.* The former battle began between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 9 p.m. by the French being driven back under the guns of Metz. The Germans have named it the battle of *Colombey-Nouilly*, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). The result of the battle was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun.

The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville*, 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis. The 4th and 6th Corps and the guards of the French took the place about 6 p.m., soon after the beginning of the battle; they lost it about 9 p.m. and re-captured it at 10 p.m. On the following day the Germans took the village three times and lost it as often, but at length about noon they succeeded in gaining final possession of it. The principal German monuments rise to the S. of the village, and there are several others near *Servigny* to the N. of it, and near *Colombey* to the S. The German loss amounted to 126 officers and 2850 men, and the French loss to 141 officers and 2664 men.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Thionville, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sortie*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati*, 2¾ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

From Metz to Nancy, 35 M., railway in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 40, 4 *M*, 2 *M* 90 pf.). — The line ascends the picturesque and well-peopled valley of the *Moselle*, which flows between hills of moderate height. Soon after leaving Metz, at the point where the line to Thionville branches off to the right, we pass on the left *Fort St. Privat*, now *Prinz August v. Württemberg*, and then the château of *Frescati*, embosomed in trees. A little farther on, the train crosses the river and reaches (5 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*. A little above the village, and also at *Jouy-aux-Arches* on the right bank, about 5½ M.

from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a **Roman Aqueduct* erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and 3/4 M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the left bank to the Roman town of Divodurum, the modern Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven arches still standing. 8 1/2 M. *Novéant*, connected by a suspension-bridge with *Corny*, the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles during the siege, is the German frontier-station. 12 M. *Pagny* is the French frontier-station.

17 1/2 M. *Pont-à-Mousson*, a picturesquely-situated little town, with 11,000 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of Mousson on a hill. Then *Dieulouard*, *Marbache*, and (30 M.) *Frouard*, where the *Rhine and Marne Canal* is crossed, and the line to Paris diverges to the E.

35 M. **Nancy** (**Grand Hôtel*; *Hôtels de Paris*, *de France*, *de l'Europe*, *d'Angleterre*, *de Metz*, the two last near the station), the capital of the Département de Meurthe et Moselle, formerly that of the Duchy of Lorraine, with 80,000 inhab., is pleasantly situated in a fertile and vine-clad plain, not far from the left bank of the navigable *Meurthe*. The town contains broad, well-built streets, handsome *places* adorned with fountains, and a number of imposing buildings. The chief objects of interest are the *Gates*, built in the style of triumphal arches; the *Place Dombasle*, the *Cours Léopold*, and the *Place Stanislas*, which are all embellished with statues; the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a collection of modern paintings; the *Chapelle Ronde*, the burial-church of the dukes; and the new church of *St. Epvre*. See *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From Metz to Luxembourg, 41 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 30 pf.; express 6 ℳ 15, 4 ℳ 35 pf.). The line describes a curve on the W. side of the town, crossing the Moselle. To the left the large Fort St. Quentin (Manstein, see p. 160). — 5 M. *Devant-les-Ponts* (outside the Porte de France of Metz; tramway to the town); 11 1/4 M. *Maizières*; 13 3/4 M. *Hagendingen*; 17 1/2 M. *Ueckingen*. — 20 1/2 M. **Thionville**, or *Diedenhofen* (*Hôtel Moehn*; *Hôtel Lefebvre*; *St. Hubert*), a fortified town of 8800 inhab. on the Moselle, which was taken by the Germans on 24th Nov. 1870. [From Thionville a branch-line runs to (28 M.) *Teterchen* (p. 159).] Then *Gross-Hettingen*, *Bettemburg*, *Berchem*, and (41 1/4 M.) *Luxembourg* (p. 173).

24. From Saarbrücken to Trèves and Luxembourg.

Comp. Map, p. 173.

Railway to *Trèves* (55 M.) in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 20, 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 60 pf.); to *Luxembourg* (87 M.) in 3 1/2-5 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 40, 8 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 50 pf.).

Saarbrücken, see p. 158. The line follows the course of the *Saar*. Picturesque scenery, especially between Saarbrücken and

Saarlouis, at Mettlach, and at Saarburg. Numerous manufactories are passed. 2 M. *Burbach*, with a large foundry. At (4 M.) *Louisenthal* the station has been undermined by the coal-workings and is supported by huge iron stays. From (6 M.) *Völklingen* (Rheinischer Hof), with a large foundry, a branch-line runs to *Wadgassen*, joining the line from Bous to Teterchen (p. 159). — 10 M. *Bous*, the junction of the line to Teterchen and Courcelles (p. 159); 12½ M. *Ensdorf*.

14 M. **Saarlouis** *(Rheinischer Hof)*, with 6800 inhab., formerly a fortress, constructed in 1680-85 by Vauban for Louis XIV., is now used as a military depot only. The town lies on a peninsula formed by the Saar, at a considerable distance from the station, which is at *Fraulautern*. About 2 M. to the N. is *Wallerfangen (Vaudrefange)*, once a fortified place, with the faïence-manufactory of Messrs. Villeroy & Boch (see below) and a park.

17 M. *Dillingen*; 20 M. *Beckingen*; 22½ M. *Fremmersdorf*. 24½ M. **Merzig** *(Trierscher Hof)*, with a pointed basilica of the 12th century, recently restored. About 1 M. lower is a large *Lunatic Asylum*. Before (29 M.) **Mettlach** *(*Zum Saarstrom)* a long tunnel. The buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th cent. by St. Ludvinus, are now occupied by the extensive earthenware-factory of *Villeroy & Boch*. The 'Museum' at the factory (application for adm. at the hotel) contains specimens of the very tasteful productions of the works since their establishment in 1810, and also numerous pieces of ancient and modern pottery of all kinds. The pretty park, with the ruined choir of the Romanesque chapel of St. Ludvinus (restored), is generally accessible to the public. Fine view from the *Pavilion* (½ M.; restaur.).

At Mettlach the Saar makes a considerable circuit, which the line avoids by the above-mentioned tunnel. The N. point of the hill which it penetrates (1½ hr. to the N.W. of Mettlach, and reached by a shady path) is the *Clef (probably from *clavis*, the round tower which once stood here having formed the key to this district), affording a fine survey of the two arms of the valley of the Saar, separated by a narrow strip of land. On the latter stands the ruined castle of *Montclair*, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Trèves.

About 1 M. to the W. of the Clef (path through the wood) lies *Orscholz*, from which a carriage-road leads to *Weiten*, 2¼ M. to the N. A mile farther is *Freudenburg* (Joliwald), with the ruins of an old castle, and 1 M. beyond it a finger-post indicating the way to Castel. Near this village, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored by Frederick William IV., in which he deposited the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346. The cell hewn in the rock contains some Roman antiquities. The castellan is generally to be found at the chapel on summer afternoons (Rfmts.).

The line follows the right bank of the Saar. Near Saarburg the chapel of *Castel* (see above) is seen on a precipitous wooded rock on the right bank. 40½ M. *Beurig* is the station for —

Saarburg (**Post*, with pretty garden), picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trèves. Pop. 2200. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence*

was erected in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the Saar, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'. The *Pavilion*, on the height to the S. opposite the castle, commands a fine view.

The line descends the valley of the Saar, passing (l.) *Wiltingen*, where remains of Roman buildings were recently discovered, (r.) *Scharzhof*, and *Ober-Emmel*, celebrated for their wines, to (49½ M.) **Conz** *(Post)*, below which it enters the valley of the Moselle. Conz is the Roman *Contionacum*, whence several imperial edicts were dated. A few remains of the imperial villa mentioned by Ausonius (p. 174) are still recognisable near the church. The bridge over the Saar was built in 1782. Conz is also united with Trèves by a special branch-line (5 M.) passing the stations of *Zewen* and *Euren*.

50 M. *Karthaus*, the junction of the Metz and Luxembourg lines (pp. 172, 173). — The railway follows the right bank of the Moselle. 53½ M. *Löwenbrücken*.

55 M. **Trèves.** — The Railway Station for all passenger-trains is on the right bank of the Moselle, on the E. side of the town (comp. Pl. H, 2).

Hotels. *Trierscher Hof (Pl. a; F, 5); *Rothes Haus (Pl. b; F, 3; see p. 167, R., L., & A. 2-5, R. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. with R. 6 *M.* — Luxemburger Hof (Pl. c; F, 4), commercial, R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½, B. 1 *M.*; Stadt Venedig (Pl. d; E, 5), R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½ *M.*; Post (Pl. e; E, 4), in the Corn Market, opposite the post-office, both well spoken of; Wirtz, Dorbach-Burg, Railway-Hotel, at the station.

Restaurants. **Zum Stern (Fischer)*, in the market; *Laven's Altdeutsche Weinstube*, opposite the church of St. Anthony; *Kuff*, Neue-Str. 222 (good Moselle wine); *Café Germania* (with garden), *Steinhaus*, *Baur*, and *Kaiserhof*, all in the Fleisch-Str. — **Café Bellevue*, *Schneider's Hof*, *Weisshaus*, with splendid view (comp. p. 167). — **Beer.** *Münchener Kindl*, Simeons-Str.; *Franziskaner*, Fahr-Str., with garden; *Götschel*, at the Amphitheatre, with view.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, to the station, amphitheatre, and Zurlauben, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf.; each additional pers. 25 pf. more. By time, for each ¼ hr. 50 or 75 pf. — To the entrance of *Bellevue*, *St. Matthias*, *Pallien* 1 pers. 75 pf., each addit. person 25 pf.; to *Schneider's Hof* and *Weisshaus* (p. 172), 1 pers. 1½ *M.*, each addit. pers. 50 pf. Longer drives according to bargain. — To *Igel* (p. 173) two-horse carr. about 6 *M.*

Post Office (Pl. 22; E, 4), Fleisch-Str. 75.

Steamboat to *Coblenz*, see R. 25.

Trèves, Ger. *Trier*, a town on the right bank of the Moselle, with 36,100 inhab., said to be the oldest in Germany, belonged to the *Civitas Treverorum*, or territory of the Treveri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls conquered B.C. 56 by Cæsar. It is uncertain whether there was a settlement here in pre-Roman times. The Roman town, *Colonia Augusta Treverorum*, was probably founded by Augustus, and invested with the rank of a colony by Claudius. In the reign of Diocletian Trèves became the capital of *Belgica Prima*, and during the 4th century it was frequently the residence of the Roman Emperors. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are among the finest on this side of the Alps. On the introduction of Christianity by Constantine, Agricius of Antioch was (328) elected first Bishop of Trèves, and for nearly 15 centuries the town continued to be the

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in N°26 Gymnasium . . . F.5.

residence of the bishops, archbishops, and electors, till Clem... Wenceslaus of Saxony, the last elector (1768-1812, d. 181... transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On 10th Aug., 1794 the French captured the town, and in 1815 it was ceded to Pr...

The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque.

'Trevir metropolis, urbs amoenissima,
Quæ Bacchum recolis, Baccho gratissima,
Da tuis incolis vina fortissima
Per dulcor!' *Old Rhyme*

The **Market** lies nearly in the centre of the town. The ... Haus' Hotel (Pl. b; F, 3), situated here, a late-Gothic building ... the 15th cent., was formerly the *Rathhaus*, and bears the inscription 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC', referring to a mediæval tradition that Trèves was founded by Trebeta, son of the Assyrian king Ninus. An ancient *Column* in the Platz, supposed to date from 958, was renewed in 1723, and is surmounted with a ... with the Lamb of God. The *St. Petersbrunnen*, a beautiful Renaissance fountain, was erected by Elector John of Schonborn in 1...

The Simeons-Strasse, leading out of the market place towards N., terminates in the ***Porta Nigra** (Pl. 21; F, 1), also named *Martis*, *Römerthor*, or *Simeonsthor*, a gate with towers of ... and the finest of the Roman structures at Trèves. This massive relic is 115 ft. long, 75-93 ft. high, and 29 ft. in depth. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, constructed of huge blocks of lias sandstone, blackened with age, fastened with iron braces instead of mortar. Opinions vary as to its age, but the fact of its never having been finished seems to point to an origin during the last years of the Roman empire, the 4th cent. A.D.

The Porta Nigra was a fortified city-gate, the exterior of which could be closed by a portcullis and defended by the two towers. If the foe succeeded in storming the gate he found himself in the ... a small enclosed court, secured on the side next the town ... and exposed to a raking fire from all parts of the gate. ... ends there are still traces of the junction of the gate with ... at the W. end is a doorway, which opened on the ... the E. tower was occupied by a Greek hermit named ... death the structure was converted into two churches, ... In 1817 all the later additions were removed, and ... end, and in 1875 the original Roman structure was ...

In the interior are a number of Roman antiquities, ... ments, stone coffins (one containing a tall skeleton), and ... Admission daily 9-12; at other times on application to the ... Roman palace (p. 168). Entrance on the W. side.

To the E. of the Market Place rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. G, 3), one of the oldest churches in Germany, the ... was a quadrangular basilica erected by the Emperor ... (364-375), either for a court of law or as a baptistery, ... ing, which was of the same breadth as the present ...

extended from the second pillar from the W. entrance to the E. apse, seems to have been converted into a Christian church during the Roman period. In the centre stood four huge granite columns, connected by arches, some remains of which lie in the cloister-garden (see below). The church was partly destroyed by the Franks, but was restored in the original style by *Bishop Nicetius* (528-66), who held the see from 532 to 561. It was afterwards again devastated by the Normans, and restored by *Archbishop Poppo* (1016-47) and his successors, who increased its size by an addition of one-third at the W. end, in the style of the original Roman edifice, and also built an apse. The E. apse was added by *Bishop Hillin* (1152-69). The vaulting of the nave and aisles dates from the 13th cent.; the circular, dome-roofed treasury was not built till the 17th. — The various periods at which the structure has been built are all clearly visible on the N. exterior; the Roman work consists of red sandstone and bricks, that of Archbp. Poppo is partly of brick and partly of limestone. Several Roman arches and Franconian capitals have also been exposed to view in the interior by the removal of the stucco.

The INTERIOR is open the whole day except from 12 to 2 (verger's house behind the cathedral, No. 5). The organ and organ-case date from 1832. Beneath is the monument of an archbishop of the 14th cent. (perhaps Baldwin, brother of Henry VII.), in front of which is a white marble font. The *Pulpit*, adorned with reliefs of the Beatitudes, the Last Judgment, etc., dates from 1572. In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monuments are those of *Johann III.* (*von Metzenhausen*, d. 1540), on the wall of the N. aisle, and *Elector Richard III.* (*von Greiffenklau*, d. 1531), the successful opponent of Protestantism. On the latter are medallions with portraits of the elector on the left, and his most violent antagonist, Franz von Sickingen (p. 260), on the right. The two monuments are excellent specimens of the German Renaissance at its zenith, both in their general plan and in the conception and execution of the decoration and figures. — The choir-screens, the steps with statues of Constantine and St. Helena, and the imposing high-altar date from 1700. To the left of the last is the bishop's throne. In the high-altar are deposited some highly-prized relics, among which are the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims. The *Treasury* (adm. on Mon., Tues., Wed., & Frid. at 11.30, by tickets procured from the verger, 1 *M*; at other times 3 *M* for 1-3 pers.) contains several Romanesque reliquaries with the heads of Matthew the Apostle and the Empress Helena, a nail from the Cross, relics of the 12th and 13th cent., a late Romanesque censer, and richly-bound gospels of the 9th-13th centuries.

Adjacent to the cathedral, and connected with it by beautiful *Cloisters* of the 13th cent. (accessible only from the cathedral, apply to the verger), is the ***Liebfrauenkirche** (Pl. 15; F, G, 3), one of the most interesting early-Gothic churches in Germany, built in 1227-43, probably in imitation of the abbeychurch of Braisne near Soissons. It is circular in form (60 yds. long, 49 yds. broad, and 124 ft. high), intersected by a lofty, vaulted cross, and supported by 12 slender pillars, on which the 12 Apostles are represented, painted in the 15th cent. (visible simultaneously from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance). The modern stained-glass windows depict the fifteen secrets of the

rosary, from designs by Steinle of Brussels. The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th century. The sacristy has an interesting old side-door with exquisite ornaments and contains the monument of Johann Segensis (d. 1564), with his portrait. The principal *Portal* is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical figures of the Old and New Testament, etc. This church also is closed from 12 to 2; the sexton lives opposite the chief portal.

The **Town Library**, at the Gymnasium (Pl. 26; F, 5; adm. 11-12.30), contains numerous rare printed works and several valuable manuscripts.

Among the printed books are several 'incunabula' or works of the 15th cent. (when the art of printing still lay in its cradle, 'in cunabulis'), including the Bible of Fust and Gutenberg of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460. — One of the most interesting MSS. is the *Codex Aureus*, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada (d. 809), a reputed sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings, and the binding is superbly adorned with jewels and a cameo of uncommon size, probably representing the family of Constantine. The **Codex Egberti*, dating from about 970, is perhaps the finest extant specimen of the art of illumination at that period. The miniatures combine the best traditions of Carlovingian art with the new influences of the classical Italian school. The *Liber Aureus* contains documents of the convent of Prüm, ranging from the 9th to the 11th century, and admirably illustrating the advance of the illuminator's art. — Several letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louisa, etc., are also interesting. The *Ante-Chamber* contains portraits of Electors of Trèves, Sickingen, and others.

The church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. 11; F, 3) contains a mural painting by Lasinsky. The *Trinity*, or *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. 13; F, 5) is decorated with stained glass from Munich and wall-paintings by Steffgen.

In the S.E. Quarter there are several interesting relics of the Roman period and the Museum.

The **Basilica** (Pl. 9; G, 4, 5), built entirely of brick, probably in the reign of the Emp. Constantine, served originally for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, like the similar ancient Roman structures at Rome itself and elsewhere. Early in the middle ages it was the seat of the governors appointed by the Frankish sovereigns, and in 1197 it was made over to the archbishops. Since the town became Prussian, the archbishops' palace, with which it is connected, has been used as a barrack, but after 1846 the basilica was restored by order of Frederick William IV., and in 1856 consecrated as a Protestant church. The imposing interior, terminating in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. The verger is summoned by ringing the bell in the archway between the large barrack-yard (entered from the Constantins-Platz) and the smaller southern courtyard (fee). The basilica is 225 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 98 ft. high.

The N.W. side up to the lower row of windows, the apse, and the lofty arch between the nave and the apse are all antique. The S. façade and the E. side, on the other hand, are almost entirely modern.

The entrance for the public was at the S. end; the two smaller entrances near the apse were probably for the use of the judges. The interior was richly decorated with painting, some relics of which may be inspected in the museum. Below the floor was a hypocaust, or heating-apparatus.

The new ***Provincial Museum** (Pl. H, 5, 6), a handsome Renaissance building in red sandstone, erected in 1885-89, contains an extensive and highly interesting collection of Roman and other antiquities, a number of pictures and a collection of art-industrial objects (director, Prof. Dr. F. Hettner). Adm. Sun. and Wed. 11-1 free; on other days, at the same hours, adm. 50 pf.; at other hours, fee of 75 pf. to the custodian.

Ground Floor. — To the left, Rooms I-IV: **Roman Tombs from Neumagen*, dating from about 100-250 A. D. and depicting the ancient dwellers on the Moselle in their costumes and their daily life. Among the more interesting objects are: Room II. *Tombstone with a Parting scene*, on the sides the wife at her toilet, the husband returning from the chase; *Tombstone of C. Alpinius Asper*, with polychrome portrait-figures; in Room III., Ships laden with wine-casks, probably once used as a balustrade; the head of the steersman on the second ship has a humorous expression; large monument with a representation (in front) of an arena (metae, aurigae) and of a payment of taxes; in Room IV., School, the pedagogue between two youths who are reading in a parchment scroll; at the side a boy in an attitude of greeting.

Rooms V and VI: *Stone Monuments from the city of Trèves.* In Room V: Inscription from a monument dedicated to *L. Caesar*, the adopted son of Augustus, the oldest inscription found in ihe Rhine districts; several inscriptions referring to the *Vicus Voclannionum* (the modern Pallien); Altar dedicated to the genius of the Arenarii, found in the Amphitheatre at Trèves. — Room VI: Sepulcral inscription of a midwife; heathen coffin with skeleton and sepulcral objects of the 3rd cent. A. D.; tomb inscription of *Hariulfus*, 'protector domesticus, gentis Burgundionum', 4th cent.; numerous *Christian Inscriptions*, from the cemeteries of St. Paulin, St. Maximin, and St. Matthias, bearing testimony to the spread of Christianity at Trèves in the 4th and 5th cent.; particularly interesting is the inscription of *Ursinianus* from St. Paulin ('qui meruit Sanctorum sociari sepulcris'); Sarcophagus with Noah's Ark, found at St. Matthias; *Reproduction of a wooden coffin with Christian emblems, found in 1883 in the church of St. Paulinus in the stone sarcophagus, which according to tradition contained the remains of St. Paulinus (d. about 358). — Room VII: Technical objects of Roman origin. — Room VIII: Most recent discoveries.

Sunk Floor. Room XI: *Milestones* of A. D. 121 and 139 from the Roman road from Trèves to Cologne; *Votive Monuments* from the environs of Trèves. Altars of the Four Gods; two groups of Jupiter on horseback, from Ehrang; Jupiter sitting with an effigy of Hercules on the chair-back; Votives to Epona, Calva Dea, Deus Caprio; *Mercury with Bacchus as a child*, found at Onsdorf, and recalling the type of the Hermes of Praxiteles. — Room XII: *Roman Tomb Monuments* from the environs of Trèves: Male portrait figures from Wintersdorf on the Sauer. — Room XIII: Romanesque, Gothic, and later sculptures.

Firat Floor. Room XIV: **Roman Mosaic*, executed by Monnus, probably from about A. D. 300, found during the erection of the Museum (upwards of one third is lost), representing Muses teaching wise men, the Months with their gods, the signs of the Zodiac, and the four seasons. — Room XV: *Roman Antiquities found at Trèves.* Antique marble columns; *Torso of a Cupid; *Torso of an Amazon, of excellent workmanship, found in the Roman Baths at St. Barbeln (p. 172), recalling the Mattei Amazon in the Vatican; smaller objects from the Roman Baths, particularly combs and hair-pins; *Mural Paintings;* Mosaic of the Muses, with glass-pins; *Statue of Jupiter* from a Roman house in the Johannis-Strasse. — Room XVI.

Antiquities found in the environs of Trèves. Mosaics from the Roman villa at Oberweiss; *Portrait Hermes from the margin of a fish-pond, found at Welschbillig; *Coins* and *Bronzes* from the temple ruins at Moehn; plans of Roman buildings. — Room XVIII: Rich collection of Roman terracotta vessels and lamps. — Room XIX: *Roman Tombs*, chiefly from the burial-ground outside the Porta Nigra, re-erected exactly as they were found beneath the earth. — Room XX: *Roman Drinking-cups* with inscriptions; terracottas; rich *Collection of glass, rings, and cut stones; vessels of 'terra sigillata'. — Room XXI: *Præ-Roman Antiquities*, including the objects found at Rothlæufer (near Daun) and the so-called Etruscan vessels from the 'La Tène' tombs in the Nahe and Saar districts. — Room XXII: *Franconian Antiquities* and a small Greek and Egyptian collection. — Room XXIII. *Collection of Coins*: Celtic coins; Roman coins, Roman coinscoined at Trèves in chronological order; coins of the Electors of Trèves.

Room XXIV. Picture Gallery. *Early Cologne School*, Portrait; two wings of an altarpiece on gold ground, recalling the master of the Lyversberg Passion; *Lower German* (perhaps Westphalian) *School*, Portrait of a nobleman (1546); *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Erasmus of Rotterdam; *Netherlandish School*, Portrait of Charles V. at the age of 7 years (1500); *Antwerp School of the 17th cent.*, Charles V. in the costume of the Golden Fleece; *Joachim Patenier* (school-piece), Large landscape, with the repose during the flight into Egypt in the foreground; **Flemish School of the early 10th cent.*, Visitation of Mary, a triptych with verse on the wings; *Geldorp Gortzius*, Portrait of a lady; Rustic scene in the manner of *Peter Brueghel the Elder* (1628); *Drooch-Gloost*, Skating; several copies of Italian pictures; **Jacob van Es*, Two still-life paintings with grapes; tapestry of the 15th cent., Christ and the 12 Apostles. In the centre of the room: ivory carvings; enamelled reliquary; Limoges enamels, cup by N. Laudin; bronze disc of the 12th cent. with representation of the good Samaritan. Room XXV: Rich collection of Rhenish stoneware; majolica and porcelain; large collection of glass (16-18th cent.).

The **Roman Palace** (Pl. 24; H, 6), entered from the Promenade, and also from the Exercier-Platz (drill-ground), lies at the S.E. corner of the town, and forms a picturesque group of ruins, part of which is 65 ft. high. In the middle ages the building, which was long incorrectly supposed to be a Roman bath, was used alternately as a church and as a fortress. The rubbish in the interior accumulated to such an extent, that one of the windows was once used as an entrance to the town.

The best-preserved part of the edifice is a *Rectangular Room*, with three apses, at the S.E. end, formerly lighted by two rows of arched windows, and heated by channels for hot air, many of which are still visible. To the right and left of this chamber stood two Towers, one of which is still extant and commands a fine view of the ruins and of the town (ascent by a steep spiral staircase). — At the N.W. end, where the excavations are still in progress, various circular and square rooms and subterranean passages have been brought to light.

On a rising ground about 1/4 M. to the E. of the Baths (comp. Pl. H, 7) is the **Amphitheatre**, locally known as the *Kaskeller*, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 76 yds., and from E. to W. of 53 yds., was capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. (That at Verona held 70,000 spectators, the Colosseum at Rome 87,000.) The E. half is built into the rocky side of the hill, while the W. is raised to the same level by artificial means. At the N. and S. ends are gateways, each with three openings, that in the

centre leading to the arena, and those at the sides to the seats for spectators. There are also two entrances for the public on the W. side. The dens for the wild beasts and the chambers for the gladiators are still traceable adjacent to the arena. The amphitheatre was probably built in the reign of Trajan or Hadrian. In 306 Constantine here sullied his fame by causing several thousand captive Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Ragais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, thousands of the Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people. — The Amphitheatre affords an excellent view of Trèves by morning-light.

In the suburb of *St. Barbeln*, adjoining the new Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C,D,7), are the **Roman Baths**, an imposing structure of the 4th cent. A. E., 660 ft. in length, excavated in 1877-85 (adm. 25 pf.; plan 10 pf.). The principal façade was turned towards the N. The masonry above the level of the ground has almost entirely disappeared, though at the beginning of the 17th cent. it was preserved up to the second story. The position of the cold baths *(frigidarium)*, the *tepidarium* and the *caldarium*, the large basin of warm water, the heating apparatus, and other parts of the building can still be traced.

Adjacent is the **Moselle Bridge** (Pl. B, 7), with eight arches, some of the buttresses of which are of Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses from the town-side were blown up by the French in 1689, and restored in 1729. The bridge (620 ft. long) has recently been skilfully widened and levelled. — On the left bank of the Moselle is the *Goods Station*. — The conspicuous *Column of the Virgin* ('Mariensäule'), on the hill, commemorates the promulgation of the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin.

The best *View of Trèves in the afternoon is obtained from the garden-restaurants of **Café Bellevue* and *Schneider's Hof*, situated on the hill on the left bank of the Moselle above the village of *Pallien*, and opposite the suburb of Zurlauben (ferry; comp. Pl. A, 1). — A little beyond Schneider's Hof is the *Weisshaus*, with a pretty park and a restaurant (cab, see p. 166). About 1½ M. higher up is the *Kockelsberg* (Restaurant), commanding an admirable view.

About ¾ M. to the S. of Trèves is situated the venerable **Church of St. Matthias**, dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with alterations made in the 16th and 18th cent., and said to contain the sarcophagus of the Evangelist (a favourite resort of pilgrims). In the churchyard are catacombs containing sarcophagi from an old Roman cemetery. — About ¾ M. to the N. of the town is **St. Paulin**, with an interesting rococo church of the early part of the 18th cent., richly adorned with frescoes. In the vicinity is a spot marked by a *Cross* where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. In the crypt are their tomes with their names inscribed. Near it is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximin*, now a barrack (Pl. H, 1).

The Luxembourg Line follows the right bank of the Moselle as far as Karthaus. — 56½ M. *Löwenbrücken*.

60 M. *Karthaus*, the junction of the Metz and Saarbrücken line (p. 166). Opposite the station on the right is an old Carthusian con-

vent, since 1884 occupied by Franciscan nuns, who have restored the handsome old rococo church. The train now crosses the Moselle.

62 M. *Igel* (Willemstedt), an inconsiderable village, containing one of the most interesting Roman relics to the N. of the Alps, the celebrated ***Igel Monument**, popularly called the '*Heidenthurm*' (heathens' tower), and visible from the railway (to the right, below the church). The monument is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and 16½ ft. broad at the base, and was erected as a funeral monument by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, probably in the latter half of the third cent. after Christ. It bears appropriate inscriptions, some of which are now illegible, and also several reliefs of scenes of daily life and mythological representations, such as Hylas and the Nymphs, Achilles being bathed in the Styx, Mars and Rhea Sylvia, the Apotheosis of Hercules, Perseus and Andromeda, and Hercules with the apples of the Hesperides. From the church on the hill behind the monument a fine view is enjoyed of the country around (best by evening-light). Above Igel, which may also be visited from *Wasserliesch* (see below), are extensive gypsum-quarries.

Near (64½ M.) *Wasserbillig* the line crosses the frontier of Luxembourg; scenery picturesque; the *Sauer (Sure)* here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxembourg. Near its mouth is the priory of *Langsur*. From Wasserbillig to *Diekirch* (30½ M.), railway in 2-2¾ hrs. viâ *Echternach*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

Near (65 M.) *Mertert* the train quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the *Sire*. To the right *Manternach*, with a large paper-manufactory. 70 M. *Wecker;* 74 M. *Roodt;* 79 M. *Oetringen*. The train then crosses the *Pulvermühlenthal* by a viaduct 275 yds. long and 100 ft. high. The station of Luxembourg, situated on the right side of the valley of the *Pétrusse*, is connected with the town by a handsome viaduct.

87 M. **Luxembourg** *(Hôtels Brasseur, de l'Europe, de Cologne, des Nations, de Luxembourg)*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

From Trèves to Thionville, 43½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 80 pf.). — The line, a prolongation of that described in R. 25, ascends the valley of the Moselle above Trèves. 1½ M. *Löwenbrücken*. 5 M. *Karthaus*, the junction of the Saarbrücken line (p. 166). Below the bridge at Conz (p. 166) the train crosses the *Saar*, affording a view of the pretty valley of that stream. 8 M. *Wasserliesch*, ½ M. to the S. of Igel (see above); 13 M. *Wellen*. Near (15 M.) *Nittel* the train passes through a tunnel. 18 M. *Winchringen*; 23 M. *Palzem*. On the right, close to the Moselle, the château of *Thorn;* farther on, to the left, the château of *Bübingen*.

25 M. **Nennig**. The station is at the village of *Wies*, 1 M. from the

little Luxembourg town of *Remich* on the left bank of the Moselle, and as far from the village of *Nennig* (Zur Römischen Villa). In the last are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1852, containing a remarkably fine *Mosaic Pavement*, 49 ft. long and 33 ft. broad (now protected by a wooden covering; fee). It is nearly as large as the Mosaic of the Athletes in the Lateran at Rome, and perhaps surpasses that celebrated work in artistic execution. The principal scene represents a combat of gladiators, and is surrounded by seven medallions with animals, fencers, and musicians.

29 M. *Perl*, the last Prussian station. — 32 M. **Sierck** (**Hôtel de Luxembourg*), a small and ancient town with 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and commanded by the conspicuous ruins of a castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. About 6 M. to the N.E. is *Schloss Mensberg*, popularly known as *Schloss Marlborough*, from its occupation by the great British general. 36 M. *Mallingen*; 38½ M. *Königsmachern*.

43½ M. *Thionville*, see p. 164.

25. The Moselle from Coblenz to Trèves.

RAILWAY (69 M.) in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 50 pf.; express, 10 ℳ 10, 7 ℳ 50, or 5 ℳ 30 pf.). The trains start from the 'Moselbahnhof' (p. 96). — View to the left.

STEAMBOAT (119 M.) four or five times weekly from Coblenz to Trèves in 1½ day, spending the night at *Trarbach*. The descent from Trèves to Coblenz takes 11-12 hrs. Fares for the ascent 7½ or 5 ℳ, descent 10 ℳ or 6 ℳ 60 pf. Comp. the local time-tables. The river is sometimes so low that the steamboats have to cease running. Restaurants on board the steamers; table d'hôte at 1 p.m., 3 ℳ. — LOCAL STEAMBOATS: between *Coblenz* and *Cochem* daily in summer, except Friday, leaving Coblenz at 1 p.m. and Cochem very early in the morning (1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20 pf.); between *Berncastel* and *Trèves* daily, except Thurs., leaving Berncastel at 4 a.m. and Trèves at 3 p.m. (fares, ascending 2 ℳ 50, 1 ℳ 80, descending 2 ℳ, 1 ℳ 20 pf.). — The steamboat-pier at Coblenz lies between the bridges over the Moselle, and is reached by descending to the left of the approach to the old bridge and passing through the gateway.

The ***Valley of the Moselle** is not unworthy of comparison with that of the Rhine. The scenery is remarkably picturesque at places, the wooded and vine-clad hills present a great variety of form, and the valley is enlivened with smiling villages and ruined castles. The finest portion is between Coblenz and a point a little above Berncastel. The prevailing stillness affords a pleasant contrast to the noise and bustle of the Rhine. Charming excursions may be made in the wooded and sometimes rocky lateral valleys, the beauties of which are often enhanced by picturesque ruins, and magnificent views are afforded by the tops of numerous hills. The region watered by the Moselle is also rich in political and historical associations, extending back to the time of the Romans; and a Roman poet, *Decius M. Ausonius* (circa 309-392), has celebrated the praises of this river in a poem entitled 'Mosella'. The Moselle wines have long been famous for their delicate bouquet (see p. xxiii). The pedestrian will find the valley admirably adapted for a walking-tour, which is greatly facilitated by numerous fairly-comfortable though small and unpretending inns. The letters R.B. and L.B. denote the right and left banks with reference to the traveller descending the river.

The train skirts the base of the Karthause (p. 101), and above (2 M.) *Moselweis* crosses the Moselle by a handsome iron bridge.

2½ M. *Güls* (steamb. stat.; Zillien), a prettily-situated village. The train traverses the orchard-like district of Güls, skirting the vine-clad hills, and passes *Lay*, a village on the right bank.

5 M. **Winningen** (steamb. stat.; **Schwan*, pens. from 3½ *M*; **Adler*; *Anker*; *Hofbauer*), a market-town with 1900 inhab., once belonging to the county of Sponheim, and hence forming, like several other places on the Moselle (Enkirch, Trarbach, etc.), a Protestant 'enclave' in the midst of the Roman Catholic Electorate of Trèves.

Farther up the river the left bank consists of lofty and precipitous rocks, called the *Winninger* and *Coberner Ulen*, every available spot on which is planted with vines, producing the best-flavoured wine of the Lower Moselle. — On the opposite (r.) bank lies *Dieblich* (Sauer), with a handsome church.

L.B. (9½ M.) **Cobern** (steamb. stat.; **Simonis*), commanded by two castles. The railway-station lies above Cobern, on the Gondorf road. A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the pilgrimage-stations is longer, but easier) to the picturesque *Niederburg*, once the seat of the knights of Cobern, the last of whom, Johann Lutter, was beheaded at Coblenz in 1536 on a charge of high-treason. Higher up lies the *Ober*burg, or *Altenburg*, within which is the *Chapel of St. Matthias* (ask for the key in the village), a hexagonal edifice in the late-Romanesque style, measuring 53 ft. from angle to angle, begun in 1230, and restored by Frederick William IV. The central portion rises above the rest, and is supported by six columns. The very elaborate decorations are executed in a masterly style, and the acoustic properties of the chapel are excellent. Fine view of the valley.

Farther up, on the same (l.) bank, lies *Gondorf* (Haupt), with the *Tempelhof*, a recently restored Gothic castle, and an old château of the counts and princes Von der Leyen, now intersected by the railway. The village is mentioned as early as 871 under the name of *Condravia*, and on account of the numerous Roman and Franconian tombs found here is supposed to have been the Roman harbour of *Contrua*.

On the opposite bank lie *Niederfell* (Flöck) and *Kühr*.

10½ M. *Lehmen* (steamb. stat.). The river is bordered here with precipitous crags.

R.B. *Oberfell*. — L.B. (13 M.) *Cattenes*.

R.B. *Alken*, an old place with mediæval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the old castle of *Thuron*, or *Thurant*, built by Count Palatine Heinrich (p. 95) about 1200, and a frequent object of dispute between the Counts Palatine and the Electors of Cologne and Trèves. It was besieged by the two Archbishops in 1246-48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the assailants. — 15 M. *Loef* (Railway Restaurant) is the station for —

R.B. **Brodenbach** (steamb. stat.; **Post*), pleasantly situated at the base of lofty wooded hills.

Just above Brodenbach is the mouth of a narrow ravine, which expands about 1/2 M. from the river and contains a number of mills. Near the first of these a footpath diverges to the left between two rocks and leads past a (3 min.) point of view to the (1/2 hr.) *Ehrenburg, the finest ruin on the Moselle, situated on an isolated peak (now inhabited by a shoemaker who shows the castle). A vaulted, winding carriage-way leads to the foot of the two towers, which command a beautiful panorama (unpleasant stair). — From the Ehrenburg to *Boppard*, 2 1/2 hours.

An overhanging cliff is now passed on the left bank (*'Hattonis Porta'*), beyond which the valley of the Moselle expands.

16 M. **Hatzenport** (steamb. stat.) and *Boes* (Heidger, Kranz, both moderate), two long contiguous villages, above which rises an old church. The railway-station is 3/4 M. above Hatzenport.

About 3 M. to the W. (diligence from Hatzenport twice daily in 1 hr.) lies **Münster-Maifeld** (815 ft.; **Sonne; Maifelder Hof*), a small and ancient town with 1500 inhab., from the 6th cent. onwards the chief place in the *Meginovelt*, or *Megingau*, which extends hence to the Rhine. The conspicuous *Church*, formerly belonging to an abbey, is the successor of a basilica of St. Martin, which existed here as early as 633. The front with its two round towers, resembling a fortress, and a curious elevated chapel in the interior, perhaps date from the 10th cent. (or the 12th?); the choir and choir-chapels are in the transition-style of 1225-30; while the nave, in the developed Gothic style, was completed at the beginning of the 14th century. — Carr. from Münster-Maifeld to (3 M.) Schloss Eltz (see below), there and back 5 *M*; diligence to Mayen (p. 93) daily in 2 1/4 hrs.

R.B. *Burgen* (steamb. stat.), at the mouth of the *Beybachthal*. Opposite rises the massive tower of *Bischofstein*, erected in 1270. — In the Beybachthal, 7 M. farther up, is the ruin of *Waldeck*.

19 1/2 M. **Moselkern** (*Anker; Zur Burg Eltz*, pens. 3 1/2 *M*, both well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Eltz*.

In the narrow, tortuous valley of the Eltz, 4 M. above Moselkern, lies Schloss Eltz, which may also be reached from Münster-Maifeld (see above) viâ *Wierschem* in 1 hr., or from Hatzenport (see above) on foot viâ *Lasserg* in 1 3/4 hr., or from Müden (see below) in 1 hr. — The road from Moselkern to Eltz crosses the Eltz several times. Pedestrians pass by the church or below the railway-arch and ascend the left bank of the Eltz, crossing to the (25 min.) right bank a little on this side of the second mill. Beyond the mill they proceed to the left along the garden-fence, cross the mill-stream by a small bridge, and follow the slope of the hill to the (5 min.) road. In 2 min. more they again quit the road and follow the footpath to the left, which leads up and down hill (divergence to the right to be avoided), finally crossing to the left bank and ascending to the castle. Refreshm. may be procured at the forester's, below the castle.

***Schloss Eltz**, an ancient residence of the Counts of Eltz, is most picturesquely situated upon a lofty rock, surrounded by wooded hills. The different parts of the château date from the 12-16th cent., and have been to a great extent restored. The rooms are furnished in the styles of different centuries, and are adorned with family-portraits, armour, and weapons. In the Rittersaal (knights' hall) is a visitors' book, which contains the autograph of the Prince of Wales. Admission on written application. — Opposite Schloss Eltz are the ruins of *Trutzeltz*, or *Baldeneltz*, erected by Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud.

20 1/2 M. *Müden* (*Höfer), opposite the entrance of the pretty *Lützer-Thal*.

23½ M. **Carden** (steamb. stat.; **Brauer*; *Kohlbecher*), below which is a cave in which St. Castor, whose bones now repose in the Castorkirche at Coblenz, is said to have dwelt in the 4th century. The present church, once part of an abbey, was erected in 1183-1247 on the site of an earlier one founded by the saint. The interior contains several late-Gothic sculptures. — Higher up, on the other bank of the river, lies —

R.B. **Treis** (steamb. stat.; *Conzen*), with 1600 inhab. In the valley behind it are the ruins of the *Wildenburg* and *Schloss Treis*.

24 M. *Pommern*, at the mouth of the *Pommerbach*, in the valley of which are the ruins of the nunnery of *Rosenthal*, founded in 1170. — 27 M. *Clotten*, with the ruins of a castle and an interesting old church, is the depot for the excellent slate yielded by the subterranean quarries of *Müllenbach*, 9 M. inland.

30 M. **Cochem.** — *Hotels.* *Zur Union, well-appointed, ½ M. from the station, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 85 pf., D. 2¼ ℳ; *Germania; Stadt Köln (with garden-restaurant), Fellenz, both well spoken of.

Omnibus on the left bank of the Moselle to the terminus opposite Beilstein (p. 178), twice daily. *Diligence* to Lutzerath in the Eifel, daily.

Cochem (steamb. stat.), a district-town with 3200 inhab., at the entrance of the *Enderthal*, is one of the prettiest places on the Moselle (beautiful view from the railway-station). The old **Castle*, destroyed by the French in 1689, was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves in the 14th and 16th centuries. It was restored in 1868-78 for Herr Ravené (d. 1879) by the Berlin architect Raschdorff, with the aid of ancient plans and views. The principal tower is adorned with a huge figure of St. Christopher, in mosaic, by Salviati. Visitors apply for admission in the restaurant at the entrance (fee); a few of the sumptuously decorated rooms only are shown if the proprietor is in residence. — On the right bank, opposite Cochem, lies *Cond*.

In the Enderthal, on a hill about 3 M. from Cochem, rises the tower of the *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689. A beautiful view is obtained on the way to *Faid*.

The train now passes through the *Cochemer* or *Ellerer Berg* to Eller (see below) by means of the longest tunnel in Germany (2⅔ M.), the excavation of which through the clay-slate occupied 3½ years (1874-77) and cost about 200,000 *l.*; it is vaulted throughout.

The Moselle sweeps round the Ellerer Berg in a winding curve of more than 12 M. in length, which the steamer takes 2½ hrs. to traverse in ascending and 1½ hr. in descending. The banks here are particularly picturesque.

At *Sehl* (left bank), 1 M. above Cochem, a fine retrospect is enjoyed of Cochem, its castle, and the Winneburg. — L.B. *Ebernach*, once a priory, now a lunatic asylum.

R. B. *Valwig*. Picturesque groups of rocks.

L.B. *Nieder-Ernst* and *Ober-Ernst*. Between them a modern church with two towers. Above the sharp bend which the river makes here, about 3 ℳ above Cochem, lies —

R. B. *Bruttig* (steamb. stat.; Friedrichs), a small town with quaint mediæval houses.

R. B. *Fankel*, lying somewhat inland. — L. B. *Ellenz.*

R.B. **Beilstein** (steamb. stat.; *Lipmann*), nestling at the foot of the rocks, is overlooked by the old imperial castle of the same name, which afterwards belonged to the Electors of Trèves, and then to the Counts (now Princes) of Metternich-Winneburg; it was destroyed in 1688.

L.B. *Poltersdorf.* — R.B. *Briedern.* — R.B. *Mesenich.*

R.B. *Senheim* (steamb. stat.; *Schneiders), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, with a high-lying church and an imposing old castellated dwelling-house (the 'Burg'). Opposite lies —

L.B. *Senhals* (Henrichs; Deis); omnibus twice daily to (4 M.) Eller (see below).

L.B. **Ediger** (steamb. stat; **Löwe*), surrounded with old fortifications, and possessing numerous mediæval buildings and a late-Gothic church. We now reach Eller (see below), 4 M. above Senhals.

Above Eller, at the base of the wooded *Calmond*, in the pretty valley of the *Eller*, is the mouth of the tunnel mentioned above.

33 M. *Eller*, with old houses of the feudal ages. Above it, on the right bank, are the ruins of Stuben (see below).

The train crosses the Moselle, passes through another tunnel (370 yds. long), and skirts the base of the precipitous *Petersberg*, on the right bank. 34 M. *Neef*, with an old manor-house.

At the centre of the curve which the river describes round the Petersberg, to the left, are situated the ruins of the monastery of *Stuben*, founded in the 12th cent. and suppressed in 1788. A little farther up, on the left bank, *Bremm*, with a late-Gothic church and several mediæval houses, said to be the first place on the middle Moselle where vines were planted. Then *Aldegund.*

36½ M. **Bullay** (**Marienburg*, moderate; **Rail. Restaurant)*, on the right bank, the station for *Alf* and the baths of *Bertrich* (see p. 187) on the opposite bank, and also for *Zell* (p. 180). From the station we enjoy a view of the valley of the Alf to the W., with the castle of Arras in the background. — The road to the ferry turns to the right at the station, and then leads again to the right below the railway to the village of *Bullay* and the Alf ferry. By following the railway a little farther and crossing the bridge mentioned below we reach the foot of the *Marienburg* (p. 180), which is ascended hence by a good footpath in 20 minutes.

From the Bullay station we may reach in about 35 min. the 'Vierseenplatz' (Four Lakes View) on the *König* (iron fingerpost by the roadside near the station). Beautiful view of the Marienburg and the Moselle country, superior to that from the Marienburg itself. Descent in ½ hr. to Merl. (Interesting walk from Alf or Bullay to the Marienburg, Kaimt, Zell, Merl, König, Bullay: 3 hrs.)

Steamboat Journey from Alf to Trèves, see p. 179.

Railway. Beyond Bullay the train crosses the Moselle by a huge double bridge resting on iron girders, of which the higher level supports the ordinary roadway. The central opening has a span of 290 ft., the five lateral openings of 116 ft. each. The train then penetrates the *Prinzenkopf* (p. 180) by a curved tunnel, 480 yds. in length, which emerges upon the river above Pünderich (p. 180). The railway is next carried along the hill by an imposing)

viaduct with 92 arches, each 24 ft. wide. — 38½ M. *Pünderich*, the station for the village on the right bank, 1¼ M. farther down (p. 180; ferry).

From Pünderich to Traben, 7 M., branch-railway in 34 min. (fares 70, 45 pf.). 1 M. *Reil* (p. 180); 2 M. *Burg* (p. 181); 4¼ M. *Enkirch* (p. 181); 7 M. *Traben-Trarbach* (p. 181).

Beyond Pünderich the train quits the river, and enters the *Alfthal* by means of another tunnel (530 yds.) through the *Reiler Hals*. (The valley of the Moselle is regained at Schweich, see below.)

To the right in the Alfthal, half concealed by the trees, is seen the church of the old canonry of *Springirsbach*, founded in 1107, an edifice in the Italian style of the 18th cent., and now the parish-church of Bengel. To the N. is the beautiful *Kondelwald*, traversed by a path along the Signal to Bertrich (p. 187). The line ascends the Alfthal, past (42 M.) *Bengel* (Zimmer) and *Kinderbeuren* (Wirz), and beyond a tunnel 635 yds. in length reaches —

44 M. *Uerzig* (Koppelmann), 2 M. from the village of that name on the Moselle (p. 181), to which a diligence runs twice daily.

The train now descends into the valley of the *Lieser*.

From (47½ M.) *Wengerohr* a branch-line (2½ M. in 10 min.) runs to **Wittlich** (**Zum Wolf*; **Post*; *Losen*, unpretending), a district-town with 3400 inhab. — To *Manderscheid*, see p. 193.

From Wengerohr to Berncastel, 10 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 90 or 70 pf.). The train descends the pretty valley of the Lieser. 2 M. *Platten*; 5 M. *Siebenborn*, the station for *Noviand*; 5½ M. *Maring*. Near (7 M.) *Lieser* it reaches the Moselle, opposite *Mühlheim* (p. 182). 9½ M. *Cues* (p. 182), opposite *Berncastel* (p. 182).

The Lieser is crossed. To the right lie the hamlet of *Bürscheid* and the village of *Altrich*, to the left the *Haardter Höfe*. Beyond the watershed between the Lieser and the *Salm* we reach —

52 M. *Salmrohr*, 1½ M. from which is the pilgrimage-resort *Eberards-Clausen*, an old abbey with a fine church (carved altar of the second half of the 15th cent.). — 57 M. *Hetzerath* (630 ft.).

62 M. *Schweich* (steamb. stat.), 1 M. from the station, on the Moselle. The train then passes through the tunnel of *Issel*, 850 yds. in length. — 64 M. *Quint*, with an iron-work (p. 183). — 65 M. *Ehrang*, a station on the Eifel railway (p. 187), is also connected with Trèves by a branch-line (5 M.) passing *Biewer* and *Pallien* (p. 172). The Moselle railway crosses the river beyond *Pfalzel*, and reaches —

69 M. **Trèves**, see p. 166.

The Moselle from Alf to Trèves.

Alf. — **Hotels.** *Post; Bad Bertrich, Burg Arras, both very fair; Schöne Aussicht, on the Moselle. — *Diligence* to Bertrich (p. 187) twice daily in 1¼ hr., starting from the railway-station of Bullay; also *Omnibus* Carriage with one horse 5 *M.*, two horses 6-7 *M.*

Alf, a village with 1300 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Moselle, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Alf*, be-

tween the *Sollig* and the *Prinzenkopf*. Through the valley runs the high-road to (4½ M.) *Bertrich* (see p. 187). On the other side of the Moselle lies *Bullay* (p. 178), to which a ferry plies (carriages cross the bridge mentioned at p. 178).

Alf lies at the lower end of a circuit of 7½ M. described by the Moselle round the saddle of the MARIENBURG (360 ft.) and the *Barl*, a tongue of land only 550 yds. in width, on the farther side of which lies Pünderich (see p. 179), 1½ M. from Alf. The steamer takes ¾ hr. with, and 1½ hr. against the stream, to accomplish this detour, so that walkers may quit the river at Alf, ascend to the (½ hr.) Marienburg, and regain the steamer at (¼ hr.) Pünderich. There is still ample time to descend after the boat comes in sight at Briedel. Carr. from Alf to the top of the Marienburg and back 4 *M*. — A walk from Bullay to the Marienburg, across the bridge mentioned at p. 178, takes 20 minutes.

The ***Marienburg** (good Restaurant), with the ruins of a castle said to have once existed here, or of the nunnery erected on the same spot in 1146, is one of the finest points on the Moselle. The view embraces the wooded and vine-clad slopes of the Moselle, the smiling villages on its banks, the summits of the Hunsrück and the Eifel, and two detached reaches of the river, resembling lakes. — Pleasant walks may be taken from the Marienburg to the top of the *Barl* (see above), and to the *Reilerhals*, which affords a view of the valleys of the Moselle and the Alf.

The distance from Alf to Trèves by the river is about 62 M. The first place passed by the steamboat after leaving Alf is *Merl* (Cröff), on the right bank, 2 M. above Bullay. At the lower end of the village rises the 'Eisthurm', belonging to the former fortifications, and the Severinsthurm, a clock-tower of the destroyed church of that name.

R.B. *Corray*. — R.B. **Zell** (**Fier*, recommended for a stay, omnibus to Bullay; *Breuer*, unpretending), a district-town with 2500 inhab., surrounded by remains of old walls. The interesting old *Electoral Château* was built in 1543. Handsome new *Town Hall*. — Opposite lies —

L.B. *Kaimt*, whence a picturesque path leads along the base of the Barl to (¾ hr.) the Marienburg.

R.B. *Briedel* (Schneider), commanding a good view of the S. and W. sides of the Marienburg.

R.B. *Pünderich* (rail. stat., see p. 179; Kallfelz), a picturesquely-situated village. Opposite the steamboat-pier is the path mentioned at p. 178, which ascends to the Marienburg in ¼ hr. Farther on, high up on the left bank, is the mouth of the *Prinzenkopf Tunnel* (p. 178) and the viaduct of the railway, which then enters the Alfthal (p. 179) by the Reiler Tunnel.

R.B. *Reilkirch*, 1¼ M. above Pünderich, is the churchyard of the village of *Reil* (railway see p. 179; Barzem, Nalbach, both mod-

erate), which lies a little higher up on the opposite bank. Beyond Reil the left bank is very steep.

R.B. *Burg.* — R.B. *Enkirch* (*Anker), a large village, named *Ankaracha* in the earliest documents.

L.B. *Kövenich*, a small group of houses, built chiefly with the ruins of Montroyal (see below). — L.B. *Litzig.*

On the top of the lofty rocks to the left (R.B.) lies *Starkenburg*, with the ruins of a castle, in which, about the middle of the 14th cent., the Countess Laurette von Starkenburg detained Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves in captivity for an attempted infringement of her rights, until he paid a large ransom for his liberation. To the right rises the *Trabener Berg*, on the flat top of which are traces of the fortress of *Montroyal*, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyck. The hill commands a beautiful view. — At the apex of the curve which the river makes round this hill lies —

L.B. **Traben** (**Clauss*, R. & B. 2 *M* 25, D. 2 *M*, S. 1 *M* 30 pf., pens. with R. 4-5 *M*; **Schüler*, at the railway-station), a village with 1600 inhab. (rail. stat., see p. 179). — Opposite ($7^1/_2$ M. from Pünderich) is —

R.B. **Trarbach** (**Bellevue*, R. & L. $2^1/_4$, D. 1 *M* 80, S. 1 *M* 25 pf.; *Gräfinburg*; *Brauneberg*, unpretending; *Sprungmann's Restaurant*, good wine), the most prosperous little town on the Moselle, with 1800 inhab., most of whom are Protestants (comp. p. 175). It is commanded by the ruin of the *Gräfinburg*, built, according to the legend, by Countess Laurette von Starkenburg with the ransom of Archbishop Baldwin (see above).

At Trarbach opens the **Kautenbachthal**, a valley enclosed by wooded and rocky slopes, through which runs the high-road to Fischbach (p. 156). The most picturesque part is above ($2^1/_2$ M.) the *Wildstein*, where there is a thermal spring (83° Fahr.).

At Trarbach begins the district of the 'Upper Moselle', which produces the 'Zeltinger Schlossberg', 'Berncasteler Doctor', 'Brauneberger', and other highly-prized varieties of Moselle wine.

L.B. *Rissbach.* — R.B. *Wolf.* The ruins on the hill are those of a monastery.

L.B. **Cröff** (**Zur Gräfinburg*, unpretending) possesses an interesting timbered house with two oriel-windows.

L.B. *Kinheim* (Neidhöfer, good wine).

R.B. *Kindel.* — R.B. *Lösenich.* — R.B. *Erden*, noted for its wine.

On the left bank, below Uerzig, is a tower built into the red sandstone rock, with a large sun-dial, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the *Michaels-Lei* or *Nicolaus-Lei.*

R.B. **Uerzig** (**Post*), a place of some importance, which once possessed an independent jurisdiction. It is 2 M. from the station mentioned at p. 179, the road to which first ascends somewhat steeply and then descends (diligence in $^1/_2$ hr.; omnibus 50 pf.).

R.B. *Rachtig.* — L.B. *Machern*, once a nunnery. — R.B. *Zeltingen* (Nikolai; 'Schlossberger', good wine).

R.B. *Graach.* Adjacent to the church is a former convent. The *Martinshof*, or *Josephshof*, a little lower down, the *Himmelreich*, and the *Kirchlei* all produce esteemed varieties of wine.

R.B. *Wehlen.*

R.B. **Berncastel** (**Drei Könige*, in a side-street, R. & B. 2 *M* 40 pf., D. 2 *M*; **Post*), a prosperous town with 2400 inhabitants. The ruined electoral castle of *Landshut*, now the property of Emp. William, commands a beautiful view of the Moselle and of the picturesque valley of the Tiefenbach (key of the tower at the hotels). Several other points of view have recently been made accessible by promenades. The wine known as 'Berncasteler Doctor' and those of the 'Lei' are much prized. Local steamer to Trèves, see p. 174.

Berncastel is connected by an iron bridge with —

L.B. *Cues*, the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions. The hospital owns several of the vineyards in the neighbourhood. New Protest. church. Cues is the terminus of the branch-railway mentioned at p. 179.

R.B. *Andel.* — L.B. *Lieser* (Post, at the rail. stat.; Junk), a well-built village at the mouth of the brook of that name.

R.B. *Mühlheim* (*Karsch), a village of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque *Veldenz Valley.*

R.B. *Dusemond.* — R.B. *Neu-Filzen.* — R.B. *Filzen.*

L.B. The *Brauneberg*, famous for its wine. At the upper end of the Brauneberg, on the hill, lies *Monzel*, below which, on a small headland, is *Kesten* (footpath in $1^1/_4$ hr. to Pisport, see below). The hills of *Ohligsberg* and *Neuberg*, on the other bank, also produce excellent wine.

R.B. *Winterich*, beyond which the rocky slopes of the *Geiersberg* approach close to the river.

L.B. *Minheim*, at the apex of a sharp curve in the river.

R.B. *Reinsport* (*Fuchs). — R.B. *Müstert.* A little inland lies *Niederemmel.*

L.B. *Pisport* (*Hayn), the ancient '*Pingontius Portus*', has been for centuries famous for its wine. Hence viâ *Clausen* to the rail. stat. of *Salmrohr* (p. 179), $2^1/_4$hrs.

L.B. *Ferres*, the *Boveriis* of ancient charters, $^3/_4$ M. above Pisport.

A little higher up, the *Thron*, a rapid stream abounding in fish, flows into the Moselle on the left. The village of *Thron* (Feilen), in its narrow valley, is noted for its wine ('Hofberger').

R.B. **Neumagen** *(Hoffmann)*, the Roman *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a castle, mentioned by Ausonius. In 1877-86 an immense quantity of Roman sculptures from tombs was discovered here; some of the reliefs, now in Trèves (p. 170), refer to

the wine-trade carried on on the Moselle by the Romans. The church, erected in 1190, was probably built with the stones of the castle.

Above Neumagen the Moselle makes a sharp curve.

L.B. *Trittenheim* (Lorenz), with a handsome church, the birthplace of Johann Trithemius, the historian (d. 1516).

R.B. *Leiwen*. — R.B. *Köwerich*. — L.B. *Clüsserath* (Post), at the mouth of the *Salm*, 4½ M. from Hetzerath (p. 179).

R.B. *Thörnich*. — R.B. *Detzem* ('ad decimum', *i.e.* the tenth Roman milestone from Trèves). Opposite, —

L.B. *Ensch*. — L.B. *Schleich*. — L.B. *Pölich*, where remains of a Roman villa have been excavated. — L.B. *Mehring*, an old place. — L.B. *Lörsch*. — L.B. *Longen*.

A little inland on the right bank, between the two last-named villages, on the side of the hill, lies *Riol*, the *Rigodulum* of Tacitus, where the Roman general Cerealis conquered the rebellious Treveri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner.

R.B. *Longwich* (Sonntag), prettily situated. — R.B. *Kirsch*, nearly opposite *Schweich* (p. 179).

L.B. Between *Issel* and *Ehrang* (p. 179) is the iron-foundry of *Quint* ('ad quintum', *i.e.* 5 Roman miles from Trèves).

R.B. *Ruwer*; in the valley of the brook of that name, through which ascends the railway from Trèves to *Hermeskeil* (33 M. in 2½ hrs.), lie *Grünhaus* and *Casel*, both famed for their wine.

L.B. *Pfalzel (Palatiolum)*, where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert, founded a nunnery in 655.

Trèves, see p. 166.

26. From Cologne to Trèves. The Volcanic Eifel.

113 M. Railway in 5¼ hrs. (fares 14 *M* 40, 10 *M* 80, 7 *M* 20 pf.).

Cologne, see p. 24. As far as (6½ M.) *Kalscheuren* the line follows the direction of the Left Rhenish Railway (R. 10); it then turns to the right, and intersects the *Vorgebirge* (p. 14). 10 M. *Kierberg*; 13¾ M. *Liblar*; 17½ M. *Weilerswist*, the station for *Vernich*; 21 M. *Derkum*.

24½ M. **Euskirchen** *(Brinkmann; Caspary)*, a town of 8120 inhab., with cloth-factories, lies on the *Erft*. It is the junction of the Cologne line with branches to Düren (see below) and Bonn.

From Euskirchen to Düren, 18½ M., railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1.60, 1.10). — 6 M. **Zülpich** (*Post*), an ancient town (1900 inhab.), the Roman *Tolbiacum*, where in 496 the Alemanni were defeated by the Franks, in consequence of which victory Clovis became a convert to Christianity. The handsome Romanesque church of *St. Peter* dates from the 11th and 12th centuries. — 18½ M. *Düren*.

From Euskirchen to Bonn, 21 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M* 80, 2.10, 1.40). — The line crosses the *Erft*. 2 M. *Cuchenheim*; 4½ M. *Odendorf*. About 2 M. to the S.E. of (7½ M.) *Rheinbach* (Frings; Wilckens; Wald-Hotel) rises the *Tomberg*, with a ruined castle. — 10½ M. **Meckenheim** *(Eichen; Nierendorf)*, a village with 2000 inhab., once fortified. — 21 M. *Bonn*, see p. 76.

From Euskirchen to Münstereifel, 8½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 90, 60, 30 pf.). **Münstereifel** (*Post*, *Hillebrand*, both very fair), a small town prettily situated on the Erft, has a late-Romanesque church of the 12th cent. containing tombstones of the 16th cent. and a winged altar-piece of the school of Lucas van Leyden. About 6 M. S.E. of Münstereifel rises the basaltic *Michelsberg*, with a pilgrimage chapel and fine view.

29½ M. *Satzvey;* 33 M. *Mechernich*, to the left of which are extensive lead-mines and foundries, with tall chimneys, one 440 ft. high. Beyond a tunnel, the line steadily ascends.

39½ M. *Call* (Nesgen; Reinhard), a village with some disused forges.

From Call to Hellenthal, 10½ M., railway in 1 hr. — 3½ M. *Gemünd* (Bergemann); 5½ M. *Olef.* — 7½ M. Schleiden *(Graf)*, with 500 inhab., two ancient churches, and a modern château. — 10 M. *Blumenthal*, a little above which rise the imposing ruins of the castle of *Reifferscheid*, mentioned as early as 975, the ancestral seat of the Princes and Counts of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck. — 10½ M. *Hellenthal* (*Schinck), picturesquely situated on the Olef.

42 M. *Urft* (Schneider). The old abbey of *Steinfeld*, founded in the 10th cent. and now a reformatory, lies 1 M. to the S.W. (not visible); the church is large and well-preserved. — 45 M. *Nettersheim*, on the Urft.

49½ M. *Blankenheim*, which lies 2½ M. from the station (diligence thrice daily; Post; Weyer's Inn), is situated in a narrow valley to the E., with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th century. The *Ahr* (p. 87) rises at Blankenheim, where its sources are enclosed by a wall. Diligence to *Adenau* (p. 92; 18½ M.) once daily.

The line continues to ascend, until at (52 M.) *Schmidtheim*, with an old château of Count Beyssel, it crosses the watershed between the Urft and the beautiful **Valley, of the Kyll* which it enters at (57½ M.) *Jünkerath* (1415 ft.; Brinkmann), the station for *Stadtkyll* (Post), situated 3 M. higher up (diligence). Jünkerath, which possesses a large foundry and an extensive ruined castle, probably occupies the site of the Roman station *Icorigium*. — 60 M. *Lissendorf*. The train descends, passing over 44 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.

63 M. **Hillesheim** (1380 ft.; **Kloep;* **Fasen*), a small town with 1200 inhab., 2 M. to the E. of the station. The (1 M.) *Kyller Höhe* commands a beautiful view.

From Hillesheim to Daun, 14½ M. The road leads by (4½ M.) *Oberehe* and (2½ M.) *Dreis*, between which places, to the right of the road, lies the *Dreiser Weiher*, a marshy meadow remarkable for its strong carbonic acid exhalations. The next village is (1 M.) *Dockweiler*, whence the route to *Daun* is described at p. 189.

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is exceedingly fertile and well-cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partly-wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the right of the village of *Pelm* (Britz), which the train passes, rises a wooded hill (1560 ft.) crowned with the ruined **Casselburg* (ascent by the road from the Kyll bridge in 20 min.,

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Alf
ner

from the Hillesheim rail. station in 1¼ hr.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Castelberg. The principal tower, 164 ft. high, commands a splendid view of the Kyllthal and the Eifel. The key is kept at the forester's house opposite (refreshments).

The *Papenkaul* (see below) may be reached from the forester's house in 40 min.; near it is a cavern, known as the *Buchenloch*, in which some colossal fossilised bones were lately found. From the Papenkaul we descend to Gerolstein in ¼ hr., passing the lime-tree mentioned below.

The valley of *Gees*, to the S.E. of Pelm, abounds in fossils.

69 M. **Gerolstein** (1225 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*; **Post*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 2 ℳ; *Heck*, well spoken of; *Moog*; *Eis*, at the station), with 900 inhab., one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is situated to the right on the side of a rocky hill, and commanded by a ruined castle, built by Gerhard von Blankenheim in 1115, and afterwards in the possession of the Counts of Manderscheid. The *Castle*, reached from the station in ¼ hr., past the 'Post' and the church (and then to the left), affords a fine view of the Kyllthal and the lava formations on the opposite side. The best view of Gerolstein itself is obtained from a point a few hundred paces beyond a large lime-tree on the footpath to the *Munter Ley*, reached in 5 min. from the station by turning to the right and crossing the railway. The view from the (20 min.) flag-staff, higher up, is more extensive but less picturesque. Still farther up is the *Papenkaul* (1825 ft.), a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kyllthal (from the Papenkaul to the Casselburg ¾ hr.). The entire neighbourhood of Gerolstein is very interesting in a geological point of view. Besides the volcanic formations, aqueous limestone, containing innumerable fossil shells, also occurs. Among the numerous mineral springs the *Florabrunnen* and the *Sprudel* are prominent. — The volcanic *Detzenlei* (1905 ft.), 3 M. to the S., near Büscheich, commands an extensive view. — From Gerolstein to Daun, see p. 188.

From Gerolstein to St. Vith, 36½ M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 20 pf.). The chief intermediate station is (15 M.) **Prüm** (*Goldener Stern*), situated on the brook of that name, at the S. end of the *Schneifel* (p. 187), anciently the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded by the Merovingians in 720, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. About 5 M. to the N. are the picturesque ruins of *Schönecken*. — 27 M. *Bleialf*. — 36½ M. *St. Vith*, and thence to *Malmedy* and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, see p. 13.

To the right, beyond Gerolstein, are the castle-like rock of *Auburg* and the steep crags of the *Munter Ley* (see above). At *Lissingen* are two castles, adjoining each other and still occupied. — 74 M. *Birresborn*, a village of 1000 inhab. on the right bank of the Kyll, connected by a stone bridge with the railway-station on the left bank. About 1¼ M. above the village is situated the *Mineral Spring of Birresborn*, the strongest and best-known of the chalybeate springs of the Eifel, the water of which is exported.

76½ M. *Mürlenbach* (Krumpten), a village (780 inhab.) with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians and re-erected

in the 17th century. — 78 M. *Densborn*, with another ruined castle. The limestone-rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the villages of *Zendscheid* and *Utsch* and the suppressed Cistercian monastery of *St. Thomas*, built in 1185 and now a seminary for Rom. Cath. priests. The Gothic church was completed in 1225. The train passes through a tunnel.

84½ M. **Kyllburg** (890 ft.; **Schulte*, pens. 4–4½ *M*; *Stern*; *Schweitzer*, both good, pens. from 3 *M*; *Eifelhof*), another very picturesque place, with 1100 inhab., lies on an eminence partly enclosed by the Kyll. From the station we follow the road towards the town and follow the main street to the left of the tunnel to the Stern Inn. Hence we may ascend to the right to the *Marienthurm* (25 min.; key at the railway-station, 25 pf.), a tower affording a fine view of Kyllburg. On a height to the left stands the handsome Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1195 ft.), built in 1276, with stained glass of 1534, from designs after Dürer (key kept at the parsonage, the last house to the right, opposite the old watchtower). The adjacent cloisters are of later date. A pleasant promenade (indicated by a finger-post at the upper well, to the left) leads round the slope of the hill for about 2 M.; another, the 'Ringpfad', runs along above the left bank and is reached by crossing the bridge and keeping to the right. Fine view from the 'Wilsecker Linde', to the S., also reached by crossing the stream and turning to the right.

On a height on the Kyll, 1½ M. to the W. of Kyllburg, rises the château of *Malberg*, incorporated with an old castle and commanding a fine view. — Diligence to (15 M.) *Manderscheid* (p. 192) daily in 3½ hrs.

The train now passes through a short tunnel and crosses the Kyll. The brook here describes a circuit, which the railway cuts off by means of the *Wilseck Tunnel*, 1¼ M. in length. 88 M. *Erdorf* (785 ft.; Weinard) is the station for *Bitburg* (4 M. distant; diligence five times daily in 1 hr.).

The road to Bitburg crosses the Kyll. Immediately beyond the bridge a road leads to the right to (2 M.) **Fliessem** *(Leonardy)*, near which, in the *Otrang*, are the remains of a Roman villa with several fine Roman mosaic pavements (fee to the keeper). The Otrang is ½ hr.'s walk from Erdorf by the path diverging to the left from the Fliessem road.

Bitburg *(Well)* was the *Bedae Vicus* of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trèves to Cologne, several of the milestones of which have been found in the neighbourhood.

The line continues to follow the picturesque wooded **Valley of the Kyll*, bounded by sandstone-rocks. The brook now becomes navigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession, and numerous mills are passed. At *Hüttingen* is a picturesque waterfall, often scanty in summer. 93 M. *Philippsheim*, the station for (1½ M.) *Dudeldorf*, with an old castle. 95 M. *Speicher*; the village, with important potteries, lies on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. 97 M. *Auw*, with a pilgrimage-church, erected in 1708-46. 100 M. *Cordel*, with large quarries, where hundreds of axes have been found. To the right of the station rises the

ruined castle of *Ramstein*, erected in the 14th century. 108 M. *Ehrang*, the last station, lies at the junction of the Kyllthal with the valley of the Moselle, and is connected by a line of rails with the *Quint* (p. 183). Beyond *Pfalzel*, the Moselle is crossed; the station of Trèves is at the E. end of the town. 113 M. *Trèves*, see p. 166.

The Volcanic Eifel.

The Eifel is a bleak mountainous district situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 25 M. in breadth. The E. part is called the *Hohe Eifel*, near Adenau and Kelberg, and comprises the Hohe Acht (2410 ft.; p. 92), the Nürburg (2180 ft.; p. 92), the Aremberg (p. 92), and the Erensberg (2265 ft.; p. 189); the W. part is the *Schneifel* (*i.e.* Schnee-Eifel), in the neighbourhood of Prüm (p. 185); and the S. part is the *Vorder-Eifel*, or *Volcanic Eifel*, extending as far as the Rhine (Laacher See, p. 95), and embracing Gerolstein, Daun, Manderscheid (p. 192), and Bertrich (see below). The Vorder-Eifel is very picturesque at places, and is also very interesting in a geological point of view owing to the numerous traces it bears of former volcanic action, such as the streams of lava, slag-hills, 'Maare', or extinct craters filled with water, &c. Comp. *Dr. von Dechen's 'Geognostischer Führer durch die Vordereifel'* (2nd ed., 1886; 8 *M*). The *Inns* are unpretending, but as a rule comfortable and moderate (R., S., & B. about 3 *M*).

The finest points of the Vordereifel are the environs of *Daun*, *Manderscheid*, *Gerolstein*, and *Kyllburg*, the last two on the railway (pp. 185, 186). Nothing is lost by driving instead of walking part of the way.

From the Moselle Railway the Eifel is best explored as follows: 1st Day. From Bullay to the *Marienburg* (p. 180), 20 min.; *Alf* (p. 179), 1/2 hr.; *Bertrich*, 2 hrs.; environs of Bertrich. — 2nd Day. To *Hontheim*, 3/4 hr.; *Strotzbüsch*, 1 1/4 hr.; *Pulvermaar*, 1 hr.; *Gillenfeld*, 1/2 hr.; viâ *Eckfeld* and the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid*, 2 3/4 hrs. — 3rd Day. Visit to the *Mosenberg*, 2 1/2 hrs.; drive to *Daun*, 2 hrs.; afternoon, environs of Daun. — 4th Day. By the *Erensberg* or the *Scharteberg* to *Pelm*, 4 hrs.; by the *Casselburg* to *Gerolstein*, 1 1/4 hr. — 5th Day. To *Kyllburg*, where the railway is reached.

From the Eifel Railway. With the aid of the railway described in this route the finest points in this very interesting district may be most conveniently visited as follows: 1st Day. Railway to *Hillesheim* or *Gerolstein* (p. 185); walk by *Bewingen* or *Pelm* to the *Casselburg* in 1 1/2 hr. (p. 186); walk or drive to *Daun*, 10 M.; ascend the *Erensberg* and the *Scharteberg* by the way, if time permit. — 2nd Day. Walk by *Gemünden*, the *Dauner Maare*, the *Mäuseberg*, and *Mehren* to the *Pulvermaar*, 3 hrs.; *Gillenfeld*, 1/2 hr.; by the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid*, 2 3/4 hrs. — 3rd Day. Walk over the *Mosenberg* to *Bettenfeld*, 1 1/2 hr.; to *Eisenschmitt*, 1 1/2 hr.; diligence thence to *Kyllburg*.

From Alf (p. 179) to Bertrich, 5 1/2 M., omnibus several times daily (fare 1 *M*; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse from 8 *M*, fee extra). The road leads at first through the romantic *Valley of the Alf*, and then at (1 1/2 M.) a disused iron rolling-mill, ascends the valley of the *Uesbach*. At the top of the hill lie the ruins of *Burg Arras*, said to have been built by the Archbishop of Trèves in 938 for a charcoal-burner and his two sons, who had distinguished themselves by their courage in the destruction of a band of Hungarians.

Bertrich. — **Hotels.** *Pitz, next door to the Curhaus, R. 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. without S. 5-6 *M*; *Adler, R. 2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 2 1/4, S. 1, pens. with R. 5-6 *M*; *Drei Reichskronen, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2, S. 1, pens. with R. 4 1/2-6 *M*; *Zum Kurplatz, unpretending; Vier Jahreszeiten; D'Hein, R. & B. 2, D. 1.80, S. 1, pens. 4 1/2 *M*.

Carriage to Alf and Bullay 4, with two horses 6 *M*, there and back 7 and 9 *M*; two-horse carr. to Manderscheid and back 24, Daun and Belvedere near Manderscheid 20, to the Maare 25 *M*.

Bertrich (540 ft.), a small watering-place with 360 inhab., delightfully situated in a secluded valley, and visited annually by 1000 patients, may be described as a kind of modified Carlsbad, the waters of which are specially efficacious in gout, rheumatism, and nervous, liver, and intestinal complaints. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber's salt. Pleasant walks have been laid out in all directions. On the *Römerkessel*, an eminence where the Roman relics now in the garden of the bath-establishment were found, is a small Protestant chapel.

The road to Lutzerath through the valley of the *Ues* crosses that stream about 1/2 M. from the Curgarten. To the left, beyond the bridge, is the *Elfenmühle* (Restaur.). Ascending to the left before reaching the mill, and after 90 paces following the lower path to the right, we reach the ***Käskeller** ('cheese-cellar'), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, resembling Dutch cheeses. Near it is a scanty *Waterfall*, 16 ft. in height. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uesbach.

A pleasant walk may be taken from the Käskeller to the (1 hr.) *Nantersburg;* thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Rödelheck** (1585 ft.; refreshments at the adjacent forester's), which commands an extensive panorama; and lastly to the (1/2 hr.) *Reinhardslust*, on the path leading from the Rödelheck to the mouth of the Uesbach (see p. 187).

If we follow the road to Lutzerath 1/4 M. beyond the Elfenmühle, as far as the kilomètre-stone 9.1, diverge here to the right by the old road, ascend to (15-18 min.) the second cross-roads, and follow the footpath to the left past the the *Maischquelle*, we reach (in 1/4 hr. more) the ***Falkenlei** (1365 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriæ and slag. Numerous caves and clefts have been formed in the rock, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahr. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 92), the Nürburg (p. 92), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg; to the N.W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 192), a little to the left of which rises the Nerother Kopf with its ruin (p. 189). A very steep path descends to the high-road on the side of the hill opposite to that by which we ascended.

The above-mentioned road, ascending to the left near the Elfenmühle, leads to (2 M.) *Hontheim*, and then follows the ridge to the right to (3 M.) *Strotzbüsch* (Kratz, plain). From Strotzbüsch we may follow the road for about 2 M. more and then proceed to the left viâ the *Römersberg* to the (1/3 *M*) *Pulvermaar* and (1 1/2 M.) *Gillenfeld;* comp. p. 191.

From Gerolstein to Daun, 13 1/2 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 3/4 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 *M*). The road traverses a district of great geological interest, about 60 sq. M. in area, extending N.W. as far as Hillesheim (p. 184) and Stefflen, and from the former

towards the S., down the Kyllthal to Birresborn (p. 185), to the E. to Daun (see below), and again to the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis (p. 184). Proofs of volcanic action, which are more numerous here than in any other part of the Eifel, are afforded by preserved craters, or portions of craters, overflowed by masses of slag and streams of lava overlying the grauwacke and limestone-rocks, and by conical basaltic formations which protrude from the surrounding rocks.

We first ascend through the valley of the Kyll to *Pelm* (p. 184). A finger-post in the middle of the village indicates the way (left) to the Casselburg (p. 184). Near the upper end of Pelm the old Daun road ('nach Kirchweiler') diverges to the right from the new one. The new road follows the Kyllthal a little farther, and then gradually ascends, passing near *Rockeskyll*, and by the villages of *Essingen*, *Hohenfels* (which lies in the basin of an old crater), and *Betteldorf*, to *Dockweiler* (8 M. from Gerolstein), where it joins the road coming from Hillesheim (8½ M.; comp. p. 184). To the S. of Dockweiler rises the *Erensberg* (2263 ft.), an extinct crater, from which a thick stream of basaltic lava, beginning about 200 ft. below the summit, descends towards the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis. — *Daun* (see below) is 5½ M. from Dockweiler. As we near it, the War Monument on the Wehrbüsch (p. 190) becomes visible to the right (S.).

The old road, rougher, but more interesting and 2½ M. shorter than the new, ascends to the right from Pelm, and reaches its highest point at *Kirchweiler* (Schloemer), whence the *Erensberg* to the N. (see above) and the *Scharteberg* (2230 ft.) to the S., the latter even more distinctly recognisable than the former as an extinct volcano, may be ascended. The circular crater is surrounded with blistered masses of slag. About 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava streams which descend towards the N., S., and E. The last of these, although almost everywhere covered with 'rapilli' (or 'lapilli', small round nodules of lava) and volcanic sand, is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of *Steinborn*, where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view. The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly cleft basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3-4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of rapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again (comp. p. 95). A little farther S. is the *Nerother Kopf* (2120 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle. — Beyond Kirchweiler the hilly road to Daun next passes *Steinborn*, where there is a mineral spring (to the left the *Felsberg*, to the right the *Rimmerich*, two craters with lava streams), and *Neunkirchen*.

Daun. — **Hotels.** *Hommes, near the S. E. of the town, R. 2-2½, D. 1½-2½, pens. with R. 3½-4 *M*; Schramm, Gandner, both well spoken of. — *Bathing House* at the Gemünder Maar (p. 190; key kept at Daun). **Carriage** to Gerolstein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath, 10-12 *M*. — Dili-

gence twice daily to Gerolstein (p. 185) and twice to (23 M.) Wittlich (p. 179), once viâ (10½ M.) Manderscheid and once viâ (13 M.) Gillenfeld.

Daun (1310 ft.), a small district-town, with 900 inhab., lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lieser*, on the slope of a hill which is crowned with the remains of the old *Schloss* of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The castle was stormed in 1352 by Baldwin of Trèves and William of Cologne. The modern building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester's residence. Adjoining it is the modern *Protestant Church*. The *Roman Catholic Church*, in the village, contains two painted coats-of-arms of the Counts of Daun. Several mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

About ½ M. to the N.E. of Daun rises the **Förmerich** (1615 ft.), the abrupt margin of a crater covered with slag. The crater itself, which is filled with volcanic ashes, is easily distinguished from the surrounding masses of lava. The *Dauner Leyen*, a broad stream of lava, descends from it towards the W. The eminent geologist Von Dechen (p. 92) is of opinion that the columnar lava on which the castle of Daun stands belongs to this stream, that a passage was forced through it by the Lieser at a later period, and that the picturesque rocks of the Leyen and those near the castle were thus exposed to view. — About 7 M. to the N.E. of Daun lies the *Uelmener Maar*, now nearly dried up, formerly 13 acres in area, with the village and ruined castle of *Uelmen* (*Franzen).

To the S.W. of Daun rises the **Wehrbüsch** (1607 ft.), another lava-hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument to the natives of the district of Daun who fell in the war of 1870-71.

To the N.W. of Daun is the *Warth* (1625 ft.). The *Nerother Kopf* mentioned above, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The Dauner Maare, or crater-lakes of Daun (see below), lie 2½-4 M. to the S.E. of Daun in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scoriæ, rapilli, and occasional strata of volcanic tufa. We follow the Manderscheid road (from which, ⅓ M. from Daun, a road diverges to the left to the church of Weinfeld and Schalkenmehren) to the (¾ M.) chaussée-stone 55.3, above the village of *Gemünd*, which lies to the right on the *Lieser*. A finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to the (¼ hr.) Gemünder Maar and the Mäuseberg. The ***Gemünder Maar** (1325 ft.) is the smallest of the crater-lakes of Daun. It lies in a deep and partly-wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 200 ft. in depth. Those who do not wish to descend to the bank of the lake proceed direct to the Mäuseberg (way-post). The road soon emerges from the wood and affords a beautiful *View of the Gemünder Maar, with Daun and its wooded hills beyond it. We then ascend to the (20-25 min.) nearly barren summit of the **Mäuseberg** (1845 ft.), which commands a fine view of a great part of the Eifel. In the foreground lies the solitary *Weinfelder Maar* (1570 ft.), another of these crater-lakes, 40 acres in area, and 220 ft. in depth, and the *Weinfelder Kirche*, the only relic of the village of Weinfeld, now used as a burial-chapel. (From the Mäuseberg back to Daun viâ the Weinfelder Kirche, ¾ hr.) — To the

S. E. of the Weinfelder Maar lies the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (1385 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, and 100 ft. in depth, drained on the S. side by the *Alfbach* (p. 187). The bed of peat on the E. side is believed by geologists to be the site of a still older crater, which was afterwards partly filled in consequence of an eruption from the crater now occupied by the lake.

By proceeding towards the E. across the ridge between the two Maare, we reach (1½ M.) the village of **Mehren** (**Knodt; Franzen*), situated on the high-road 4½ M. to the S. E. of Daun. About 1¼ M. from Mehren, not far from the Ülmen road (p. 190), near *Steineberg*, is the *Ringwall*, an extensive prehistoric burial-ground commanding a fine view. — We follow the road, parts of which are shaded by trees, for about 4 M. farther, take the Gillenfeld road to the right, and diverge by a footpath to the left to the ***Pulvermaar** (1350 ft.), the most beautiful and, after the Laacher See (p. 95), the largest of these crater-lakes, 90 acres in area, and 300 ft. deep, situated in a picturesque basin fringed with woods. The hills on its banks consist almost entirely of volcanic sand, which appears as a black powder in the water of the lake. On the S. side rises the *Römersberg* (1565 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag. From this point we may walk to Strotzbüsch (p. 188) in ¾ hr.

About 1½ M. to the W. of the Pulvermaar lies the village of **Gillenfeld** (1335 ft.; **Clasen*, D. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4 ℳ; **Post*, D. 1 ℳ 20 pf.).

From Gillenfeld to Manderscheid, 6 M. After about 1 M. the road leads for a short distance through wood, affording a view of the small *Holzmaar* to the right. *Eckfeld* is passed 2 M. farther on, and then (1 M.) *Buchholz*, with the church common to these two villages. Near Buchholz, beyond Hoffmann's Inn, a footpath diverges to the right, which is joined 10 min. farther on by another path coming from the church of Buchholz. Here we again turn to the right and after a walk of 10 min. more through trees reach the **Belvedere*, one of the most beautiful points near Manderscheid, which affords a striking view of the castles of Manderscheid rising from the valley below, with the Mosenberg and other hills in the background. A column from a Roman villa on the Mosenberg commemorates the visit of Frederick William IV. in 1833. — From the Belvedere, we may descend by a steep path to the (12 min.) *Lieser* and re-ascend in 12 min. more to the saddle by the upper castle, near which we enjoy to the left a charming view of the lower castle; thence by the ridge to a small view-temple and to (10 min.) Manderscheid. — Another path is indicated by a finger-post about 80 yds. before we reach the Belvedere, leading in 10-12 min. to *Nieder-Manderscheid*, in the valley of the *Lieser*, where we regain the high road. The road crosses the Lieser (fine view from the bridge) and ascends to (¾-1 M.) Manderscheid.

From Daun to Manderscheid, direct (10½ M.; diligence daily in 2¼ hrs.). This road, which has few attractions, passes above *Gemünd*

(p. 190) to *Weyersbach*, quits the valley of the *Lieser*, and ascends to *Uedersdorf*. The lofty and imposing masses of lava which the road traverses between these villages are believed to owe their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Uedersdorf, which culminates in the *Weberlei* (1530ft.), a slag-hill near the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1770 ft.) rising towards the N.W. Halfway between Uedersdorf and Manderscheid lies *Bleckhausen*.

Manderscheid (1215 ft.; **Fischer*, R. 1½, B. ¾, S. 1¼ *M*; **Zens*; **Müllejans*, similar charges; carriage to Daun 8 *M*), a village of some importance with 850 inhab., lies on a lofty plain between the *Lieser* and the *Kleine Kyll*. On the S.E. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two **Castles*, perched on jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the deep valley of the Lieser, the ancient seat of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780. Manderscheid is a good halting-place for a day or two. Fine views from the *Constantinswäldchen* (there and back ¾ hr.) and the *Friedrichsplatz* (there and back 25 min.). To reach the above-mentioned *Belvedere* (35 min.) we take the footpath to the left, 250 paces beyond the bridge over the Lieser.

The most interesting volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the conspicuous, three-peaked MOSENBERG, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid. We first follow the Bettenfeld road, which descends into the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, crosses the stream, and rapidly reascends. We take a path to the left at the second bend.

The ***Mosenberg** (1720 ft.) is a long hill of lava extending from N. to S., with four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to a height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 250 ft. through the grauwacke. The N. crater, formerly filled with water, was drained in 1846, and now yields peat. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the (¾ M.) *Horngraben* (footpath), where it reaches the *Kleine Kyll*, and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The hill is surrounded with beds of slag and scoriæ, and is but scantily covered with grass. View very extensive (best by evening light or before sunrise). — By following the Horngraben from the Mosenberg we may reach the (1 hr.) Manderscheid and Kyllburg road near the Neumühle (see below).

FROM MANDERSCHEID TO KYLLBURG, 15 M., diligence daily in 3½-3¾ hrs. [Walkers should follow the new path viâ the Mosenberg and Bettenfeld, which is indicated by red and yellow marks.] The road soon descends into the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, crosses the river, passes the (2¼ M.) *Neumühle*, where the above-mentioned path from the Mosenberg joins the road. Just beyond this point the *Fischbach* flows into the Kyll. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing. The road then winds up the left bank of the Fischbach, and after 1¼ M. divides, the left branch leading to Wittlich (p. 179), the right to Kyllburg. The latter leads through wood to (3½ M.) *Eisenschmitt* (Jung), on the *Salm*. [In the valley of the Salm, 2 M. below, are the extensive ruins of

the Benedictine abbey of *Himmerod*, founded in 1139 by St. Bernard of Clairvaux; there are almost no remains of the church.] We then ascend in windings, which pedestrians may avoid (path in 20 min.), to (1½ M.) *Schwarzenborn* (Zens), 5½ M. from Kyllburg. Farther on we pass *Oberkail* (*Diedenhofen), with the scanty ruins of an old castle and fragments of a Roman wall, which once extended from this vicinity to Bitburg. We reach (4½ M.) *Kyllburg* by the bridge over the Kyll (see p. 186).

From Manderscheid to Wittlich, 12½ M., diligence daily in 2¾ hrs. As far as the bifurcation of the road on the left bank of the Fischbach, see above. The road to Wittlich leads to the S. through uninteresting scenery. 4½ M. *Gross-Litgen* (Heck), surrounded with luxuriant meadows; 2½ M. *Minder-Litgen* (1150 ft.). ½ M. farther on, the road descends in windings (shorter footpath) to the valley of the Moselle. Fine view. — 4 M. *Wittlich*, see p. 179.

27. From Coblenz to Wetzlar.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

64 M. Railway by Niederlahnstein to *Ems* in ½-¾ hr. (fares 1 M 50, 1 M, 70 pf.), to *Wetzlar* in 2½-3½ hrs. (8 M 40, 6 M 30, 4 M 20 pf.; express 9 M 40, 7 M, 4 M 90 pf.). *Nassau* and the district as far as *Schaumburg*, *Limburg*, *Weilburg*, and *Wetzlar*, are the most picturesque points.

The train, starting from the Moselbahnhof, crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned at p. 100, and passes through a cutting on the landward side of Horchheim (comp. p. 103).

3 M. **Niederlahnstein** (p. 103; Railway Restaurant), the junction of the railways from Ehrenbreitstein and to Wiesbaden (p. 130). Travellers for these lines change carriages.

The train now skirts the Allerheiligenberg (p. 103), affording a fine view of Lahneck (p. 105) to the right. It then crosses the *Lahn*, and ascends on the left bank, where the line from Oberlahnstein (p. 105) is joined. Several iron-works are observed. The river is provided with numerous locks to facilitate the navigation of the barges which convey to the Rhine the ores yielded by this district. — 6 M. *Friedrichssegen*, the station for the lead and silver mines of the same name, which lie near Frücht (p. 190), in a side valley, about 1½ M. to the E. Near it is the *Ahler Hütte*. Farther on, *Nievern* and the large *Nieverner Hütte*.

10½ M. **Ems.** — **Hotels** (most open in summer only). *Royal Curhaus, with its dépendances *Steinernes Haus* and *Commissariats-Gebäude* on the left bank and *Panorama* on the right bank, R. 1½-7 M, B. 1.20, D. 3 M, also pension, with fixed charges; *Englischer Hof, at the lower end of the promenade; *Vier Jahreszeiten & Europäischer Hof, near the Cursaal; *Darmstädter Hof, near the bripge and the railway-station; *Russischer Hof, in the centre of the town; these all of the first class, with similar charges: R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1.20-1.40, D. 3, pens. from 6½-7 M. On the left bank, near the railway-station: *Prince of Wales & Römerbad; *Hôtel Guttenberg, with garden, R., L., & A.

from 3, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel de Flandre, with the dépendance *Stadt Antwerpen* and a garden, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 6-9 *M* (open in winter also); *Hôtel de France, with the dépendance *Schweizerthal* and a garden, open in winter also, similar prices; Bremer Hof (open in winter also), R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-7½ *M*; Hôtel Royal, R. 2½, B. 1, pens. 5-6 *M*; Hôtel-Pension Schloss Johannisberg, well spoken of. — On the right bank of the Lahn, second class, generally open in winter also: Stadt Wiesbaden, opposite the Wandelbahn, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5½-9 *M*; *Hôtel Bristol, opposite the Four Towers, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-7 *M*; *Hof von Holland, Goldene Traube, Löwe, similar charges; Weilburger Hof, Weisses Ross, both good and moderate; Goldene, with good garden-restaurant. D. 2¼ *M*; *Nassau, plain, pens. 3½-6 *M*; Schützenhof, opposite the Four Towers, R. from 1½, pens. 4-5 *M*. In the lower part of the town: *Hamburger Hof, open in winter also, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Hôtel-Pens. Soltan; Hôtel-Pens. Schloss Langenau, pens. 5-8 *M*. — Rheinischer Hof (moderate), in the village of Ems. — *Hôtel Hohen-Malberg, on the top of the Malberg, reached from Ems by the Wire-rope Railway (p. 196) in ¼ hr., R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 *M*.

There are also numerous Lodging Houses and Private Hotels, most of which also receive passing travellers. Some of them are very comfortably fitted up. The more remote houses are of course the least expensive. Breakfast and tea are provided at all of these, but dinner more rarely.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Curhaus*, with table d'hôte, and *Cursaal*, both of the first class; *Villa Beriot*, with a garden, on the left bank of the Lahn; *Café Anglais* and *Café Ziepert*, both also confectioners; *Café Alemannia*, these three near the station; also at all the hotels. *Hohen-Malberg Restaurant* (p. 196). *Schweizerhäuschen*, on the slope of the Malberg (p. 196); *Silberau*, at the end of the König-Wilhelms-Allée; *Lindenbach* (p. 196), 1¼ M. from the Cursaal. — **Wine:** *Goldenes Fass*, opposite the Cursaal; *Old German Wine-room*, opposite the Four Towers.

Carriages with one mule 2 *M*, with two 3 *M* per hour. A drive within the precincts of the town 70 pf., after 9 p.m. 1½ *M*; carriage with one horse to Kloster Arnstein and back, 10½ *M*, with two horses 15 *M*; to Coblenz 10 or 15, and back 12 or 18 *M*; to Ehrenbreitstein 8 or 12, and back 12 or 17 *M*; to Kemmenau and back 7½ or 11 *M*; to Nieder-Lahnstein 6 or 9, there and back 8 or 12, Ober-Lahnstein 7½ or 11, there and back 9½ or 14, to Nassau and back 6 or 10 *M*. — The drivers must show their tariff when desired.

Donkeys or **Mules** per hour 1½ *M*, **Horses** 2¼ *M*; to the Oberlahnstein Forsthaus direct (and back, including a stay of 1 hr.) 2½ *M*; to the Sporkenburg 2½ *M*; Kemmenauer Höhe 2½ *M*; Mooshütte 1 *M*, summit of the same 2 *M*; by the new promenade to the Lindenbach 1½ *M*. Horse in each case about ½ *M* more. — All these charges include the return-route.

Wire-rope Railway to the top of the Malberg, starting near the Kaiser-Brücke, in 8 min. (fare 80, down 50 pf., return-ticket 1 *M*, subscription for four weeks 5 *M*); trains at frequent intervals.

Tariffs. A tax of 10 *M* is levied on each single patient after a stay of 9 days; for 2 pers. 15, for 3 pers. 20 *M*. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses from 1 *M* to 3 *M*. — For drinking the waters at the royal springs a ticket ('Brunnenkarte'; 50 pf. per week) is necessary.

Music 7 to 8.30 a.m., the hours during which the waters are drunk; 4 to 5.30 p.m. in the public grounds; and 8 to 9.30 p.m. in the Cursaal. At the latter theatrical performances and concerts are also given.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 9), on the right bank of the Lahn, near the uppermost bridge.

English Church Service in the *English Church* (Pl. 1) on the left bank at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. (communion at 8.30 a.m.). Chaplain, *A. W. Antenbring*, Villa Lichtenstein.

Ems (240 ft.) was known to the Romans, as the vases, coins, etc., found in the vicinity, prove, but is mentioned for the first

time as a warm bath in a document of 1172. It is now visited annually by 10-12,000 patients, besides 5000 tourists, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. The height of the season is from the middle of July to the end of August. From 1803 to 1866 it belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and is now Prussian. It is a curious fact, showing to what an extent Germany was formerly subdivided, that from the bridge over the Lahn, which commands but a limited view, the dominions of eight different independent princes could be seen.

The town (6730 inhab., $^2/_7$ Rom. Cath.) is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn in a narrow valley, enclosed by wooded and vine-clad rocky heights. It consists of a street of lodging-houses on the right bank of the river, the original '*Bad Ems*'; of a new quarter on the left bank, named '*Spiess-Ems*', with numerous handsome villas at the base of the Malberg; and of '*Dorf Ems*', or the old village, at the lower end of 'Bad Ems'. The *English Church* (services see p. 194) is on the left bank. The river is spanned by four bridges.

The Cursaal, the Curhaus, and the CURGARTEN adjoining them form the great centre of attraction to visitors, the pleasure-grounds of the latter being generally thronged with a fashionable crowd while the band plays in the afternoon.

The Royal **Curhaus** (Pl. 6), erected at the end of last century, and frequently enlarged since then, contains the most important springs and about 60 baths, the best of which are on the first floor. In the arcades, which were extended in 1854, are the springs used for drinking: the *Kesselbrunnen* (125° Fahr.), in the upper arcade, and the *Krähnchen* (95-97°), the *Fürstenbrunnen* (102-104°), and the *Kaiserquelle* (81°; the pleasantest to drink) in the lower. The waters are chiefly drunk between 6 and 8 a.m. — The *König-Wilhelms-Felsen-Quelle*, the *Augusta-Quelle*, and the *Victoria-Quelle*, three springs discovered in 1865-67, in the court of the *Nassauer Hof*, are used both internally and externally. The bath-house in connection with them is joined by covered passages with the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel and the Europäischer Hof. The bath-house *Prince of Wales & Römerbad* also possesses springs of its own. The chief ingredients of the water, which is most beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are bi-carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium. About two million bottles are exported annually.

The **Cursaal** (Pl. 7), situated in the Curgarten and erected in 1839, is connected with the Curhaus by means of a tasteful iron *Colonnade*, in which is a tempting bazaar. The Cursaal contains several magnificent saloons, a reading-room, a restaurant, and a café, which last, with its numerous tables in the gardens adjoining, attracts crowds of after-dinner loungers. Music in the evening.

Near the pavilion of the band, at the upper end of the Curgarten, a marble slab in the ground indicates the spot, where, on

13th July, 1870, King William ordered his adjutant Count Lehndorf to give his memorable answer to the importunate French ambassador Benedetti. A covered iron bridge connects this bank of the Lahn with the new bath-house (see below).

In the shady grounds at the back of the Cursaal is the new *Wandelbahn*, or covered promenade for the use of visitors in wet weather. On the Lahn, at the lower end of the park, is the bath-house of the **Four Towers** (*Vier Thürme;* Pl. 12), built at the beginning of last century. Adjacent is the new *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 4). Between the last-mentioned buildings the *Kaiser-Brücke* crosses the Lahn.

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the Gitter-Brücke and also surrounded by pleasant grounds, is the **New Bath House** (*Neue Badhaus;* Pl. 8), erected in 1853, each of its courts being embellished with fountains of mineral water worked by steam. The baths are supplied from the copious *Neue Quelle*, or *New Spring*, which was enclosed in 1850, the warmest (135-137°) of all the waters of Ems. — From this point the shady *König-Wilhelms-Allee* descends along the bank of the river, passing the *Russian Church* (Pl. 5) and the *Kaiser-Brücke* (see above), to the *Silberau* (Restaurant, see p. 194), where the Lahn is crossed by the *Remy's Brücke*, the lowest of the four bridges of Ems.

Near the Kaiser-Brücke is the station of the *Wire-rope Railway* (p. 194) to the top of the wooded **Malberg** (1090 ft.). Pedestrians reach the top in $^3/_4$ hr. by beautiful walks either on this (W.) side or on the E. side, passing the *English Church* (Pl. 1; p. 194) and the *Schweizerhäuschen* (Pl. 10; p. 194); the W. side is in the shade in the morning, the E. side in the afternoon. At the top are a view-tower and the *Hohen-Malberg Hotel* (p. 194). The woods around are traversed by delightful walks, provided with benches and other resting-places. — We may return to Ems viâ the *Lindenbach* (Inn).

The nearer peak of the *Winterberg* (Restaurant), a hill on the left bank to the E. of the Malbergskopf, $^1/_2$ hr. from Ems, commands a fine view of the valley of the Lahn. On the summit is a tower, built after a design on Trajan's Column, on the foundations of an old Roman tower which formerly stood here. The Pfahlgraben (p. 218), which was provided at intervals with similar towers, is still traceable on the right bank of the Lahn.

On the right bank of the Lahn, immediately above the high-road, towers the abrupt **Bäderlei**, or '*Sieben Köpfe*', a jagged rock of slate crowned with the *Concordia Thurm* (refreshments), a tower built for the sake of the view. Halfway up is the *Mooshütte*, a pavilion commanding an admirable survey of Ems, below which is a monument to the warriors of 1870-71. We reach the summit in $^3/_4$ hr. by following the Grabenstrasse, above the Curhaus, and then ascending by the broad path to the right.

The **Kemmenauer Höhe**, or *Schöne Aussicht*, 1½ hr. to the N. of Ems, is one of the highest points to the N. of the Lahn, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the valley of the Rhine, the Taunus, and the Eifel Mts.

On the hill between Ems and *Braubach* is situated the village of **Frücht**, which contains the burial-vault of the famous Prussian minister Baron Stein (d. 1831), the last scion of a noble family which had resided on the banks of the Lahn for seven centuries (see below). The epitaph contains a tribute to the upright and pious character of the deceased. The forester at Frücht keeps the keys of the chapel (½-1½ *M*). — A direct road leads from Ems to Frücht (3 M.); or we may descend on the left bank of the Lahn to *Miellen* (2 M.) and ascend thence through the *Schweizerthal*, a valley with beautiful woods and picturesque rocks, to Frücht (½ hr.); the latter route is specially recommended in returning.

Other excursions may be made to the *Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus*, the *Coblenzer Forsthaus*, to *Nassau*, etc. (see below).

Railway to Wetzlar. Leaving Ems, the train passes *Dausenau* (Zum Lahnthal), on the right bank, with an ancient octagonal tower, and still surrounded by old walls. The church (restored) dates from the 13th, its vestibule from the 15th century. Near Nassau we cross the Lahn.

15½ M. (from Coblenz) **Nassau.** — **Hotels.** *Müller, at the station, R. & B. 2½, D. 1¾, pens. with R. 4½ *M*; Hôtel Nassau, on the left bank of the Lahn, similar charges; Pension Villa Beilstein, board 3 *M*, R. extra; Kilp's Private Hotel.

Hydropathic *and Pine-Bath Establishment*, to the W., on the road to Ems, 'pens'. with medical advice 5½ *M*, R. 1-5 *M* per day extra.

Donkey from the suspension-bridge to Burg Stein 70 pf., to Burg Nassau 1½ *M*.

Nassau (265 ft.), an ancient little town (1700 inhab.), believed to have existed as early as 790 under the name of *Nasonga*, is prettily situated on the right bank of the Lahn (which is here crossed by a suspension bridge), and is much frequented by summer visitors. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister *Baron Stein* (d. 1831; see below), whose family had resided here since the 13th century. His *Schloss*, though modernised, dates from 1621, and now belongs to his grand-daughter the Countess Kielmannsegge. In 1815 Stein caused a Gothic tower to be added to commemorate the war of independence. This was a favourite resort of the illustrious proprietor, who embellished it with various reminiscences of that eventful period. Others connected with the last war have been added. (Admission on Mon., Wed., & Frid., 9-11 & 2-6; visitors deposit a donation for a charitable purpose in a box at the entrance.) The *Schlosspark* is open to the public daily, except Sundays and festivals, 8-12 a.m. and 2-7 p.m.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn rises a wooded eminence (ascended from the station in 25 min.), crowned by the ruined **Castle of Nassau**, erected in 1101 by Dudo IV., Count of Laurenburg (p. 198), whose descendants henceforth assumed the name of Nassau; it has been suffered to fall to decay since the end of the 16th century. Lower down on the same hill are the ruins of **Burg Stein** (½ M. from the suspension-bridge), the ancestral seat of the

Barons Stein, the earliest mention of which is in 1158, and which was inhabited down to the end of the 17th century. The projecting rock in front of it bears a *Monument to Stein*, consisting of a statue in marble one-half over life-size, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 61 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. The figure of the minister, who wears the costume of his age, successfully expresses his personal character. In his right hand he holds a scroll with the date 11th June, 1807, in allusion to his memorial regarding the reorganisation of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valleys of the Lahn and Mühlbach.

The rocks of the *Hohe Lei*, reached from Nassau in ¾ hr. (donkey 2½ *M*), command a beautiful view, including the monastery of Arnstein.

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the right bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Before and beyond the second, a glimpse is obtained on the right of *Burg Langenau* (3 M. from Nassau, 1 M. from Obernhof), built in 1244, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter a modern dwelling-house has been erected. Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the **Kloster Arnstein** (from Nassau a pleasant walk of 4 M. on the left bank; from Obernhof see below; refreshments at the Klostermühle), with its church in the Transition style of the 12th cent. (enlarged in 1359, restored in 1885), and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. A castle of very ancient origin which once stood here was converted by the last Count of Arnstein or Arnoldstein into a Premonstratensian monastery in 1208 (suppressed in 1803). It is most easily visited from Obernhof (see below). On leaving the station we turn to the right, and after 300 paces follow the path to the left, indicated by a finger-post, to (¾ M.) Arnstein. A picturesque path leads hence to (4½ M.) Nassau, viâ *Hollrich* and *Berg-Nassau*.

Near (18 M.) **Obernhof** *(Bingel*, unpretending; *Lotz)* are lead and silver-mines, the working of which has lately been resumed. The station is on the left bank and the village on the right bank of the Lahn. A fine point of view in the vicinity (reached in 20 min., by an easy but shadeless path) is known as the *Goethepunkt*, from a visit made to it by Goethe in 1814.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, and skirts the village of *Kalkofen*. Then a long curve. High up, on the slope of the left bank, is situated the '*Alte Haus*', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of *Brunnenburg*.

24½ M. **Laurenburg** *(Hôtel Laurenburg)*, with silver-smelting works, a small château, and the ruins of the ancestral residence of the Counts of Nassau, who were originally Counts of Laurenburg (comp. p. 197); this castle is first mentioned in 1093 and was already a ruin in 1643.

Beyond the *Cramberg Tunnel* the train stops at (28 M.) **Balduinstein** *(Noll)*; the imposing ruins of the castle of that name on the right, built in 1319, rise in a narrow ravine behind the village. A good road (carriages at the station) leads through the village in 3/4 hr. to the castle of Schaumburg; walkers ascend the steep footpath in about 25 minutes.

On the right, a little farther on, the loftily-situated castle of **Schaumburg** (915 ft.) overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, at a later period that of Archduke Stephen of Austria (d. 1860), and is now the property of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. The castle was built before 1194, but the oldest parts of the present building date from the 18th cent.; the modern part, in the English-Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen by the architect Boos of Wiesbaden. The rooms are empty. Picturesque view from the tower. Fine park. At the foot of the castle is a good *Inn* (with pension), with a picturesque garden. — We descend at first through wood, and then through the village of *Birlenbach* to (3 M.) Dietz.

29 M. *Fachingen* (Anker) derives importance from its mineral spring, of which 90,000 bottles are annually exported.

30 M. **Dietz** (335 ft. **Holländischer Hof*; **Hôtel Beck*, pens. at both from 3 1/2 *M*), a thriving little town with 4200 inhab., picturesquely situated on the hillside, close to the Lahn, is commanded by the *Peterskirche*, built in the 13th cent., and by an old *Castle* of the Counts of Dietz and Nassau, now a house of correction, where marble is cut and polished by the prisoners. The old *Bridge* across the Lahn is supported by buttresses erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge (destroyed in 1552) which lie unbroken in the bed of the river.

On the left bank, 1 M. from Dietz, and connected with it by a beautiful avenue of limes, is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected in 1676, now a Prussian military school. The *Hain* (Restaurant), at the top of the promenade, 1 M. from the station, commands a fine view.

From Dietz to Zollhaus, 7 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 90, 70, 40 pf.). The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Aar*, which falls into the Lahn at Dietz. To the left, near (2 1/2 M.) *Flacht*, stands the ruin of *Ardeck*. 3 1/2 M. *Oberneisen*; 5 1/2 M. *Hahnstätten* (Nassauer Hof); 7 M. *Zollhaus*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the last two to the ruined castles of *Hohlenfels* and *Burg Schwalbach*. — From Zollaus, a road descends the Aar valley viâ *Michelbach* and past the ruins of Hohenstein (p. 134) to (14 M., diligence daily in 2 3/4 hrs.) *Schwalbach* (p. 133).

32 M. **Limburg** (360 ft.; **Preussischer Hof*; **Nassauer Hof*, good wine at both; **Alte Post*, all about 1/4 M. from the station; beer at the *Actienbrauerei*, on the Wiesbaden road), an old town with 6800 inhab., a place of some importance in the middle ages, and now the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, with many picturesque old houses, is situated on the *Lahn*, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315. The **Cathedral*, with its seven towers, the '*Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*', as the inscription above

the Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan church. The Deutsches Haus, or Lodge of the Teutonic Order (reached by the street to the left of the new guard-house, opposite the S. transept of the cathedral) was the residence of Charlotte's father, named Buff, the manager of the estates of the Order, and still contains a room with a few memorials of her. The house is distinguished by an inscription; apply for admission to the custodian, who lives behind the cathedral. Outside the Wildbacher Thor is the 'Werther Brunnen', shaded by a venerable lime-tree, a favourite resort of Goethe, by whom the pretty environs of Wetzlar have been highly extolled. A broad road ascends on the left bank of the Lahn to (1½ M.) *Garbenheim*, the Wahlheim of Werther, situated on a hill commanding a pleasant view of the valley. Most of the old houses in the 'Werther-Platz' in front of the church were burned down in 1866. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the Garbenheim watch-tower, commanding a fine view. On the slope of a hill, 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of *Volpertshausen*, in a house in which (now a school) the ball described in Werther took place.

From Wetzlar to *Deutz* or *Giessen*, see R. 8; to *Lollar*, *Cassel*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

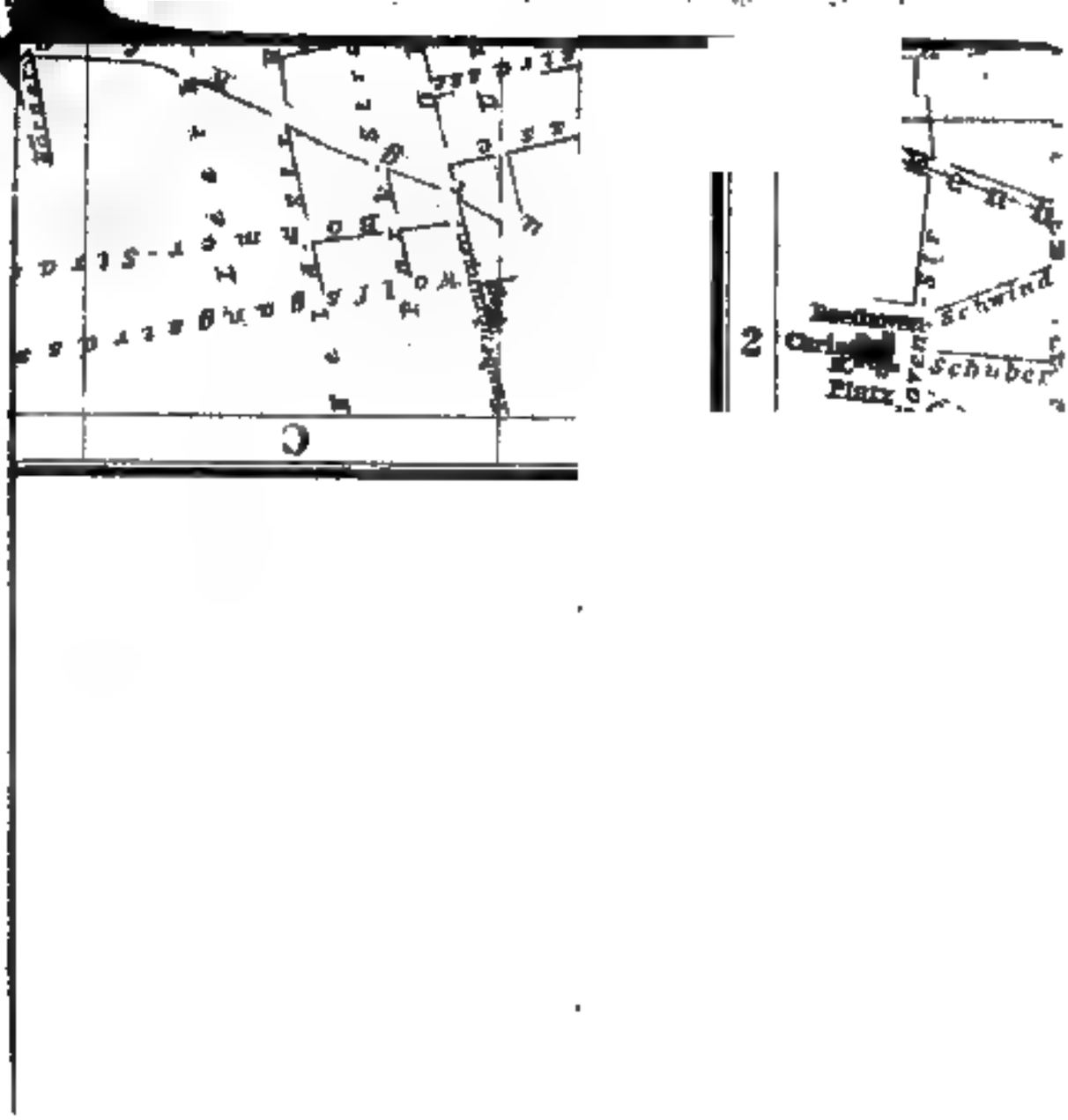
28. Frankfort.

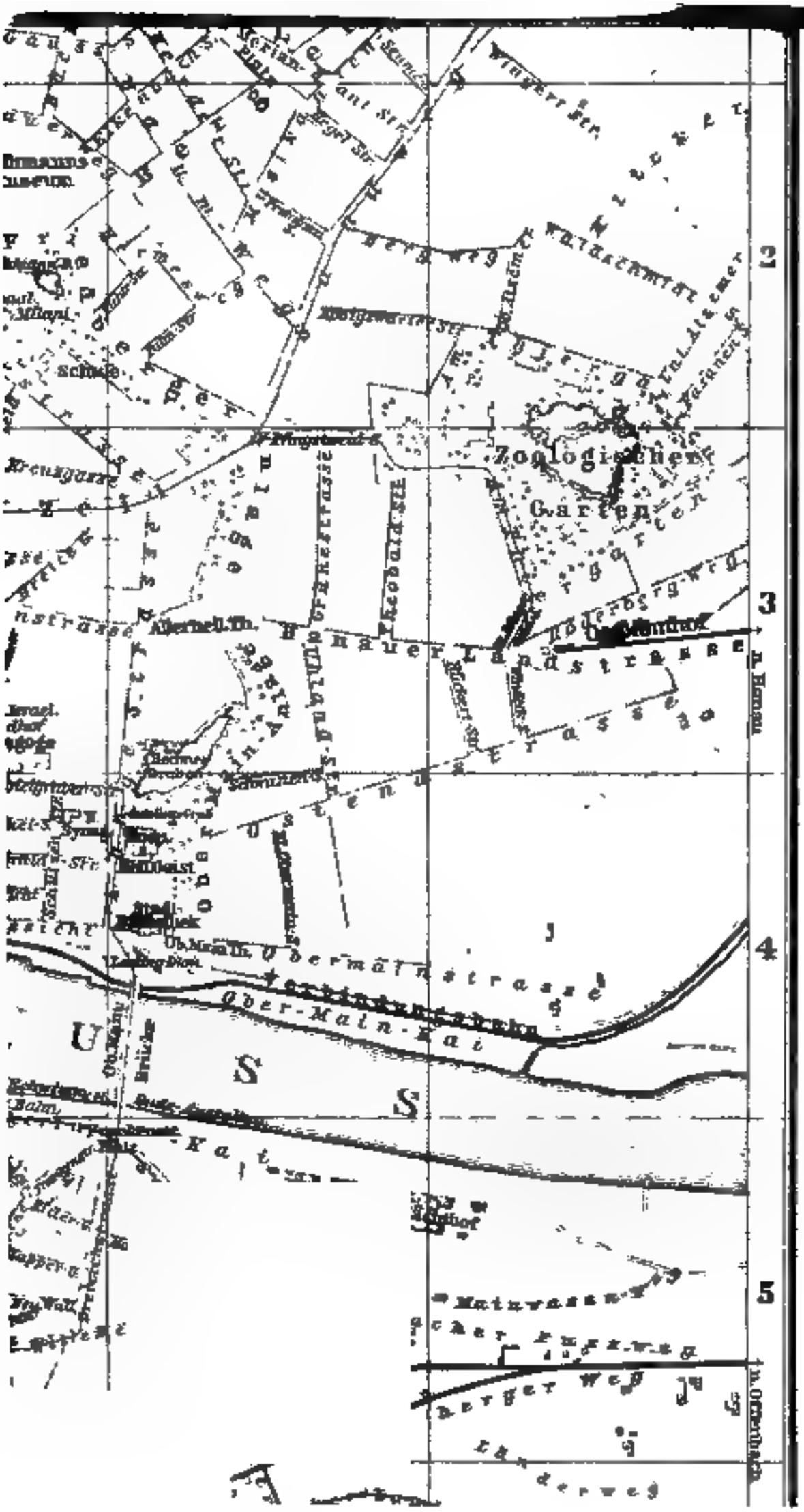
Railway Stations. The Central Station (Pl. B, 4, 5), a large and handsome building completed in 1888, with a good restaurant (moderate charges), lies on the W. side of the town. On the E. side of the town is the Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. H, 3) for trains to Hanau, Aschaffenburg, and Bavaria, which join the Central Station trains at Hanau. The Bebra Station (Pl. E, F, 6), in Sachsenhausen, is the first stopping-place for the trains to Hanau, Fulda, Bebra, etc. The Offenbach Station (Pl. F, G, 5) serves the local trains to Offenbach. — The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains.

Hotels. *Frankfurter Hof (Pl. a; D, 4), a large establishment in the Kaiser-Str., R., L., & A., on the first floor 4-8½, on the second 3½-7½, on the third 3-6½, on the fourth 3-3½ *M*, sitting-rooms and double-bedded rooms considerably dearer, B. 1 *M* 40 pf., table d'hôte at 1 p.m. 4 *M*, D. à part 5-6 *M*, other items discharged as incurred, 'pens'. in winter from 10 *M*; post, telegraph, and railway-offices on the premises. *English Hotel (Pl. c; D, 3), Rossmarkt, with lift, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 *M* 40, D. 1 o'cl. 4, from 5 to 8 o'cl. 5 *M*; *Schwan (Pl. d; D, 3), at which the peace of 10th May, 1871, was concluded, Steinweg, with lift, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. at 1 p.m. 4 *M*, from 5 to 8 o'cl. 5½ *M*; also 'pension'. — *Hôtel de l'Union (Pl. f; D, 3), Steinweg, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1.20, D. 3 *M*; Westendhalle (Pl. e; C, 4), Taunus-Promenade, R., L., & A. 2½-4½, D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel Drexel (Pl. i; F, 3), Grosse Friedberger Strasse, commercial. Near the station: Hôtel Continental, opposite the S. entrance; *Britannia, Gutleut-Str. 101 (with lift); Deutscher Kaiser, Wiesenhütten-Platz 37. — *Jacobi, Stift-Str. 6, R., L., & A. 2-2½, D. 2½ *M*, good cuisine; Pariser Hof, Schiller-Platz; Landsberg (Pl. h; E, 3), Liebfrauenberg, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 *M*; Central Hôtel, Bethmann-Str. 12 (Pl. D, 4); *Hôtel Ernst in the Gallus-Anlage (Pl. C, 4), R. from 2, B. 1 *M*; *Hôtel de Hollande, Grosse Hirschgraben 2 (Pl. D, 4), quiet and unpretending, R. & B. 2 *M* 80 pf.; Württemberger Hof (Pl. n; E, 3, 4), Fahrgasse 41, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; *Augsburger Hof, Vogelgesanggasse, unpretending. — Hôtel Garni zum Erlanger Hof, Borngasse 11, unpretending.

Pensions. *Mrs. Emerson*, Hermann-Str. 32; *Frau Niederheitmann*, Kettenhofweg 83; *Frau Wilsthoff-Vorster*, Linden-Str. 17; *Frau Valentin*, Wöhler-Str. 18; *Frau Schiel*, Staufen-Str. 31; *Fräulein Kees*, Park-Str. 4; *Frau Steiner*, Östliche Friedrich-Str. 26; *Frau Weissenborn*, Linden-Str. 32, for ladies only. — Furnished Apartments: *Frau Streng*, Trutz 49.

Restaurants. *Café Casino*, opposite the Frankfurter Hof, 1st class; *Bauer*, Grosse Gallus-Str. 5; *Jacobi* (see above); *Zur Oper*, near the


2
Beethoven
Platz
Schubert



Zoologischer Garten
Hanauer Landstrasse
Ober-Main-Kai
Mainwasen
Schule
Kreuzgasse
Allerheil.Th.
Ob.Main Th.
Brücke
Ob.Mainstrasse
Ober-Main-Kai
Kai
Mainwasen
Länderweg
n. Hanau
n. Offenbach
2
3
4
5

Opera House; *Milani*, Zeil 72; at the *Palm Garden*, and the *Zoological Garden* (p. 211); *Hartmann*, Neue Mainzer-Str. 58, with garden. — **Beer.** *Kaisergarten*, Opern-Platz 2 a; *Kaiserhof*, Goethe-Platz 5; *Münchner Hofbräu*, Schiller-Platz 4, good cuisine; *Palais-Restaurant*, in the former Hessian Palace, Zeil 46, with paintings by Lüthy; *Stadt Ulm*, Schäfergasse 9; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Bibergasse, etc. — **Wine.** *Phil. J. Böhm* ('Zum Stift'), Grosse Fischergasse 7, near the Cathedral; *Val. Böhm*, Grosse Kornmarkt 10, with 'old-German' drinking-room on the upper floor; **Falstaff*, Theater-Platz 7; *Prinz von Arkadien*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 9 (D. 1½ *M*); *Schmitz*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 15; *Bauer*, Kaiserhof-Str.; *Continental Bodega*, Schiller-Platz 2, *Central Bodega*, Rossmarkt 8 (at both Spanish & Portuguese wines, American iced drinks); *Menzer's Greek Wine-Room*, Opern-Platz 2a.

Cafés. *Café Bauer*, Schiller-Str. 2; *Frankfort*, Schiller-Platz; *Brandl*, Bibergasse 10; *Milani*, Zeil 72; *Cursaal*, in the Promenades near the Friedberg Gate. — **Confectioners.** *A. Bütschly*, Goethe-Platz, ices; *F. R. Bütschly*, Kaiser-Str. 23; *Kiefer*, Schiller-Platz; *H. Kurtz*, Steinweg 4 ('Frankfurter Brenten').

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Zeil 52; also several branch-offices.

Cabs. Each vehicle ought to contain a copy of the tariff. From any of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; drive within the town, 60 pf. or 80 pf.; returning from the Palm Garden or Zoological Garden after 9 p.m., 80 pf. or 1 *M*. Each box 20 pf. small articles free. *By time:* ¼ hr. 50 or 70 pf., 20 min. 80 pf., or 1 *M*, 30 min. 1 *M* or 1 *M* 20 pf., 1 hr. 1 *M* 80 pf. or 2 *M*. Double fare from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Tramway from *Bockenheim* past the *Palm Garden* and along the *Zeil* to the *Zoological Garden* and the *Ost-Bahnhof*, with branch-lines to the Central Station, Sachsenhausen, Nordend, Bornheim, and Rödelheim. Comp. the Plan. — **Steam Tramway** to *Eschersheim* and *Heddernheim*, 25 trains daily in 24 min. (comp. Pl. D, 8, 1). — **Electric Railway** from *Sachsenhausen* to *Offenbach*, starting from the old Main bridge and stopping at *Oberrad*, every 20 min. (fares 20, 15, 10 pf.). — **Waldbahn** ('Forest line') from Sachsenhausen (Untermainbrücke, Pl. D, 5, and Offenbach Station, Pl. F, 5) in three directions to *Neu-Isenburg*, *Niederrad*, and *Schwanheim*.

Baths. *Warm* at *Greb's*, Leonhardsthor (Pl. E, 4), and at *Alt's*, Alte Mainzer Gasse (Pl. D, 4). *Baths* (Turkish, etc.) at Sachsenhausen, Schaumain-Kai 41. *River Baths* in the Main (Pl. F, G, 4 and C, D, 5).

Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. C, 2, 3; p. 211) and *Town Theatre* (Pl. D, 3; p. 205), both the property of the town, performances on alternate days.

Concerts given by the *Museums-Gesellschaft* in the Saalbau every Frid. evening in winter, alternately orchestral (6.30 p.m.) and chamber music (7 p.m.). Tickets to be obtained of the custodian.

Permanent Exhibitions of Art at the *Kunstverein* (Pl. D, 3), daily 9-6, 1 *M*; *Bangel's Picture Saloon*, Neue Mainzer-Str. 66. — Art-industrial exhibition of the *Mitteldeutscher Kunstgewerbe-Verein* at the building of the Polytechnic Society, Neue Mainzer Str. (Pl. C, 3), daily 10-5. 50 Pf. Sun. 10-1½, free). — *Panorama* (Battle of Weissenburg, by Prof. Braun), daily 9-5, 2 *M*, Sun. ½-1 *M* (see p. 211).

British Consul: *C. Oppenheimer*, *Esq.*, Consul General, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8. *B. Goldbeck*, *Esq.*, Consul. — **United States Consul:** *Frank H. Mason*, *Esq.*, Consul General, Niedenau 78; *A. S. Hogue*, *Esq.*, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

English Church Service in the *French Church*, Goethe-Platz 7, at 11.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; Chaplain, *Rev. G. W. Mackenzie*, Körner-Str. 13.

Chief Attractions (one day). In the morning the Rossmarkt and Goethe-Platz and the monuments there, the Römer (p. 205; fee), Cathedral (p. 207); and old bridge over the Main; after 11 a. m. the Städel Institution (p. 211), and in the evening the Palm Garden (visiting the opera-house on the way) or the Zoological Garden.

Frankfort *on the Main* (300 ft.), with 179,800 inhab. (including 18,000 Jews and a garrison of 1800 soldiers), formerly a free town of the Empire, and down to 1866 one of the free towns of the Ger-

man Confederation and the seat of the Diet, now belongs to Prussia. Four old watch-towers indicate its ancient extent. The city lies in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the right bank of the navigable *Main*. On the left bank of the river lies *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb connected with Frankfort by four stone bridges, and by an iron suspension-bridge. In a commercial and particularly a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany. The old part of the town consists of narrow and unattractive streets, but the Zeil, the Neue Mainzer-Str., Kaiser-Str., Frieden-Str., etc., boast of many handsome modern buildings. The town is surrounded by '*Anlagen*', or public grounds, where many tastefully-built residences are situated. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an indication of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort, in the 1st cent. A. D. a small Roman military station, is first mentioned in 793 as the seat of the royal residence ('Pfalz') of '*Franconofurd*' (ford of the Franks), and in 794 Charlemagne held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire here. After the erection of a new palace (comp. p. 207) by Louis the Pious in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity that at the time of the death of Louis the German (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Franconian Empire. Under this monarch, who frequently resided here, the city was considerably enlarged. During the reign of Lewis the Bavarian, who conferred many privileges on the town, Frankfort was again much extended and almost reached the present limits of the inner city. One of the most important of the privileges which it received was the confirmation of the Easter Fair in 1330; the Autumn Fair had been sanctioned by Frederick II. as early as 1240. To these fairs the town owed the importance it enjoyed during the 16th and 17th cent. as a centre of domestic and foreign trade. From the time of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German emperors were chosen at Frankfort, and in 1356 it was recognised by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 208) as the permanent seat of the elections. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfort was made over to Carl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation (previously Archbishop of Mayence), and in 1810 it became the capital of the grand-duchy of Frankfort, which included Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar. From 1815 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation, and in 1866 it was taken by the Prussians.

The erection of the new *Central Railway Station* (Pl. B, 4, 5), a large and handsome building by Eggert and Frantz (1883-88), and the removal of the Western Stations outside the Taunus-Thor, have completely changed the appearance of the S.W. part of the town. The principal approach to the inner town from this side is formed by the *KaiserStrasse* (Pl. B, C, D, 4), whith important new buildings. In the Kaiserplatz is a tasteful fountain. The street leads directly to the Rossmarkt (Pl. D, 3), in the W. half of wich rises the **Monument of Gutenberg**, erected in 1858, a fine group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by *Ed. v. d. Launitz*. The central figure with the types in the left hand is Gutenberg, on his right Fust, on his left Schöffer. On the frieze are portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing

was first practised, Mayence, Frankfort, Venice, and Strassburg. Round the base are figures representing Theology, Poetry, Natural Science, and Industry. Among the handsome new buildings in this Platz and the adjacent streets may be mentioned the sumptuous office of the *Germania* by Kaiser & Rossbach of Berlin, and *Prestel's Art-shop*, with a painted façade by Grätz, on the N. and S. sides of the Rossmarkt; in the Junghof-Str., to the W. of the Gutenberg Monument, No. 11 the *Deutsche Vereinsbank*, by Haenle; Nos. 19, 20 the *Saalbau*, by H. Burnitz of Frankfort, for concerts and balls; farther on (right) the *Reichsbank* and the *Frankfort Bank*, and (left) the *Bank of Commerce and Manufactures*.

To the S. of the Rossmarkt, Grosser Hirschgraben 23, is the house in which *Goethe* was born (Pl. D, 4; adm. 1 *M*, daily, 9-6, except Sun. afternoon), with an inscription recording that event (28th August, 1749). The house was purchased by the '*Deutsche Hochstift*' in 1863, and has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations mentioned by the poet as having taken place in 1755. It contains several busts and portraits of Goethe and various reminiscences of him and his family.

The Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 3), which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with *Schwanthaler's* **Monument of Goethe**, erected in 1844, twelve years after the poet's death. The reliefs on the pedestal in front are allegorical; on the sides are figures from Goethe's poems. — On the left is the *French Reformed Church* (French service on Sun. at 9.30, English at 11.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.). — Farther on, in the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 3), rises the *Theatre*, erected in 1782. Behind the theatre stands the **Neue Börse**, or Exchange, built by *Burnitz & Sommer*, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business- hours 12-2). The N.E. and W. galleries contain a *Commercial Museum* (9-1.30; 50 pf.).

Adjoining the Rossmarkt on the N.E. side is the Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 3), with the *Hauptwache* or guard-house, and a *Statue of Schiller* in bronze, from a model by *Dielmann* (1863). To the right rises the *Katharinenkirche* (Pl. D, E, 3), built in 1680, with numerous tombs, paintings along the galleries, and modern stained-glass windows from designs by Steinle and Linnemann.

We now enter the **Zeil** (Pl. E, F, 3), a broad and handsome street, the busiest in Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops.

The Liebfrauen-Strasse, the first cross-street on the right, leads across the Liebfrauenberg towards the Römerberg. The Roman Catholic *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. E, 3) contains several old tombstones. The Liebfrauen-Str. is continued by the Neue Kräme. On the right is the *Old Exchange* and the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. E, 4), a rotunda built in 1833, where the German Parliament of 1848-49 held its meetings (bell for the sacristan to the right of the gate).

The ***Römer** (Pl. E, 4), the town-hall of the former free imperial city, and the most interesting edifice at Frankfort in a historical

point of view, is a late-Gothic structure, erected in 1405-13, and afterwards frequently altered. The principal façade, with its three lofty gables and broad pointed doorways, looks towards the Römerberg; it was formerly adorned with frescoes and gilded eagles. The five windows in the centre belong to the Kaisersaal. The back of the building, in the Pauls-Platz, dates from 1602 and 1731.

Entering the arcades of the ground-floor from the Römerberg, we ascend a handsome stair to the right, built in 1740 (painting recently restored), to the first floor, on which is situated the —

*Kaisersaal (adm. free from the beginning of May till the end of Sept. on Mon., Wed., Frid. 11-1, and from Oct. till the end of April on Mon. and Wed.; at other times fee, 50 pf. to 1 *M* for one or more persons; visitors ring), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the Römerberg. The hall, which is covered with tunnel-vaulting in wood, was restored in 1843 and embellished with *Portraits of the Emperors*, presented by German princes, art-associations, and private individuals. The following are among the finest. On the central wall, opposite the windows, and larger than the others, Charlemagne (768-814) by *Ph. Veit;* then, beginning at the corner diagonally opposite the entrance, Conrad I. (911-918), by *Ballenberger;* Otho I., the Great (936-973), by *Veit;* Otho III. (983-1002), by *Settegast;* Conrad II. (1024-1039), by *Clasen;* Henry III. (1039-1056), by *Stilke;* Henry V. (1106-1125), by *Kiederich;* Lothaire (1125-1137), by *Bendemann;* Frederick I., Barbarossa (1152-1190), by *Lessing*, a figure full of majesty and repose, perhaps the best of the series; Philip of Swabia (1198-1208), by *Rethel;* Frederick II. (1215-1250), by *Veit;* Adolph of Nassau (1292-1298), by *Mücke;* Albert I. (1298-1308), by *Steinle;* Henry VII., of Luxembourg (1308-1314), by *Veit;* Frederick III. (1440-1493), by *Jul. Hübner;* Maximilian I. (1493-1519), Charles V. (1519-1556), and Maximilian II. (1564-1576), by *Rethel;* Rudolph II. (1576-1612), by *Hemerlein;* Ferdinand III. (1637-1657), by *Steinle.* A marble statue of Emp. William I. (d. 1888) was placed here in 1892. — We next enter the —

Wahlzimmer (election-room), decorated in red, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor, and which has been left in its original condition. It is now used for the meetings of the municipal authorities.

The Römerberg (Pl. E,4), or market-place in front of the Römer, which down to the end of last century no Jew was permitted to enter (comp. p. 209), was the scene of those public rejoicings after the election of an emperor which Goethe so graphically describes in his autobiography. The *Justitia Fountain* in the centre, erected in 1543, and adorned with a stone figure of Justice in 1611, was completely renewed in 1887 and furnished with a figure in bronze. While the coronation banquet was being held in the Römer this fountain ran for $1^1/_2$ hr. with red and white wine. — The S. gable of the Römer belongs to the *Haus Limpurg*, the fine vaulted gate and spiral staircase of which should be noticed. At the corner of the Römerberg and the Wedelgasse stands the *Salzhaus*, with rustica pillars and interesting windows on the ground-floor and a narrow gabled façade in carved timber. Adjacent to the S. is the *Haus Frauenstein*, once the seat of a patrician society, with a façade painted in the style of the 18th cent., and to the W. the *Haus Wanebach*, a timber-built house of the 16th cent. (accessible from the Römer), with a picturesque court (all three restored in 1888-90 by A. Koch). — The S. side of

the Römerberg is bounded by the **Nicolaikirche** (Pl. E, 4), an elegant church in the early-Gothic style of the 13th cent., with one aisle only (N.), and a massive tower adjoining the choir. It was restored in 1847. Altarpiece, a Resurrection by *Rethel*.

A little to the S. of the Römerberg is the old Fahr-Thor, to the left of which rises the *Rententhurm*, erected in 1455, and adjoining it the façade of the **Saalhof** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1717, and occupying the site of an imperial palace of that name, which was built by Charlemagne and renewed by Louis the Pious in 822. The palace was mortgaged by the emperors in the 14th cent., and was frequently altered, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, so that no external trace of the original edifice now remains. The old chapel in the tower (now a private room, visible from the side next the river) dates from the beginning of the 13th cent., and once served as a receptacle for the imperial jewels.

On the Main, a little lower down, is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Leonhard** (Pl. E, 5), begun in 1219, with a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, the whole completed in 1507, and restored in 1808. On the N. tower is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey for services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban.

The chief objects of interest in the INTERIOR (N. aisle) are the two Romanesque portals, which formed the entrances to the church before its extension in the 14th cent.; the vaulting with the detached girders in the chapel to the left; ancient mural paintings, including a Last Judgment above the triumphal arch; a Last Supper by *Holbein the Elder*; and finely-coloured glass windows of the late-Gothic period.

The street called the MARKT (Pl. E, 4) leads from the Römerberg towards the E. to the cathedral. At the corner of the Römerberg, on the right, is the house *Zum Grossen Engel*, of 1562, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. Behind is the *Nürnberger Hof*, a timber-built house with a Gothic passage and rich cross-vaulting. To the left, Markt No. 44, the *Steinerne Haus*, with round-arch frieze and corner turrets, a statue of the Virgin, and a fine vaulted gate, of the 15th century. Adjacent, in the court of No. 30, are two carved friezes representing the Fall and the Prodigal Son, in the style of H. S. Beham (16th cent.). Opposite is the *Tuchgaden*, where the guild of butchers offered a draught of honour to the emperor when proceeding after his coronation from the cathedral to the Römer. Farther on, Markt No. 5, is the *Goldene Wage*, with a rich façade and a fine stucco ceiling on the upper floor. Opposite, Krug-gasse No. 4, is the *Haus zum Rebstock*, with a picturesque court.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Bartholomew*, Rom. Cath.; Pl. E, 4), originally founded by Lewis the German in 1852, was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1235-39; the choir was erected in 1315-38, and the transept in 1346-53. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August 1867, but has since been restored under the superintendence of the architect *Denzinger*. On that occasion the

vault of the nave was raised, the cloisters were completed from the old plans, and the tower, left unfinished in 1512, and now 312 ft. high, was finished from the designs of the architect *Hans von Ingelnheim* (1483) which had been discovered in the municipal archives. The crowning of the tower with an octagonal cupola surmounted by a spire is peculiar.

Interior. Access to the church is obtained by the N. portal (best time, 10-4). By the wall, to the right, are tombstones of the Holzhausen and Sachsenhausen families, of the 14th and 15th centuries. The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a group of the Death of Mary, sculptured in stone in the 14th century. — At the high-altar the coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence. To the right is the *Wahlkapelle* (election-chapel), where the actual election of the emperors took place; at the entrance stands the beautiful monument of the German king Günther von Schwarzburg, who died in 1349 at Frankfort, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old German, the new one in Latin. — The fine stained-glass windows and the frescoes in the choir and the transepts were executed from cartoons by *A. Linnemann* and *Steinle*. The latter represent: Christ judging the world (above the main arch) etc.; and scenes from the history of the cathedral (on the W. wall), including the Council of Frankfort (794); Reconciliation of Otho I. and his brother Duke Henry (941); Conrad III. and St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1147); Burial of Günther von Schwarzburg (1349); Capistran preaching repentance (1434); Albert Achilles of Brandenburg carried into the meeting of the electors (1486); Coronation of Maximilian II. (1564); and the Imperial procession to the Römer. — In the choir, to the right, is a *Painting by *Van Dyck*, presented by the Brentano family. — In the chapel adjoining the choir on the right is a Sepulchre with the sleeping watchmen beneath, of the 15th century; also a fine Tabernacle of the same period. To the right of the S. portal is the tomb of *Andreas Hirde*, with a relief representing the Mocking of Christ (1518).

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a large Crucifixion, executed in tufa in 1509 for the Frankfort patrician Jacob Heller.

The ascent of the tower (View) is free after 12 o'cl., before which a a small fee must be paid.

To the E. of the cathedral, the house Dom-Platz Nr. 6 bears a stone effigy of *Luther* in memory of the tradition that on his journey to Worms (p. 250) he preached a sermon here.

To the S. is the new building for preserving the **Municipal Archives** (Pl. E, 4), completed in 1878 from designs by *Denzinger*. The ground-floor contains a *Historical Museum (adm. 10-1, Sun. and Wed. free; other days, 50 pf.), formed of the combined collections of the municipality and the Antiquarian Society.

The Ante-Room contains armour, weapons, and architectural fragments, including a Roman *Giant's Column, exhumed at Heddernheim, and Roman sculptures of Mithras. — Room I. contains pictures from suppressed Frankfort monasteries. In the first cabinet, on the left: Pietà, a large group of the Cologne school; opposite, *C. Viol* (?), Altar-piece; to the right of the entrance, **Holbein the Elder*, Genealogy of the Virgin and the Dominicans. In the second cabinet, to the left: Old copy, by *Johst Harrich* of Nuremberg, of *Dürer's* celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1509 for Jacob Heller (see above), purchased in 1615 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire at Munich in 1674; the wings are the original productions of Dürer's studio. Altarpiece by *Hans Baldung Grien*. In the 3rd Cab.: Two animal-paintings by *J. H.* and *J. M. Roos;* Ascension, by *M. Merian the Younger;* Portrait of Zach. Stenglin (1674); *Sandrart*, Por-

trait of the patrician Maximilian zum Jungen (1636); *David Sulzer*, Portrait of Börne (1812); furniture of the 16-18th cent. — Room II. contains the 'Prehn Collection' of cabinet-works; to the right of the window, **School of Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, Virgin in a garden; below, *Uffenbach* (Elsheimer's teacher), The Magi. Among the Dutch paintings in the adjoining cabinet, the best is a Church Interior by *Hendrik van Vliet*. Another cabinet contains a *Panorama of Frankfort in 1811, by *Morgenstern* (pen-and-ink sketch). The last cabinet is devoted to modern works: on the right, *Peter Cornelius*, Holy Family; several fine landscapes. — The Antiquarian Collection, including prehistoric, Roman (fine *Helmet from Heddernheim), and Franconian antiquities, is also interesting. The Doll's House of the 18th cent. is curious. Among the old documents is the 'Golden Bull' of 1356 (see p. 204). There are also *Egyptian* and *Ethnographical Collections*.

Adjacent is the old *Leinwandhaus*, or Drapers' Hall, dating from the first half of the 14th cent., and provided with turrets and pinnacles, now under restoration.

At the S. end of the Fahrgasse, with its picturesque old houses, is the **Old Bridge** over the Main, constructed of red sandstone in 1342. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a *Statue of Charlemagne*, by Wendelstädt and Zwerger. Near it is an old iron cross, with a still earlier figure of Christ. The presence of the cock which surmounts it is explained by the tradition, that a cock became the victim of a vow made by the architect, to sacrifice to the devil the first living being that crossed the bridge.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of **Sachsenhausen** (p. 204), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to conquered Saxons. To the left, on the Main, is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. F, 5), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709. A little to the E. are the large *Cattle Market and Slaughter House*. To the right is the *Church of the Magi* (Pl. E, 4), rebuilt by Denzinger.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. F, 4). At the upper end, the *Ober-Main Bridge*, built in 1878 by Lauter, crosses the river. In front of it is a *Bust of Lessing*, in marble, by Kaupert, and the —

Town Library (Pl. G, 4; adm. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid., 10-3; Sat., 10-1), built by *Hess* in 1820-25, with a conspicuous Corinthian portico.

In the Interior, at the foot of the staircase, is a marble *Statue of Goethe*, in a sitting posture, by *P. Marchesi* (1838), besides which there are numerous busts in marble, of Frankfort celebrities. — The library contains about 200,000 volumes and an exhibition of valuable MSS., printed works, bindings, etc. (the latter open free, week-days 10-12, Sun. and holidays 11-1).

At the back of the Library, Lange-Str. No. 4, is the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost*. To the W., the Rechneigraben-Strasse leads to the Börne-Platz, in which is a *Synagogue*, built in 1881. At the N.W. corner of the square diverges the Börne-Strasse (Pl. F, 3), formerly the Judengasse, the dingy houses of which have of late been removed with the exception of the old *House of the Rothschild Family*.

Down to the régime of the Prince Primate (p. 204) in 1806, the Judengasse, or Jews' Street, was closed every evening, and on Sundays and holidays throughout the whole day, with lock and key, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny, many denizens of these squalid purlieus flourished, and among them the now enormously wealthy *Rothschild* family, who originally resided at No. 148. Their offices are now in the corner-house, Fahrgasse 146.

At the end of the Börne-Strasse stands the old **Synagogue,** erected by *Kayser* in 1855-60. The Bornheimer-Strasse leads hence, intersecting the Fahrgasse, to the *Market Hall* (Pl. E, 3), 416 ft. long and 111 ft. broad, whence we regain the Zeil.

Near the Römischer Kaiser Hotel (Pl. b; E, 3) diverges the *Schäfergasse*, in which is situated the old Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 2) containing the tomb of Goethe's mother (d. 1808). In the centre is the **War Monument,** erected in 1878 to the memory of the natives of Frankfort who fell in the war of 1870-71, cast in bronze from a model by *Eckhard*.

The flight of steps at the N. end of the cemetery ascends to the *Bleich-Strasse*, in which, a little to the W., is the **Senckenberg Institution** (Pl. E, 2; adm. Sun. and Frid. 11-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis; on other days fee 75 pf.), founded in 1763 by Johann Christian Senckenberg, a physician of Frankfort. It comprises a fine *Natural History Collection*, a *Library*, a *Botanic Garden*, an *Anatomical Theatre*, and a *Hospital*.

Adjacent, at the end of the Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, rises the circular **Eschenheimer Thurm** (Pl. D, E, 2), erected in 1400-28 on the site of a square tower of 1346, the only one of the ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. The large house at the corner of the Stifts-Strasse and the Eschenheimer-Str. (No. 74), the residence of the Archduke John in 1848-49, when 'Regent of the Empire', now belongs to the *Bürgerverein*, or citizens' club. On the same side, No. 76, is the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis*, built in 1740, which contained the assembly-hall of the German Diet (Bundestag) down to 1866. — In front of the Eschenheimer Thurm begins the steam-tramway to *Eschersheim* and *Heddernheim*. At No. 2, Eschersheimer Landstrasse is the new building of *Dr. Hoch's Conservatorium of Music*, from the designs of H. Rittter.

On the site of the old fortifications around the inner city extend pleasant, park-like **Promenades,** adorned with several monuments, including those of the patriotic *Bethmann*, who died in 1826, *Guiollet*, who laid out the promenades, *Senckenberg*, the founder of the hospital, *Börne*, the poet, and *Kirchner*, the historian.

The *Hessian Monument* (Pl. F, 2), outside the Friedberger Thor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell on 2nd Dec., 1792, in the attack on Frankfort, then occupied by the French under General Custine.

On the opposite side of the Friedberg road is *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. F, 2; adm. daily 10-1, from June 1st to Sept. 30th also

3-5; fee 50-75 pf.; Sun. gratis), a circular building containing several sculptures, among them thegroup of *Ariadne onthe panther, the masterpiece of *Dannecker* of Stuttgart (d. 1841).

At the N. corner of the Eschenheimer Anlage (Pl. F, 2) a finger-post indicates the way by the Eckenheimer Landstrasse to the (1 M.) **Cemetery**, which is entered by a Doric colonnade with an imposing gate and contains a number of well-executed monuments.

The ARCADES on the E. side contain the vaults of some of the principal families of Frankfort. The last vault to the left (key kept by the custodian), belonging to the *v. Bethmann* family, contains an admirable *Relief by *Thorvaldsen* to the memory of a Hr. v. Bethmann who died at Florence (1812) of an illness caused by his exertions on the occasion of a fire at Baden near Vienna. The hurried presentation of an oak-wreath to the dying man is an allusion to a letter of thanks written to him by the Emperor of Austria.

On the N. side rises the *Mausoleum* of Elector William II. of Hessen (d. 1847) by *Hessemer*, containing a crucifix in marble by *Zwerger*, and two marble sarcophagi with life-size figures of the prince and his wife by *Launitz*. Two other monuments near it are to the memory of the soldiers and insurgents who fell in 1848. To the left of the main entrance is the tomb of the philosopher *Schopenhauer* (d. 1860).

Immediately to the E. of the new cemetery is the **Jewish Burial Ground**, open daily except Saturdays. On the N. side is a large marble sarcophagus with Hebrew inscriptions, by *Launitz*, to the memory of *Carl M. v. Rothschild* (d. 1855).

Near the Bockenheimer Thor rises the magnificent ***Opera House** (Pl. C, 2, 3), designed by *Lucae* (d. 1877), and opened in 1880. The sculptures in the pediment in front are by *Kaupert*, those at the back by *Rumpf*, both of Frankfort. Most of the mural paintings in the interior were executed from cartoons by *Steinle;* the drop-scene, representing the Prologue to Faust, is by *Beer* and *Grätz*.

On rising ground to the right of the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, 1 M. from the town (tramway), is situated the ***Palm Garden** (Pl. A, 1), a pleasant park containing a large palm-house and extensive conservatories. Concerts in the afternoon and evening; adm. 1 *M*. Restaurant, see p. 203.

In the Beethoven-Strasse, to the left of the Bockenheim road, are the *Christuskirche* (Pl. A, 2), built by Kauffmann in 1883, and a *Panorama* (p. 203).

The ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. H, 2, 3; Restaurant), with its extensive grounds, is situated on the *Pfingstweide*, on the E. side of the town. The tower commands a fine *View. In the sunk floor of the ruin is a salt-water aquarium (50 pf.). Adm. 1 *M*; concerts in the afternoon and evening; tramway, p. 203.

The ***Städel Art-Institute** (Pl. D, 5), an establishment to which Frankfort owes its high rank in the artistic world, was founded by *Joh. Fred. Städel* (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and 1,200,000 fl. (100,000*l*.) to the town, in order to found a School of Art (now attended by about 200 students). The collections, which are continually being added to, consist of pictures, engravings, and drawings by eminent masters, and numerous casts. The handsome

building now occupied by the collections, situated on the Schaumain-Kai at Sachsenhausen, was erected with the surplus funds of the institution from the designs of *Oscar Sommer*, and was opened in 1878. It consists of a large central building in the Italian Renaissance style, with a fine portal approached by a broad flight of steps, a dome, and two projecting wings. The material is gray sandstone. The six large reliefs above the round-arched windows are very effective. Admission gratis, Sun. 11-1, Wed. 11-4, other days 10-1 (at other hours, 1 *M.*); catalogue 1 *M.*

Ground Floor. The octagonal VESTIBULE contains casts from the tomb of Maximilian I. at Innsbruck. — The rooms to the left of this are devoted to the *Library* and the collections of *Drawings* and *Engravings;* the latter collection, containing 60,000 specimens, is one of the finest in Germany (adm. Mon.-Frid. 11-1, Tues. and Frid also 5-7). — The rooms on the right contain *Casts* of ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. Also a Terracotta Altar ascribed to *Giorgio Andreoli* of Gubbio (1511; colouring revived), a *Shield of Hercules in bronze, modelled by *L. von Schwanthaler* from Hesiod's description, a *Madonna (in sandstone) by *T. Riemenschneider*, and several antique vases.

Upper Floor. From the staircase we first enter an ANTE-ROOM containing a bust of Städel, by *Zwerger*, and a few casts. The other rooms are occupied by the —

****Picture Gallery**, which is especially rich in specimens of the early Flemish and German Schools (15-16th cent.) and in Dutch paintings of the 17th cent., and also contains a few good Italian works. Among the modern works are a few by *Gallait*, *Leys*, and other Belgian masters, and numerous works of the older Düsseldorf School, and of the so-called 'Nazarenes', of whom *Overbeck* at Rome was the chief. — The names of the artists appear on the picture-frames.

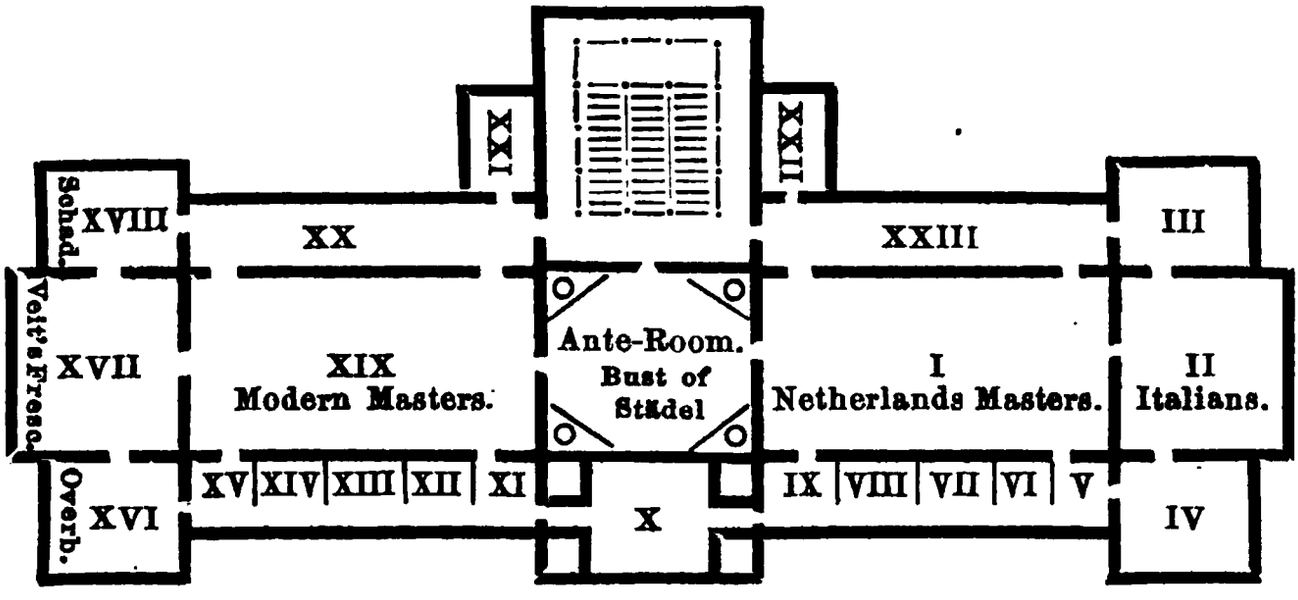
ROOM I (to the left). Netherlandish Masters of the 17th century. To the left of the door: *183. *Rembrandt*, David and Saul; 188. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Portrait of a man (1669); 260. *Everdingen*, Storm at sea. — 256. *Aart van der Neer*, Moonlight landscape; *155. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic tavern; 184. *F. Bol*, Portrait of a man (1644); *181. *School of Rembrandt*, Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard *Teniers the Younger*, 156. Companion picture to No. 155, 151. Cattle; *149. *A. Brouwer*, A bitter potion; 143. *Van Dyck* (?), Young man; 330. *J. de Heem*, Festal apparatus and fruit; *173, *174. *Frans Hals*, Portraits of a man and his wife (1638); 245. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River landscape; *131. *C. de Vos*, Child in a small chair; *217. *Pieter de Hooch* (?), Lady and greyhound; 269. *J. Ruysdael*, Brook after a thunderstorm; 261. *Everdingen*, Mill; 127. *Rubens*, King David playing on the harp; 194. *Janszon van Keulen*, Portrait of a woman; 144a. *A. van Dyck*, Portrait of Hendrik du Buys; 205a. *A. van Ostade*, Dead swine; 217a. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, The Geographer (1669).

ROOM II. Italian and Spanish Masters. To the left: *44. *Moretto*, Madonna enthroned, with SS. Anthony and Sebastian; *57. *Velazquez*, Cardinal Gaspar Borgia, marked by delicacy of psychological characterization and vigorous colouring; 12. Studio of *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna ('a tempera'); 58. Copy after *Velazquez*, The Infanta Maria Marg. Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. and consort of Emp. Leopold I.; 23. *Fr. Francia* (?), Portrait of a man; 47. *Moroni*, Dominican monk; 39. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 59. *Spagnoletto*, Susannah; *42. *Seb. del Piombo* (?), Portrait of a lady; **45. *Moretto*, Madonna with the four Latin Church Fathers, SS. Gregory, Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine (originally in S. Carlo al Corso in Rome); 16. *Perugino*, Madonna; 14a. *A. Bronzino*, Portrait of a lady. 19. *Macrino d'Alba*, Triptych for an altar ('a tempera'); the Virgin, with SS. Joachim and Anna on her left, and on her right St. Joachim teaching a child. 9. *Verrocchio*, Virgin and Child; *33, 34. *Carlo Crivelli*, Annunciation; 20. *Ces.*

da Sesto (?), St. Catharine of Alexandria; 24. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Assumption; 22a. *Correggio*, Madonna; 53a. *Coello*, Charles II. of Spain; *51. *Bellotto*, Palace of the Doges at Venice.

Room III. (to the left of Room II.). Old Italian Masters. *7. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Madonna enthroned.

Room IV. (to the right of Room II.). Earlier Flemish and German Masters. To the left: 62, 63. *School of Cologne* (ascribed to *Stephan Lochner*, p. 27), Martyrdom of the Apostles (twelve scenes); *100. *Roger van der Weyden (Master of the Merode Altar)*, Virgin with SS. Peter, John, Cosmas, and Damianus, probably painted about 1450 for the Medici in Florence; *102-106. *School of R. van der Weyden*, Trinity (in grisaille), St. Veronica, Madonna and Child, The Malefactors crucified with Christ, Crucifixion; 83. *A. Dürer*, Job's wife pouring water on him to alleviate his sufferings; *99. *Petrus Cristus* (a pupil of Hubert van Eyck), Madonna (1447, not 1417); **98. *Jan van Eyck*, 'Madonna of Lucca', formerly, like No. 99, in the possession of the Duke of Lucca; 101. *Roger van der Weyden*, Three sections of an altar-piece of St. John; *71. *Holbein the Younger*, Sir George of Cornwall, holding a carnation (of great delicacy



of conception); 97. *Dierick Bouts*, The Tiburtine Sibyl foretelling the birth of Christ to the Emp. Augustus.

The following five cabinets contain Netherlandish and German works of the 16th and 17th centuries. Cab. V.: to the right, 115. *Netherlandish School* (beginning of the 16th cent.), Entombment; opposite, 93. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Pietà, St. Veronica, Joseph of Arimathæa (a triptych). — Cab. VI.: *107. *H. Memling*, Portrait; on the centre-wall, 94, 95, *Barth Bruyn*, Portraits; 74. *French School of the 16th cent.*, Portrait; 88. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Venus (1552); 113. *Quintin Massys* (Hemessen?), Portrait; 108. *G. David*, St. Jerome before a crucifix; 85. *Dürer* (?), Girl of the Fürleger family. — Cab. VII.: *320. *Adr. van de Velde*, Meadow beside a forest; 125. *David Teniers the Younger*, The smoker; 205. *Adr. van Ostade*, Barn (1656); 204. *Gerard Terburg*, Woman drinking wine; 152. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Jerome; 310. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Cavalier at the door of a tavern. — Cab. VIII.: 206. *Ger. Dou*, Girl with a candle preparing supper; *A. Elshaimer*, 337. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, *338. Landscape with Bacchus and nymphs; 284. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; *147, *148. *A. Brouwer*, Operations on peasants; *Jan Steen*, 216. Alchemist about to throw his last thaler and the silver ornaments of his weeping wife into the crucible, *215. Man jesting with a girl. — Cab. IX.: *193. *Aart de Gelder*, The artist painting a woman (1685). — We now reach Room X., the copying-room.

The following five cabinets contain examples of Flemish and Dutch masters of the 17th and 18th cent., and of the cognate Frankfort paint-

ers of the same period. — Cab. XIV.: 398, 399. *Tischbein*, Portraits; 375. *Seekatz*, Dulcimer-player.

Room XVI. German masters from 1820 to 1850. To the left of the door: 450. *K. Morgenstern*, Bay of Villafranca near Nice. To the right of the door: 411, 419. *Ph. Veit*, Repose on the flight into Egypt; *413. *Overbeck*, The Triumph of Religion in the Arts (1840), an excellent exponent of the views of the 'Nazarenes' (p. 212); one of its chief points of interest is its wealth of allusion, to understand which the visitor should consult the catalogue.

Room XVII. The whole of the farther wall is occupied by a large Fresco by *Philip Veit* (No. 416), representing the 'Introduction of the Arts into Germany', with figures of 'Italia' and 'Germania' on thrones. This work, the masterpiece of the painter, completed in 1836, was skilfully sawn out of the wall in the old building and transferred hither. — The room also contains ten Biblical cartoons (Nos. 503-511) by *Steinle*, and 471. *Overbeck*, Joseph sold, a cartoon of the fresco in the Casa Bartholdy at Rome, now at Berlin.

Room XVIII. 458m, n. *F. Lenbach*, Portraits of Emperor William I. and Count Moltke; 450o. *F. Uhde*, The disciples at Emmaus; 418. *Ph. Veit*, Portrait of a clergyman; 460. *Gallait*, Abdication of Charles V., a small replica of the large picture at Brussels.

Room XIX., the principal room of modern works. To the left of the door: *438. *Lessing*, Ezzelino in prison, refusing spiritual consolation and resolving to die of hunger; 417. *Ph. Veit*, Sketch; 444. *E. Steinle*, The Tiburtine Sibyl; *453. *A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea. *C. F. Lessing*, 440. Landscape, with accessories from the Thirty Years' War; *437. John Huss at the Council of Constance, 11 ft. high, 14 ft. long, one of most celebrated works of the Düsseldorf school. *405. *J. A. Koch*, Landscape, with the rape of Hylas by nymphs, perhaps Koch's best work; 442. *A. Zimmermann*, Mountain-torrent after a thunderstorm; 436. *H. Funk*, Ruin on a lake by morning-light; 461. *H. Leys*, Scene in front of a Dutch tavern; 431. *M. von Schwind*, Dance of elves; 421. *Ph. Veit*, Sketch; *447. *J. Becker*, Shepherd struck by lightning; 439. *Lessing*, Woodland scene; 456. *G. Saal*, Hardanger Fjord by evening-light; 433. *J. Hübner*, Job and his friends; 418. *Pose*, Schloss Eltz (p. 176); 441. *Lessing*, Patriarchal oak; 454. *A. Rethel*, Daniel in the den of lions.

Room XX. 414. *W. Schadow*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins; 422. *J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, The good Samaritan; *430. *M. v. Schwind*, Contest of singers at the Wartburg, a replica in oils of his fresco at the Wartburg. — The remainder of this Rooms XXI., XXII. contain a selection (changed weekly) of engravings and drawings.

Room XXIII. 485-495. *Schnorr*, Cartoons for the Frescoes in the Villa Massimi at Rome; 470. *Cornelius*, Last Judgment, coloured sketch for the picture at Munich.

The ***Rothschild Museum**, in the house of the Rothschilds, Untermain-Quai 15 (Pl. D, 4), contains the magnificent art-collections of the late Baron C. von Rothschild (d. 1886) and is open to the public by free tickets obtained on application before 10 a.m. at the *Rothschild Public Library*, Bethmann-Strasse (adm. in summer on Mon. & Thurs., 2-5, in winter on Mon. 11-2). The collections embrace old gold and silver plate (including the celebrated 'Merkel Epergne' by *Wenzel Jamnitzer*), gems, cameos and intaglios, works in rock-crystal, piqué work (tortoise-shell and gold wire), wood and ivory carvings, enamels, etc. — The ground-floor of the Library contains the *Rothschild Collection of Chinese and Japanese Porcelain* (adm. on Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 10-1); on the first floor are the books (10,000 vols.; adm. Sun. 9-1, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Frid. 11-1 and 4-8, Wed. and Sat. 4-8).

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buses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the (1½ M.) baths of **Weilbach** (sulphur-springs), with its Curhaus and pleasant grounds. The village of Weilbach lies ¾ M. to the N. of the baths. Pleasing view from the '*Kanzel*' (pulpit), a hill with four trees, ½ M. above *Diedenbergen*, and 3 M. to the N. of Weilbach.

17½ M. **Hochheim** (405 ft.; **Schwan*), a small town with 2800 inhab., celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old *Domdechanei* (deanery), now a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau. The sparkling 'Hock' made at Hochheim, whence the name, is much prized, and is chiefly exported to England.

On entering (20½ M.) **Castel** (p. 141) the line intersects the fortifications (comp. Plan of Mayence, p. 141).

The Steam Ferry to Mayence starts close to the station. Omnibus and Tramway to the Central Station in Mayence, see p. 140. Cab to Mayence (preferable for travellers continuing their journey at once by steamer), one-horse, 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 40 pf.; two-horse, 1 *M* 40 or 1 *M* 80 pf.; each box 20 pf.

23 M. *Curve*, where the through-carriages to the Rheingau are detached (p. 131), is connected by a short branch-line with *Biebrich* (p. 125). — 26 M. *Wiesbaden*, see p. 134.

b. From Frankfort to Homburg and Cronberg.

Railway to *Homburg*, 11 M., in 32-43 min. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1.20, 80 pf.; express 1 *M* 80, 1.30, 90 pf.); to *Cronberg*, 9½ M., in ¾ hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 90, 60 pf.).

The Homburg line coincides with the Cassel line as far as (2 M.) *Bockenheim*, a manufacturing suburb of Frankfort with 20,000 inhab., a picturesque church, an old watch-tower, and large barracks. It is connected with Frankfort by tramway. — We then cross the *Nidda*. 4 M. *Rödelheim*, junction of the Cronberg line (p. 218); 7½ M. *Weisskirchen*. — 9¼ M. *Oberursel* (Schützenhof, well spoken of; Bär; Pension Alemannia), a very old town, is much visited by the Frankforters in summer, and possesses a Gothic church consecrated in 1481. (Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberursel, see p. 220.)

11 M. **Homburg.** — **Hotels.** *Vier Jahreszeiten, *Victoria, *Bellevue, *Hôtel du Parc, *Russischer Hof, *Hôtel Riechelmann, all of the first class, with prices to correspond: R., L., & A. from 3-3½, B. 1.20-1.50, Lunch 2-2½, D. 4 *M*. — Second class: Central Hotel, opposite the Curhaus, D. at 1 p.m. 2, at 6-8 p.m. 3, B. 1 *M*, well spoken of; *Hôtel Windsor, moderate; Englischer Hof; Adler, well spoken of; Eisenbahn Hôtel, at the station; Goldene Rose, with restaurant, unpretending.

Restaurant at the **Curhaus*, D. at 1 o'clock 3, at 6 o'clock 4 *M*. — **Beer.** *Schützenhof; Adler* (see above); *Saalbau*, Untere Luisen-Str.

Music in summer, 7 a.m., by the Elisabeth-Brunnen; at 3.15 and 7.30 p.m. in the Curgarten. Also a theatre, concerts, and balls.

Tax for persons staying more than three days: 1 pers. 16 *M*, 2 pers. 26 *M*, 3 pers. 34 *M*, for a larger party 40 *M*.

Carriage with one horse from the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 70, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*, box 20 pf.; within the town or to the mineral springs, one horse 50 or 70, with two horses 1 *M*; to Cronberg with one

horse 9, with two horses 12 *M*; to Saalburg with one horse 5 or 6, with two horses 7½ *M* (viâ König-Wilhelms Weg 1 *M* more in each case).

English Church, Ferdinand-Str., near the railway-station, with 500 sittings; Sun. Services during summer at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m. Daily Matins at 8.30 a.m. Chaplain, *Rev. C. B. Brigstocke, M. A.*, Louisen-Str. 102. — *Presbyterian Services* in the Schlosskirche at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. in July and August.

Homburg vor der Höhe (640 ft.), a town with 9000 inhab., situated on a spur of the Taunus Mts., the residence of the Landgraves of Hessen-Homburg, a collateral line of the grand-ducal family of Hessen, from 1662 to 1866, when this branch of the family became extinct, is one of the most popular watering-places in the Rhineland (10-12,000 visitors annually) and has lately been much frequented by the English. In the Luisen-Strasse, the main street, which runs to the N.W. of the station, are the chief hotels, the theatre, and the Curhaus. Beyond the last, to the left, is a War Monument.

The *Curhaus*, the chief rendezvous of visitors, built in 1840 and extended in 1863, contains a number of very handsome apartments, a well-supplied reading-room, and the 'Saalburg Museum' (adm. 3-6 p. m., 50 pf.), a well-arranged collection of antiquities found on the Saalburg (see below), a good model of the Saalburg, and a reconstruction of a Roman watch-tower. A terrace on the N. side, partly covered with glass, is a favourite resort in fine weather, and the corridors of the ground-floor afford a sheltered promenade during rain. The large adjacent *Bath House* contains baths of every kind. The **Kaiser Wilhelms-Bad*, a fine new bath-house, was opened in 1890.

At the back of the Curhaus, to the N.E., extend beautiful **Pleasure Grounds*, in which, to the right (E.), we observe the sparkling chalybeate and saline Springs (chiefly prescribed for disorders of the digestive organs), ¾ M. from the Curhaus. The chief of these is the *Elisabeth-Brunnen*, farthest to the E., the water of which, containing more salt than the Rakoczy mineral-water at Kissingen, is exported in considerable quantity. Near the adjoining 'Trinkhalle' are well-kept flower-beds, a palm-house, and an orangery. The *Stahlbrunnen* and the *Louisenquelle* are less saline than the Elisabethbrunnen, but are much richer in iron, especially the first-named. The *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Ludwigsbrunnen* are used chiefly for bathing.

At the W. end of the town (ascend the main street and turn to the left) rises the *Schloss*, which formerly belonged to the landgraves. It was erected at the beginning of the 18th cent., and has been recently fitted up for the use of the royal family of Prussia. The *Weisse Thurm*, which rises in the court at the back to a height of 188 ft., commands an extensive view (fee 50 pf.). Above a gateway here is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it a bust of *Prince Frederick*, who, under the leadership of the Great Elector, decided the victory of the Brandenburgers over th

Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675 by the spirited charge of his cavalry. The *Palace Garden* (open to the public in the absence of the royal family) contains an orangery, some fine old cedars, and a fish-pond.

Walks. Besides the pleasure-grounds above mentioned, the traveller may also visit the *Hard* or *Hardwald*, adjoining the Curhaus grounds; the *Grosse Tannenwald*, 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Homburg, and the *Kleine Tannenwald*, 20 min. to the W.; the *Luthereiche*, 1 hr. (1/2 hr. beyond the Grosse Tannenwald); the *Wildpark*, 1/4 hr. from the Grosse Tannenwald, with its numerous deer; the *Goldgrubenhöhe*, 1 1/2 hr.; the *Herzkopf*, with a view-tower, 1 3/4 hr.; the *Pelagius-Platz*, near the Saalburg, etc.

Archæologists should visit the **Saalburg**, the remains of the walls of a Roman castle, brought to light by excavation, situated 4 1/2 *M* to the N. of Homburg, 1340 ft. above the sea-level, and a few hundred paces to the left of the Usingen road. Walkers should follow the Elisabethenschneisse and the Lindenweg (comp. Map of the Taunus). The Saalburg formed one of the forts belonging to the *Pfahlgraben (Limes)*, an extensive line of intrenchments constructed about 70 A.D. to protect Rhætia and the Germanic provinces against the warlike Germans and fulfilling this function for about two centuries. It extended from Kelhein to Lorch, then turned northwards to Miltenberg, and finally stretched towards the N.W. to Ems and Hönningen (p. 66). — The Saalburg is the largest, so far as known, of the forts on the Pfahlgraben, measuring 725 by 480 ft., and is generally regarded, though without definite proof, as the fortress re-erected by Germanicus, son of Drusus, '*super vestigia paterni praesidii in monte Tauno*'. The antiquities found here are preserved in the Homburg Curhaus (p. 217). The Pfahlgraben itself is distinctly recognisable at a point about 300 yds. to the N. of the Saalburg, reached by following the alley cut through the wood. — By ascending to the right from the Saalburg we reach (1/4 hr.) the *Fröhliche Mann*, with a belvedere.

Ascent of the *Grosse Feldberg*, see p. 220.

The Cronberg Railway diverges from the Homburg line at Rödelheim (p. 216). Stations (5 1/2 M. from Frankfort) *Eschborn* and (7 M.) *Nieder-Höchstadt*.

9 1/2 M. **Cronberg.** — **Hotels.** *Frankfurter Hof, with good paintings by Frankfort artists in the dining-room; *Schützenhof, both at the lower end of the town, with gardens and views. — *Hahn's Restaurant*, at the station.

Cronberg, a small town with 2500 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded by productive gardens, and commanded by *Schloss Cronberg*, with its conspicuous and lofty tower. This castle was built in the 13th cent. by the Counts of Cronberg, who resided here down to 1704, when the family became extinct. Part of it is still occupied. The old chapel contains tombstones of the 14th cent.; the windows of the tower command a beautiful view. Cronberg is a favourite summer-resort of the citizens of Frankfort, including quite a colony of artists, who possess a number of pleasant villas in the environs, and, like Königstein, it is also well adapted as headquarters for excursions into the Taunus region. About 1/2 M. to the N.E. is *Schloss Friedrichshof*, built in 1889-91, the summer-residence of the Empress Frederick of Germany. — To Falkenstein 2 M.; to Königstein also 2 M. (omnibus; see below).

c. From Frankfort to Soden. Königstein. Falkenstein. Great Feldberg.

RAILWAY to *Soden*, 10 M., in 1/2 hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 1 *M*, 70 pf.; express 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 10, 80 pf.).

From Frankfort to *Höchst*, see p. 215. — Thence by a short branch-line viâ *Sulzbach* to —

Soden. — **Hotels.** *CURHAUS; *HÔTEL COLLOSEUS, with restaurant and garden, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2-2 1/2, pens. with R. from 6 *M*; *EUROPÄISCHER HOF; RUSSISCHER HOF, pens. with R. from 5 *M*; *HÔTEL UHRICH, with restaur. and garden, R., L., & A. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 1/2 *M*; ADLER, unpretending.

Carriage per hour 3 *M*, to Königstein 3 1/2, to Cronberg 4 1/2, to the top of the Feldberg 20 *M*.

Visitors' Tax for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 18, for 3-4 pers. 24 *M*.

Soden (460 ft.), a village with 1500 inhab., lies at the foot of the Taunus Mts. in the sheltered valley of the *Sulzbach*. On the Königstein road, which intersects the town from S.E. to N.W., are most of the hotels, the post-office, and the pleasant *Curpark*, with the *Curhaus* and the *New Bath House*, admirably fitted up. The baths are visited by about 2500 patients annually. The SPRINGS, twenty-three in number, and varying in temperature from 52° to 81° Fahr., contain salt, iron, and carbonic-acid gas, and are chiefly prescribed for nervous complaints and derangement of the mucous membrane. They are used both for drinking and bathing, and rise in different parts of the valley. The *Milchbrunnen*, *Warmbrunnen*, *Soolbrunnen*, and *Champagner-Brunnen*, which are chiefly used for drinking, rise in the so-called Haupt-Strasse, near the old Bath House.

WALKS. To the *Drei Linden*, a good point of view, near Neuenhain (see below); to the *Altenhainer Thal*, 1/2 hr. to the N.W.; to the village of *Sulzbach;* to the *Sodener Wäldchen*, etc.

FROM SODEN TO CRONBERG, 3 M. The road diverges to the W., at the lower end of the Curpark. About 1/4 M. from Soden there is a finger-post indicating the footpath and the carriage-road to *Cronthal*, which possesses two saline springs (Curhaus, recommended for a quiet stay), and to Cronberg.

FROM SODEN TO KÖNIGSTEIN, 3 M. (post-omnibus twice daily). The road ascends gradually, and passes (1 M.) *Neuenhain*, where there is another chalybeate spring used for sanatory purposes.

Königstein. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL PFAFF, with garden, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-4 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, board 3-5 *M*, omn. to Cronberg station 70 pf.; *STADT AMSTERDAM, with garden, pens. with R. 5 1/2-6 1/2 *M*; STADT FRANKFURT, plain. — **Beer** at *Messer's* and at *Prokasky's*, with garden and view. — *Pingler's Hydropathic Establishment.* — Baths and pension at the *Hainbad.*

Königstein (1190 ft.), a picturesquely-situated little town with 1800 inhab., many pleasant villas and a new château of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, is one of the most popular resorts in the Taunus region. To the W. of the town rise the imposing ruins of the *Castle of Königstein* (1490 ft.), which was destroyed by the French in 1796. This stronghold is mentioned in history for the first time in 1225; in 1581 it came into the possession of the Electors of Mayence, whose armorial bearings are still to be seen over the entrance; in 1792 it was captured by the French, and in 1793 by the Prussians. The

vaults and casemates are still partly preserved. Fine view, especially from the tower.

From Königstein to Eppstein, 5 M., see p. 221.

The wooded hill to the N.E. of Königstein is crowned with the ruin of **Burg Falkenstein** (1490 ft.), the path to which (35 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the lower end of the town. This castle, the ancestral seat of the powerful Archbishop Kuno of Trèves, was erected in the 14th cent. on the site of the ancient fortress of Nüring, and was destroyed in 1688. *View from the tower, a key of which is kept at Königstein, and another at the village of *Falkenstein* (Frankfurter Hof, Taunus), on the S. side of the hill. The *Hildaruhe* is another good point of view. At the S. foot of the Falkenstein is the *Curanstalt Falkenstein* (1310 ft.; R. and board incl. medical advice 9-12 ℳ per day). To Cronberg (p. 218), 2¼ M.

The highest point of the Taunus Mts. is the **Great Feldberg** (2900 ft.), the top of which consists of quartzose rock, while the slopes are composed of clay-slate. The whole mountain, except the flat grassy plateau on the summit, is clothed with beautiful woods. The **Feldberghaus*, an inn at the top (D. 2, pension 4½ ℳ), commands an admirable panorama in clear weather (see Ravenstein's panorama in the dining-room; also some good pictures by Frankfort painters). The block of quartz, 12 ft. in height, near the inn, is mentioned in a document as early as 812, and has been known as the *Brunhildenbett* since 1043.

To the S. of the Feldberg rises the *Altkönig* (2385 ft.; ascent more fatiguing). The summit is enclosed by a huge double girdle of loose stones, with a rectangular outer rampart on the S.W. side. The outer circle has a circumference of 1660 yds., the inner one of 1260 yds. These works were probably thrown up by the aboriginal inhabitants of the Main Valley as a place of defence in time of war. The stones were probably originally arranged in layers with trunks of trees between, so as to form a perpendicular wall. Restaurant and view-tower on the top.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Königstein, 2 hrs. (carriage 12 ℳ; guide unnecessary, 1 ℳ 70 pf.). We ascend the Frankfort and Limburg road as far as (1¾ M.) a finger-post, which indicates the road to the right to Reiffenberg and the Feldberg; this road passes the *Seelenborn*, and reaches the (1¾ M.) so-called *Rothe Kreuz* (finger-post), where the Feldberg road (red marks) diverges to the right. About 1¼ M. farther on we reach the saddle between the *Great* and the *Little Feldberg*, where our route joins the road from the Fuchstanz (see below). In ¼ hr. more we reach the top.

From Falkenstein (2 hrs.). A broad road ascends gradually from the upper part of the village in 1 hr. to the *Fuchstanz*, an open space in the wood, where several paths meet, and whence the top is reached in 1 hr. more (finger-post).

From Oberursel (3 hrs.). The new road ascends along the left bank of the stream, passing several mills. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hohe Mark* spinning-mill (*Restaurant), and in 1 hr. more the Elisabethschneisse (see below). Walkers diverge to the left at the kilomètre-stone 7.4. Numerous finger-posts.

FROM HOMBURG (3 hrs.). Leaving the W. exit of the Schlossgarten we follow the poplar avenue and the '*Elisabethenschneisse*' (a cutting in the wood) in a straight direction. At the top of the hill called the '*Sandplacken*' (2¼ hrs.) a finger-post indicates the way to the Feldberg to the left. [A finer path diverges to the left about ¼ M. from the exit of the Schlossgarten on this side of the bridge and leads past the *Frankfurter Forsthaus*.]

d. From Frankfort to Eppstein and Limburg.

47 M. RAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 80, 3.90, 2.50.). This line forms the shortest route from Frankfort to Ems.

Frankfort, see p. 202. 6 M. *Griesheim*; 9 M. *Höchst*, see p. 215. The line now describes a curve and crosses the Taunus railway. 12½ M. *Kriftel*.

14 M. **Hofheim** (**Krone*; *Hydropathic*), a pleasant village of 2400 inhab. at the entrance to the *Lorsbacher Thal*, a grassy valley, enclosed by wooded slopes and watered by the *Schwarzbach*. The lofty *Hofheimer Capelle* (750 ft.), reached by the promenades in about ½ hr., affords an admirable survey of the extensive valley of the Main, the Taunus Mts., the Bergstrasse, and the Mts. of the Palatinate.

The line ascends the Lorsbacher Thal, and crosses the Schwarzbach several times. 16½ M. *Lorsbach*, a prettily-situated village. — 18½ M. **Eppstein** (605 ft.; *Hôtel Seiler*, at the station; *Zur Oelmühle*, outside the village), an ancient little town with scarcely 700 inhabitants. On a precipitous rock above the place rises the picturesque *Castle* of the same name, mentioned in history as early as 1120, the ancestral seat of a celebrated family, five members of which were archbishops and electors of Mayence between 1060 and 1305. It is now the property of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode.

The **Rossert** (1700 ft.), which is easily reached from Eppstein in 1 hr. by a path ascending the valley and then by a road to the left, commands a fine view of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. Below the summit is a refuge-hut, shaded by trees (on Sun. refreshm.). From the Rossert to Königstein 1¾ hr.

Immediately below Eppstein the Königstein road diverges to the N.E. from the Lorsbach valley, ascending the *Fischbachthal* to (1¾ M.) *Fischbach*. It then traverses a lofty plateau to (2¼ M.) *Schneidhain*, and ascends thence to (1½ M.) *Königstein* (p. 219).

Beyond Eppstein the train passes through a tunnel. — From (23 M.) *Niedernhausen* a branch-line diverges to *Auringen-Medenbach*, *Igstadt*, *Erbenheim*, and (13 M.) *Wiesbaden* (p. 134). — 28 M. **Idstein** (*Lamm*, well spoken of; *Merz*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a town of 2500 inhab., with many old houses, was once the residence of a branch of the Nassau family; the château dates from the 16th cent., the church, richly adorned with marble, from 1667. The Grosse Feldberg (p. 220) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. — 31 M. *Wörsdorf*; 34 M. *Camberg*. — 36½ M. **Niederselters** (*Caspari*), formerly belonging to the Electorate of Trèves.

Niederselters has been celebrated since the 16th cent. for its mineral waters, in which carbonate of soda and salt are agreeably blended, and

widely known under the erroneous name of 'Seltzer Water'. The buildings of the spring are near the station. From 3½ to 4 million bottles are annually exported.

39½ M. *Oberbrechen;* 41 M. *Niederbrechen.*

47 M. **Limburg,** on the Lahn, see p. 199.

30. From Frankfort or Mayence to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

a. Viâ Lampertheim to Mannheim *(Carlsruhe).*

50½ M. (or 47½ M.) RAILWAY in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares from Frankfort 6 ℳ 25, 4.15, 2.70 pf.; from Mayence 6 ℳ 10, 4.10, 2.60 pf.). Passengers starting from Mayence should be careful to get into the proper carriage, as the front part of the train runs viâ Darmstadt.

From Frankfort to *Forsthaus*, see p. 215. 4 M. *Goldstein;* 9½ M. *Walldorf;* 10½ M. *Mörfelden.* From (16 M.) *Dornberg* a branch-line diverges to *Grossgerau* (p. 215). 18½ M. *Dornheim;* 20½ M. *Leeheim-Wolfskehlen.* 21½ M. *Goddelau-Erfelden* is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway (p. 226), which coincides with the Mannheim line as far as Biblis (see below). 23½ M. *Stockstadt*, on the Rhine; 26 M. *Biebesheim.* — 28 M. **Gernsheim** *(Post; Darmstädter Hof)*, a small and busy town on the Rhine, with 3600 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Mélac in 1689. It contains a monument to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing (p. 204), who was born here. — 30½ M. *Grossrohrsheim.* At (33 M.) *Biblis*, with an imposing church with two towers, the line to Rosengarten and Worms diverges to the right (p. 226); 36 M. *Bürstadt*, junction of the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 228). — 39 M. **Lampertheim** *(Rebstock; Schwan)*, the junction of a branch-line to Rosengarten and Worms, is a town with 6400 inhab. and a large new church. Our line divides here, the right branch leading by *Waldhof* to the (47½ M.) Neckar suburb of Mannheim, while the left passes *Waldhof* and *Käferthal* and leads to the central station at (50½ M.) *Mannheim* (p. 244).

Continuation of the railway to *Carlsruhe*, see p. 246.

b. Viâ Darmstadt to Heidelberg and Mannheim.

From Frankfort to *Darmstadt* (17 M.) railway in ½-1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 95, 1.30, 85 pf.; express fares 2 ℳ 30, 1.55, 1.10). From Mayence to *Darmstadt* (21 M.) railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 3 ℳ, 2 ℳ, 1 ℳ 30 pf.; express fares 3 ℳ 40, or 2 ℳ 40 pf.). From *Darmstadt* to *Heidelberg* or *Mannheim*, 38 M., in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares to Heidelberg 4 ℳ 25, 2.80, 1.80 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ 10, 3.40, 2.45 pf.; from Mannheim 5-20 pf. more). Seats on the *left* (E.) side of the train should be selected for the view.

FROM FRANKFORT TO DARMSTADT. Beyond the imposing sandstone bridge over the Main a branch-line diverges to the left to Offenbach and farther on the 'Hessische Ludwigsbahn' to the right to Mayence and Mannheim (p. 215). On the hills to the left is the *Sachsenhäuser Warte.* From (2½ M.) *Louisa* a branch-line

runs viâ Sachsenhausen (p. 209) to (5 M.) *Offenbach*. — The following stations are for the most part some distance from the unimportant villages after which they are named. The railway from Mayence to Darmstadt passes beneath our line shortly before we reach (17 M.) *Darmstadt*.

From Mayence to Darmstadt. Starting from the central station, the train runs under the citadel to the *Neuthor* station, and crosses the Ludwigshafen railway (p. 247), and the Rhine. 5 M. *Bischofsheim* is the junction for the Frankfort Railway (p. 215). 10 M. *Nauheim*. From (12½ M.) *Grossgerau*, the junction of the line viâ Lampertheim (p. 214), a branch-line runs to *Dornberg*. — 13½ M. *Kleingerau*; 17 M. *Weiterstadt*. — 21. M. *Darmstadt*, where carriages are usually changed.

Darmstadt (see Plan, p. 226). — **Hotels.** Traube (Pl. a; C, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1.20, D. 2.80; Darmstädter Hof (Pl. b; B, 3), R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*.; *Railway Hotel, at the Hessian Station, R. 2½, D. 2½ *M*. — Hôtel Köhler (Pl. c; A, 3), Rhein-Str. 50; Prinz Karl, Karl-Str. 1 (Pl. D, C, 4).

Restaurants. *Schmitt*, near the station; *Schmitz*, Louisen-Str. 14; all with gardens. — Café: *Eichberg*, Rhein-Str. — **Beer:** *Pschorrbräu*, Ernst-Ludwig-Str.; *Formhals*, Grafen-Str.; *Mengeringhausen*, Hügel-Str. 35.

Cab with one horse for ¼ hr. for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; with two horses 80 pf., 1 *M*.; for ½ hr. 1 *M*., 1 *M* 30, 1 *M* 40 pf., 2 *M*.; 1 hr. 2 *M*., 2 *M* 40, 2 *M* 60 pf., 3 *M*.

Steam Tramway to *Griesheim* (p. 226), to *Eberstadt* (p. 226) and to *Arheiligen*, starting from the Schloss (about ten times daily; fares 40 or 20 pf.).

The *Verein zur Förderung Gemeinnütziger Zwecke*, Stein-Str. 2, gives every information to strangers.

British Chargé d'Affaires, *Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C. B.*, Wilhelm-Str. 17.

English Church Service in the Palace Chapel at 11.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. J. K. Cummin, M. A.*, Villa Cornel, Bessungen.

Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Hessen, with 57,000 inhab., a town with handsome broad streets and tasteful pleasure-grounds, was, though the residence of the Landgraves of Hessen-Darmstadt since 1567, a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th century. The Grand-Duke Ludwig I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town, and to him Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. A *Statue* (Pl. 17; C, 3), by Schwanthaler, erected to him by his 'grateful people' in 1844, is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a fine view.

The **Residenzschloss** (Pl. 29; C, 2, 3) was begun in the 15th cent. and largely rebuilt by the Landgrave George I. at the end of the 16th cent.; the portals, belonging to that period, but finished after the Landgrave's death, are a good specimen of the German Renaissance. The present building dates chiefly from the beginning of last century. The tower contains a chime of bells (1671). The valuable *Library* consists of about 600,000 vols., 4000 MSS., and numerous typographical curiosities (open to visitors 11-12 a.m., to scholars 9-1 a.m. and 3-5, in winter 2-4 p.m.; closed on Sun., and on Sat. afternoon). The other *Collections* (pictures, antiquities,

natural history, costumes, and coins) are open free on Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Frid. 11-1 (in winter 11-12), and on Sun. 10-1 (in winter 11-1); also at other times for a fee. The entrance is in the archway in the Markt-Platz, opposite the Rathhaus. A flight of 58 steps ascends to the first floor, where the library is to the left and the other collections straight in front (p. 225). Another flight of steps leads hence to the —

*Picture Gallery, which occupies the upper floor of the palace. The collection has been almost entirely formed during the present century, and contains little of great importance except a few works by Rembrandt and other Netherlandish masters. Catalogue $1^1/_2$ *M.*

Room I.: Pictures by *Schmidt*, *Seekatz* (d. 1768), *Fiedler*, *Schütz*, *Kobell*, *Morgenstern*, etc., chiefly of the 18th cent.; then several modern pictures. To the left on entering (2nd transverse partition): 136. *Schirmer*, Heidelberg Castle; 157a. *Gude*, Sea-piece; 129. *Steinbrück*, Genovefa; 148, 149, 150, 151. *Achenbach*, Four small Dutch landscapes. Principal wall: 157. *H. Hofmann*, Betrayal of the Saviour; *Radl*, 121. Cronberg, and 122. Falkenstein, both in the Taunus; 59. *Seekatz*, Children in the poultry-yard; 105. *Schönberger*, Sunset.

Room II. Partition: 137. *Lessing*, Evening-scene on the Moselle; 126. *Schilbach*, Castel Gandolfo; *Enhuber*, Bavarian court of justice; *Röth*, Landscape. Principal wall: 159b. *E. Henseler*, Social democrats; 134. *Morgenstern*, Scene on the Isar; 156. *Schweich*, Autumn morning; 154. *Becker*, Glacier-lake in Norway; 155. *Noack*, Religious disputation between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg; *Lucas*, 132. Italian harvest-scene, 130. The Melibocus seen from the Odenwald.

Room III. 193. *Patinir*, Landscape; 189. *Studio of Gerard David*, Madonna; *226. *Holbein the Younger*, Young man (1515); 170. *Master of the St. Thomas Altar at Cologne*, Madonna with saints; 231. *Wohlgemuth*, Mount of Olives; 240. *G. Pencz*, Portrait of a man; 257. *A. von Worms*, Madonna; *168. *Stephan Lochner* (the master of the Dombild at Cologne), Presentation in the Temple (1447).

Room IV. 328. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait of a man; 404. *Jul. Porcellis*, Sea-shore; *271. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Dance under the gallows-tree; 389. *J. van Looten*, Large landscape; *386, 387. *Ferd. Bol* (*G. van den Eeckhout?*), Portraits; 395. *Govert Camphuisen* (*Paul Potter?*), In the stable; 372. *Bonav. Peters*, Canal; *383. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; *296. *Rubens*, Diana hunting (from the Düsseldorf Gallery; mainly executed by pupils); *275. *Neuchatel*, Portrait of a man; 307. *A. van de Venne*, Dutch princes.

Room V. *348. *Copy after Rembrandt*, Portrait of his wife Saskia; *358. *Craesbeeck* (?), Small portrait of an officer; 322. *Lucas van Uden*, Landscape.

Room VI. *347. *Rembrandt*, Christ about to be scourged (1668; the artist's last known work); *Bern. Fabritius*, 349. Christ at Emmaus, *350. Simeon in the Temple; *326. *Jan Porcellis*, Calm sea; *406. *Imitator of Jac. Ruysdael*, Hut by a wood; 320. *H. de Bie*, Old woman; *405. *P. de Hooch* (? more probably by *C. Buoschop* or *C. de Man*), The parrot; 378. *Bernh. Fabritius*, Woman cleansing her boy's head; *369. *School of Rembrandt*, Full-length portrait of an old woman; 293. *C. von Voort* (?), Portrait of the organist J. P. Swilling.

Room VII. 489, 490. *Van Loo*, Portrait of Louis XV. and his Queen Maria Lesczinska; 495. *H. Robert*, Italian scene.

Room VIII. 547. *Carlo Caliari*, Venus and Adonis.

Room IX. 519. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 623. *Battoni*, Portrait; *541. *Ann. Carracci*, Small full-length portrait of a man (1603); *578. *Sassoferrato*, Pietà.

The two adjoining rooms contain the valuable collection of objects of Natural History. Halfway up the staircase to the next floor are two rooms containing *Plaster Casts.*

The other Collections are on the second floor.

Room I. *Roman Antiquities:* a *Mosaic Pavement, 30 ft. in length, 20 ft. in breadth, excavated near Vilbel in 1849; model of an apparatus for evaporating salt, excavated at Nauheim in 1854, with a clay vessel which formed part of it; bronze tools and a helmet from a tomb near Nauheim; smaller Germanic and Roman antiquities. — Room II. *Cork Models* of Roman edifices, ancient ornaments in gold and silver, goblets, enamels of the early Lower Rhine School and of Limoges, a very extensive and choice collection of ivory carvings (mostly in the Romanesque manner), stained glass, coins. — Room III, IV. Collection of the weapons, flags, and equipments of the Hessian regiments from the earliest times to the present day. — Room V. *Armour and Weapons*, curious helmets, shields, and targes. — Room VI. Model of the palace, costumes and utensils of foreign nations, &c. — Room VII. *Drawings and Engravings*, ancient and modern; among the former are the sketches of Rottmann for the Italian landscapes in the arcades at Munich. Some coins are exhibited here also; and engraved stones, with impressions taken from them.

Other rooms contain the valuable *Collection of Minerals*, *Conchylia*, and **Fossils*, skeletons of antediluvian and other animals, skulls, etc.

The grand-ducal Palace also contains the celebrated **Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by *Holbein the Younger*, painted in 1526, and ascertained since the Holbein Exhibition at Dresden in 1871 to be the original work of the master. A skilful restoration at Munich has removed much of the repainting of some of the heads, and the work again shines with its original glory. For admission visitors apply to the administration (1st door to the right in the 'Kirchenhof'), whence they are conducted by an attendant (fee).

To the N.W. of the Palace stretches the Parade Ground (Pl. C, 2), on the N. side of which is the *Artillery Arsenal* (Pl. 32). In front of the latter stands the *War Monument* (Pl. 20), commemorative of the campaign of 1870-71, cast in 1879 from the model of *Herzig*. — Between the Arsenal and the Theatre (Pl. 31; D, 2), rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1871, are *Statues* (Pl. 18, 19), by Scholl, of the Landgrave *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567), and his son *George I.* (d. 1596), founder of the grand-ducal family. — Adjacent is the entrance to the Herrengarten (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is well laid out. Under an ivy-clad hill (Pl. 8) here reposes the Landgravine *Henrietta Carolina* (d. 1774), 'femina sexu, ingenio vir' according to the inscription on the urn dedicated to her by Frederick the Great. — To the W., in the Wilhelminen-Platz (Pl. B, 2), is the bust of *Abt Vogler* (d. 1814), the master of Carl Maria von Weber and Meyerbeer. — In the *Markt* (Pl. C, 3) stands the *Town Hall* (Pl. 28), a Renaissance building of 1600. In the Kirch-Strasse, to the S.E., is the *Stadtkirche* (Pl. 15; C, D, 3), with a Gothic choir and the elaborate Renaissance monument of George I.

The modern **Roman Catholic Church** (Pl. 12, C 4; usual entrance at the S.E. angle), in the *Wilhelminen-Platz*, is built in the style of the Pantheon at Rome and is lighted from the dome which is supported by 28 columns (fine echo in the centre). It contains the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand-Duchess Mathilde of Hessen (d. 1862), with a recumbent figure of the princess by *Widnmann*. — On the W. side of the Platz is the new *Palace of the Grand Duke* (Pl. 24), in the Italian Renaissance style.

The *Technical School* (Pl. 26; D, 3, 4), in the Capell-Str., is admirably equipped with teaching apparatus, but is architecturally uninteresting.

At *Rosenhöhe* (p. 232), 1¼ M. to the E. of Darmstadt, is the Grand-ducal Mausoleum, containing the remains of the Grand-Duke Lewis III. (d. 1877), Grand Duke Lewis IV. (d. 1892) and his wife, Princess Alice of England (d. 1878). The *Tomb of the Princess Elizabeth, who died at the age of 5½ years, with a recumbent figure in marble, is by *Rauch* (1831).

Environs of Darmstadt. Pleasant walks may by made in the extensive woods: N. E. to *Karlshöhe* (½ hr., comp. Pl. D, 1), the *Fasanerie* (1 hr.; comp. Pl. D, 2), the hunting-seat of *Kranichstein* (20 min.), and the forester's house of *Einsiedel* (1 hr.); S. to the *Ludwigshöhe* (795 ft.; 40 min.), with view-tower and restaurant. On the road to the Rosenhöhe (see above), between the Dieburg and Erbach roads, is the *Mathildenhöhe*, with the *Alice-Hospital* and the reservoir of the *Town Waterworks* (view).

From Darmstadt to Worms, 28 M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 50, or 1 ℳ 60 pf.). 6 M. *Griesheim*, with an extensive artillery-range and camp. 9 M. *Wolfskehlen;* 10 M. *Goddelau-Erfelden*, the junction of the Frankfort and Mannheim line (p. 222), which coincides with the Worms line as far as (21 M.) *Biblis*. 23½ M. *Hofheim*, the junction of the Bensheim and Worms line (p. 228). 26 M. *Rosengarten*, where passengers cross the river by a steam-ferry. 26½ M. *Worms-Hafen*. The train now makes a circuit round the N. side of the town. 28 M. *Worms*, p. 248.

From Darmstadt to Mannheim, 38½ M. (fares 4 ℳ 35, 2.90, 1.90). To *Goddelau-Erfelden*, see above; thence to *Mannheim*, see p. 222.

From Darmstadt to Eberbach, see R. 31 b.

17½ M. *Bessungen*, now a suburb of Darmstadt, with two gardens belonging to the Grand-Duke.

Near this point begins the **Bergstrasse**, an old road originally constructed by the Romans, skirting the fruit and vine-clad W. slopes of the Odenwald (to which the name 'Bergstrasse' is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — 20½ M. *Eberstadt;* the place lies 1 M. to the E. of the station. A branch-line runs hence to (1½ M.) the busy little town of *Pfungstadt* (Strauss, with garden), with 5500 inhab. and a well-known brewery. — On the hills to the left rises the ruined castle of *Frankenstein* (1110 ft.), commanding a splendid *View (Inn).

25 M. *Bickenbach* is the station for (1¾ M. distant; post-omnibus three times daily, 40 pf.; in summer carriages await the train) **Jugenheim** (360 ft.; **Goldene Krone & Alexander-Bad*, **Loos zur Post*, pension at both 4½-5½ ℳ; *Bellevue*, well spoken of), a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant villas and the château of *Heiligenberg*, the residence of Prince Ludwig of Battenberg (fine view from the terrace). On an eminence to the W. is a conspicuous golden cross, erected by the Empress Mary of Russia (d. 1880) in memory of her mother, the Grand-Duchess Wilhelmina, and the Mausoleum of Prince Alexander of Hessen (d. 1888). Tour in the Odenwald, see p. 229. Ascent of the Melibocus, see below. — At *Seeheim* (450 ft.; *Hufnagel, pens. 4 ℳ), 1 M. to the N. of Jugenheim, there is a grand-ducal château, the garden of which is open to

[redacted]

the public. Above Seeheim rises the ruined castle of *Tannenberg* (1115 ft.), destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below. — To the left of the railway, farther on, rises the pinnacled tower of the *Alsbacher Schloss* (840 ft.), which may be reached in 1/2 hr. from Zwingenberg.

27 M. **Zwingenberg** (318 ft.; **Löwe*, with garden, R. 1 1/2 *M*, D. 1 *M* 70 pf., pens. 4 *M*), an old town, with 1600 inhabitants, lies at the foot of the wooded *Melibocus* or *Malchen* (1700 ft.), the highest point of the Bergstrasse and entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower (80 ft. high), erected in 1777 (generally open in summer; key, when closed, and refreshments from the forester; fee 25 pf., for a party 1 *M*).

The ascent of the **Melibocus** takes 1 hr. from Zwingenberg, and 1 1/2 hr. from Jugenheim. Guide (unnecessary) 1 *M*; carriage to the top 10-12 *M*. — FROM JUGENHEIM viâ the Melibocus and the Auerbacher Schloss to Auerbach 3 hours. Besides the old and the new path ascending the mountain, there is a third, slightly longer, past the ruined castle of *Dachsberg*. The three paths unite halfway up the hill (3/4 hr. from Jugenheim). The path leading down-hill to the right is to be avoided.

FROM ZWINGENBERG, the road leads E. from the '*Löwe*' and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the right, leads through a small fir-wood over the *Luzieberg*, and in 25 min. more regains the carriage-road, which is furnished with direction-posts.

From the Melibocus a road, furnished with way-posts at all doubtful places, leads direct in 3/4 hr. to the Auerbacher Schloss. Descent from the Schloss to the village of Auerbach in 1/2-3/4 hour. — From the Auerbacher Schloss direct to the Fürstenlager, see below.

29 1/2 M. **Auerbach** (330 ft.; **Krone*, established originally in the 17th cent., pens. 4-5 *M*; *Post*; also lodgings, R. from 7 *M* per week; carriage-tariff at the station), a picturesque village of 1800 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer-resort, and affords good headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood, the best quality being called Rottwein.

The **Auerbacher Schloss* (2 1/4 M. from the Melibocus, carriage road; same distance to the N. of Auerbach, path not to be mistaken), situated on an eminence (1150 ft.; Inn), is said to have been founded by Charlemagne. After 1257 it appears as a fortress of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, held at first as a fief of the monastery of Lorsch (p. 228), and then of the Electorate of Mayence. The present building dates from the 15th cent.; in 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. The view from the towers is less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Melibocus, which may hence be reached by road in 3/4 hr.

ENVIRONS. One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the **Fürstenlager**, a small château built during last century by the Landgraves of Hessen, and enlarged by Lewis I. (p. 223), with a chalybeate spring and charming grounds. Coffee and milk may be had at the château. It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the 'Krone' inn, or (pleasanter) by following the path to the right indicated by the finger-post opposite the inn. — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss to the Fürstenlager is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the mineral spring in the *Hochstätter Thal* (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and

turn to the W. to the *Neun Aussichten* ('nine views'), a clearing in the wood, where nine different picturesque views are obtained through the nine forest-paths which converge here. Farther on we reach the Fürstenlager (1¼ hr. in all). — About ½ hr. to the E. of the Fürstenlager lies *Schönberg* (see below).

30 M. **Bensheim** (**Deutsches Haus*, *Traube*, in the town; **Bahnhofs-Hotel*, at the station), a busy town in a picturesque situation, with 6400 inhab., dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to Mayence. The two churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are modern. The Rinnenthor, near the station, is an interesting relic of the old fortifications.

DILIGENCE from Bensheim 3 times daily in 20 min. to **Schönberg** (*Traube*; *Sonne*; *Villa Schlapp*, with restaur. and pension, 4 *M*), a summer-resort with a château of Count Erbach-Schönberg. Fine view from the Schlossgarten and the parish-church. About 1½ hr. to the E. of Schönberg (past *Gronau* and *Schannenbach*) is the *Knoden*, with an iron belvedere-tower (Inn). — The diligence proceeds from Schönberg viâ (4½ M.) *Reichenbach* (p. 230) to (11 M.) *Lindenfels* (p. 230).

FROM BENSHEIM TO ROSENGARTEN (WORMS), 13 M., railway in about 1 hr. 3 M. **Lorsch** (4000 inhab.; *Hôtel Hartmann*), on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a monastery (*Laureshamense Monasterium*), founded in 763 on an island in the Weschnitz and afterwards removed to its present site. In 788 Charlemagne assigned it as a place of banishment to Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. On leaving the station we first turn to the left, then to the right, and follow the main street to the (8 min.) market-place. Near the latter, and not far from the E. end of the village is the '*Michaelskapelle*' (so called only since the end of the 17th cent.), which is now recognized as the chapel erected by Lewis III. between 876 and 882 as a mausoleum for his father, Lewis the German. The chapel, with curiously-formed imposts and inlaid walls, is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. Lewis III. himself and Cunigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I., are also interred here. The stone coffins seem to belong to the Carlovingian era. The Nibelungen-Lied represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of Chriemhilde). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the convent-church, which was consecrated in 1130.

8 M. *Bürstadt*; 10½ M. *Hofheim*. — 13 M. *Rosengarten*, see p. 226.

Near (33½ M.) **Heppenheim** (328 ft.; **Halber Mond*, R. 1 *M* 50, B. 70 pf.), to the left of the road, rises the *Landberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the provincial tribunals were held in the middle ages. The church was founded by Charlemagne, according to an old inscription. The present edifice is of later times.

The **Starkenburg** (930 ft.) is reached by a good path from Heppenheim in ½ hour. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, and besieged in vain by Turenne in 1674. It gives its name to a province of Hessen. Fine view from the lofty square tower.

The train now enters the dominions of Baden. Beyond (37 M.) *Hemsbach* it crosses the small river *Weschnitz*, and reaches —

39½ M. **Weinheim** (**Pfälzer Hof*, with garden, R. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. 5 *M*; **Four Seasons*; **Karlsberg*; *Adler*, in the market, moderate), a small town of 8300 inhab., lying at the union of the *Gorxheim* and *Birkenau* valleys, and the most important and most beautifully situated town on the Bergstrasse. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing

to its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, and again in the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the *House of the Teutonic Order* (now a government-office), and the Gothic *Rathhaus* are the only relics of its former prosperity. The Gothic towers of the Roman Catholic church and the *Berkheim'sche Schloss* are modern. — To the E. rises the old castle of *Windeck* (720 ft.), with its high conical 'Bergfried' tower, the property of the monastery of Lorsch in the 12th cent., afterwards that of the Palatinate, commanding a beautiful view. Pleasant walks may also be taken to the *Birkenauer Thal*, the *Gorxheimer Thal*, the *Kastanienwald*, the *Wagenberg* (1320 ft.), *Geiersberg* (1120 ft.), *Hirschkopf* (1145 ft.), etc. — *Hubberger*, the best wine of the Bergstrasse, is produced near Weinheim.

From Weinheim to Heidelberg, 10½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr. along the Bergstraße. 1½ *M. Lützelsachsen*, known for its red wine; 2½ M. *Großsachsen* (also rail. stat., see below); 3½ M. *Leutershausen*; 5 M. **Schriesheim** *(Deutscher Kaiser)*, commanded by the ruins of the *Strahlenburg* (670 ft.). Then past the former stronghold of *Schauenburg* to (7 M.) *Dossenheim*, with quarries of red porphyry. 9 M. **Handschuchsheim** *(Krone; Rother Ochse)*, much visited by Heidelberg students. The line passes over the new Neckar bridge and reaches its terminus in the *Bismarck-Platz* at (10½ M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 234).

From Weinheim to Mannheim, 10½ M., steam-tramway viâ *Viernheim* and *Käferthal* (p. 222) in 58 min.

At (43 M.) *Gross-Sachsen.* — 46 M. **Ladenburg** *(Rose; Schiff)*, the Roman *Lupodunum*, to which the walls and towers, and the fine old Gothic church of *St. Gallus* (14th cent.) give an air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red sandstone.

48 M. *Friedrichsfeld*, where the lines to Heidelberg and Mannheim (each about ¼ hr. distant by train) separate. — A branch-line leads hence to (4 M.) *Schwetzingen* (p. 243).

54½ M. **Heidelberg**, see p. 234. — 54 M. **Mannheim**, see p. 244.

31. The Odenwald.

The **Odenwald**, the wooded mountain-district between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, is about 40 M. in length and 24-30 M. in breadth. The highest points are the *Katzenbuckel* (2060 ft., see p. 243), the *Neunkircher Höhe* (1870 ft.), the *Dromm* (1835 ft., see p. 231), the *Melibocus* (1680 ft., see p. 227), and the *Felsberg* (1625 ft., see p. 230). This district is picturesque and interesting at places, although, like its inns, inferior to the Black Forest.

a. Western Portion.

One Day: From *Bickenbach* to the *Felsberg* 2 hrs., thence to *Lindenfels* 3¼ hrs. and drive in 2 hrs. to *Bensheim* or in 2½ hrs. to *Weinheim*.

Two Days. First day, as above to *Lindenfels*. Second day: by the *Dromm* to *Waldmichelbach* 3½ hrs., thence by *Ober* and *Unter-Schönmattenwag* to *Hirschhorn* 3½ hrs., or viâ *Schönau* to *Neckarsteinach* 5 hrs.

Bickenbach (p. 226) is the best starting-point for a ramble in this district. Thence to the E. to (1¾ M.) *Jugenheim* (p. 226), in the middle of which a road to the right ascends through well-kept grounds, passing (¼ hr.) a ruined *Monastery* (a few paces to the

right), with some tombstones of 1480 in the wall. (Near the monastery is the 'Centlinde', an old lime-tree marking the place of meeting of a 'Centgericht', or Court of a Hundred; in front of it is the cross mentioned at p. 226). Beyond the monastery the route soon reaches the (7 min.) château of *Heiligenberg* (p. 226). We next ascend to the right through the grounds, and, at the finger-post indicating the way (*'Wilhelminenweg'*) to the *Felsberg*, turn to the left round the hill, whence a pleasing glimpse of the château and the plain of the Rhine is obtained. In 1½ hr. from Jugenheim we reach the **Felsberg** (1690 ft.; **Hotel Felsberg*, pens. 4 *M*; Restaurant at the *Forester's*). The view to the E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart and Aschaffenburg.

About ¼ M. from the forester's house lies the *Altarstein*, a block of syenite, nearly cubic in form, bearing traces of an attempt to hew it into lengths for a huge architrave; lower down, in a small gully, is the *'Riesensäule'*, a column of the same material, 30 ft. in length, and 3-4½ ft. thick, with a notch 1½ inch deep in the middle. There is no doubt that an old Roman quarry once existed here, which perhaps also furnished the columns on the Schlossbrunnen at Heidelberg (p. 239). The **Felsenmeer** ('sea of rocks'), on the side of the road, near the Riesensäule, consists of rounded blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200.

The path now descends rapidly to **Reichenbach** *(Traube)*, a village on the *Lauterbach*, 2½ M. from the Felsberg, and 4½ M. to the N.E. of Bensheim (p. 228).

We cross the brook here, and follow the high-road which leads up the valley to Lindenfels, but quit it after ¾ M., and ascend a path to the right, past some old copper-mines, to the (10 min.) *Hohenstein*, a group of quartzose rocks commanding a very pleasing prospect. After 5 min. more, we ascend to the left, then (25 min.) pass some houses of *Unter-Raidelbach*, and near *Gadernheim* (1215 ft.) return to the above-mentioned main road (¼ hr.), which is not again to be quitted.

About ½ M. from the point where we regain the high-road, we pass through the hamlet of *Kolmbach* (1380 ft.; wine at Schmidt's Inn), and about ¾ M. farther on reach a group of trees with a bench, whence a remarkably fine view is enjoyed.

The road now leads through beech-wood, interspersed with boulders of granite, to (2½ M.) **Lindenfels** *(*Harfe; *Hessisches Haus; Kursaal; Odenwald)*, a favourite summer-resort (1000 inhab.), the finest point in the Odenwald, with a conspicuous modern Prot. church and an older Rom. Cath. church, picturesquely situated on an eminence. It is commanded by a large ruined Château, formerly the property of the Palatinate. The old town-gates are still extant.

On the beautiful wooded mountain 1 M. to the E. is the **Lud-*

wigshöhe, a small temple commanding a fine view, especially picturesque by evening light. Towards the E., the prospect is more extensive from a point 1/4 hr. higher up.

From Lindenfels to Bensheim (p. 228), 11 M., diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction nearly 3 hrs.).

From Lindenfels to Weinheim, a drive of 2 1/2 hrs. (carr. 10-12 *M*) by the high-road through the valley of the *Weschnitz*. Pedestrians should descend to the S. of Lichtenfels; after 10 min. the path leads to the left through wood, and in 25 min. more, over a slight, fir-clad eminence; 10 min., **Fürth** (*Löwe*), a small town on the *Weschnitz*, through the valley of which the road winds. Diligence from Fürth to Weinheim, once daily, passing (3 M.) *Rimbach* (Nic. Geist), (3 M.) *Mörlenbach* (Krone), (2 1/4 M.) *Reissen*, and (2 1/4 M.) **Birkenau** (*Reinig zum Birkenauer Thal*), one of the prettiest spots in the valley, with the château and park of Baron von Wambolt. — 2 1/4 M. *Weinheim*, see p. 228.

Travellers desirous of spending several days in the Odenwald should proceed from Fürth (see above) in a S. E. direction to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Dromm*, by a footpath which can hardly be mistaken (safer to take a guide). The Dromm (1835 ft.), one of the highest points of the Odenwald, commands an extensive view (belvedere on the top). We then proceed to the S., passing several hovels, and at the point where the path enters an oak-plantation descend to the right to *Gadern*. Hence the route leads through a pleasant valley to **Waldmichelbach** (*Lipp; Odenwald; Starkenburg*), a small town with 2100 inhab., 4 1/2 M. from the Dromm, 9 M. from Lindenfels, and 14 M. from Weinheim (by Oberabsteinach and Birkenau).

[About 6 M. to the N. lies *Grasellenbach* (Bauer), in the wood on the hill above which (1/2 hr.) is a spring, popularly supposed to be the spot where Siegfried was slain by Hagen, as narrated in the 'Nibelungen-Lied'.]

From Waldmichelbach we follow the high-road to *Ober-Schönmattenwag*, and then descend the grassy valley of the *Lax* by *Unter-Schönmattenwag*, *Corsika*, *Heddesbach*, and *Langenthal* to (10 1/2 M.) *Hirschhorn* (p. 242).

Another road leads from Waldmichelbach by *Siedelsbrunn* and *Heiligkreuzsteinach* to (12 M.) **Schönau** (*Löwe*), an old town standing on the ruins of a once rich and celebrated Cistercian monastery, founded in 1136, and presented in 1560 by Elector Palatine Frederik III. to some French refugees, who built the village. The church of the monastery was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War; the present Protestant Church was formerly the refectory. From Heiligkreuzsteinach a pretty forest-path leads by the *Schriesheimerhof* and the '*Hochstrasse*' to (4 hrs.) Heidelberg (p. 234). — From Schönau we may proceed through the romantic valley of the *Steinach* to (3 M.) *Neckarsteinach* (p. 242), or to the W., across the wooded hill, to (3 1/2 M.) *Ziegelhausen* (p. 241) and thence to (3 M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 234).

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b. Eastern Portion.

Hessische Ludwigsbahn. From Frankfort to Eberbach, 66 M., in 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 *M* 50, 5.70, 3.70 pf.). — From Darmstadt to Wiebelsbach, 17 M., in 1 hr. (fares 2 *M* 40, 1.60, 1 *M*); at Wiebelsbach the two lines unite.

Frankfort, see p. 202; departure from the E. station. — 3 M. *Mainkur*. About 2 M. to the N., on the hill, is *Bergen* (Zur Schönen Aussicht, a garden restaurant), a favourite resort of the Frankforters. The *Bergener Warte* is a good point of view; to the right, on the other side of the Main, are the village and château of *Rumpenheim*. — 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim*; 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad*, a favourite resort of the Frankforters.

10 M. *Hanau*, W. station; 11 M. *Hanau*, E. station, the junction for the express-trains from Frankfort and Stuttgart to Berlin. **Hanau** *(Adler; Riese; *Ostbahn Restaurant)*, situated near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and the Main, is a pleasant-looking town with 25,000 inhab. and flourishing manufactures of gold lace and tobacco. In the Neustädter Marktplatz a monument has been erected to the brothers *Grimm*, who were born here (1785 and 1786). On the Main lies the château of *Philippsruhe*, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Odenwald railway now turns to the S. and crosses the Main. — 13 M. *Klein-Auheim;* 14 M. *Hainstadt.* — 17 M. *Seligenstadt*, a small town with 3700 inhab., receiving its name from a celebrated abbey founded about 827 by Einhard, the biographer of Charlemagne. The church has been entirely modernised in appearance, but the greater part of the nave still dates from the Carlovingian epoch.

23½ M. *Babenhausen*, the junction of the Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg railway. The Lutheran church, an edifice in the Transition style with a late-Gothic choir and aisle, contains some interesting monuments of the counts of Hanau and a late-Gothic carved altar of 1518. — 26 M. *Langstadt;* 28 M. *Klein-Umstadt;* 30 M. *Gross-Umstadt;* 33 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach* (see below).

Darmstadt, see p. 223. Beyond (5 M.) *Rosenhöhe* (p. 226), to the E. of Darmstadt, the line traverses extensive woods. — 5½ M. *Nieder-Ramstadt-Traisa*, places much visited from Darmstadt. — 7½ M. *Ober-Ramstadt;* 12½ M. *Reinheim* (528 ft.), an old town with 1700 inhab., on the *Gersprenz.*

From Reinheim to Reichelsheim, 11 M., railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 10, 75 pf.). The line follows the busy *Gersprenzthal.* — 11 M. **Reichelsheim** (755 ft.; **Engel; Volk*), a prettily-situated village, commanded by the ruin of *Reichenberg* (1060 ft.). In a sequestered hilly and wooded region, ½ hr. to the N. of this point, rises the ruined castle of *Rodenstein*, from which, according to the popular legend, when a war is about to break out, the wild huntsman and his train gallop with fearful din to the castle of *Schnellerts*, 4 M. to the E. — From Reichelsheim to *Lindenfels* (p. 230), 4½ M.

15½ M. *Lengfeld* (660 ft.; Krone). At the top of the *Otzberg* (1255 ft.; 40 min.), round which lies the little town of *Hering* ('Höh'ring'), is the old castle of that name, with a massive tower (extensive view).

17½ M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*, where the line unites with that from Frankfort (see above).

36½ M. (from Frankfort) **Höchst** (520 ft.; *Zur Post; Burg Breuberg*), a town with 1900 inhab., lies in the valley of the *Mümling*, which the train now ascends to Erbach.

About 2½ M. lower down the pleasant Mümlingthal (diligence twice a day) lies *Neustadt* (Zum Ochsen), above which rises the imposing, partly ruined castle of *Breuberg* (1000 ft.; restaurant). — From Neustadt to *Wörth* (see below), 7½ M.

38 M. *Mümling-Grumbach;* 40½ M. *König;* 42½ M. *Zell-Kirchbrombach.* We next pass the village of *Steinbach*, with a ruined monastery, the church of which, founded in 821 by Einhard (see below),

is still tolerably preserved; then *Schloss Fürstenau*, partly built before 1270, with four towers and a shady park, which has been the seat of the Counts of Erbach-Fürstenau since the 14th century.

45 M. **Michelstadt** (885 ft.; *Hôtel Friedrich; Fürstenauer Hof*), a town with 3000 inhab., the capital of the Odenwald, mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the Mümlingthal. The late-Goth. *Parish Church*, commenced by Einhard about 827, has a well preserved crypt. The *Rathhaus* and some other buildings are interesting examples of timber-architecture. The *Market Fountain* dates from 1541. A few relics of the old fortifications still exist. Near both the town and the station is *Dr. Scharfenberg's Hydropathic Establishment* (R. 5-25, board 20-25 ℳ per week).

From Michelstadt a road ascends to the E., passing *Dorf Erbach* and (4½ M.) Count Erbach's shooting-box *Eulbach*, with is fine deer-park, to **Amorbach** (**Badischer Hof; Post*), a town with 2500 inhabitants. It is the residence of Prince Leiningen, and contains a suppressed Benedictine abbey, with a library, the buildings of which chiefly date from last century. Excursion, viâ *Ernstthal* (Inn), to *Wald-Leiningen*, a modern château in the English-Gothic style, with a fine deer-park. A pleasant walk may also be taken viâ *Katzenbach* and the *Katzenbuckel* (p. 243) to Eberbach (p. 242).

From Amorbach to Miltenberg, 5½ M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 50, 30 pf.). — 1¾ M. *Weilbach* (Engel).

5½ M. **Miltenberg** (*Engel; Riese*), a busy little town with 3500 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Main*, with extensive quarries of red sandstone, which were known to the Romans. The old *Château* of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552, has been recently restored, and contains a fine collection of antiquities and objects of art (visitors admitted); it commands an admirable view. The town contains several curious timber-dwellings (*e. g.* the 'Riese' Inn) and gate-towers. — Opposite Miltenberg lies the Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, another good point of view.

From Miltenberg to Aschaffenburg, 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. 10 min. — 1¾ M. *Klein-Heubach* (Adler), with the château and beautiful park of Prince Löwenstein. The chapel of the château is decorated with admirable frescoes by E. Steinle. In the woods, 1½ M. to the S. of Kleinheubach and about the same distance from Miltenberg, are the so-called *Hain-* or *Hunnen-Säulen* ('columns of the Huns'), twelve gigantic columns of syenite, the remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which appears to have been suddenly abandoned.

4 M. *Laudenbach*; 6 M. *Klingenberg*; 7½ M. *Wörth*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

47 M. **Erbach** (815 ft.; **Zum Odenwald; Schützenhof; Adler*, unpretending), a town with 3000 inhab., situated in the Mümlingthal, is the principal place in the dominions of Count Erbach. The *Schloss*, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the 16th cent. on the site of a very ancient castle, and partly restored in the 18th cent., contains an interesting collection of armour, old fire-arms, valuable stained glass of the 13-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and a number of other antiquities (catalogue from door-keeper 50 pf.). In the court is a statue of *Count Franz von Erbach* (d. 1823), the founder of the collections. In the chapel is shown the stone *Sarcophagus* which once contained the remains of Einhard (see above) and his wife Emma, brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810 (fee 75 pf.).

The train now crosses the Mümling and gradually ascends the

E. side of the valley, high above the river. Near (51½ M.) *Hetzbach-Beerfelden* it traverses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 825 ft. long and 145 ft. high. The line penetrates the *Krähberg* by a tunnel 3400 yds. in length, and follows the winding course of the *Itterbach*. 55 M. *Schöllenbach;* 58 M. *Kailbach;* 61½ M. *Gaimühle* (to the Katzenbuckel 1¼ hr., see p. 243); 66 M. *Eberbach*, see p. 242.

32. Heidelberg and the Valley of the Neckar.

The **Railway Station** (365 ft.; *Restaurant) is on the W. side of the town. The quick trains alone have through-carriages. The railway which ascends the Neckarthal has a second station at the *Carlsthor;* see p. 241.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* *Europäischer Hof (Pl. a), in the Leopold-Str., with garden, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, at 5 p.m. 4 *M*, board at a prolonged stay 6 *M*; *Grand Hotel, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1.20, D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel Schrieder (Pl. b), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3 *M*, the last two near the station; *Victoria (Pl. f), in the Leopold-Str., R. 2½-3 *M*, L. 50, A. 60, B. 1.20, board 6 *M*; Darmstædter Hof (Pl. i), at the entrance to the town, R., L., & A. 1¾-2½ *M*, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 4½-5½ *M*, well spoken of. — *Bairischer Hof (Pl. h), at the station, R., L., & A. 1 *M* 70 pf. — Second-class: Wiener Hof, Haupt-Strasse 11; Nassauer Hof, Plöck-Str. — *In the Town* (1 M. from the station): *Prinz Carl (Pl. c), in the Kornmarkt, B. 1.20, D. 3½ *M*; Adler (Pl. d), also in the Kornmarkt, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with restaur. — Second-class: Ritter (Pl. k; p. 236); Hôtel Perkeo, Haupt-Str. 75; Hotel-Café National, Haupt-Str. 77; Badischer Hof, Haupt-Str. 213; Zähringer Hof, Haupt-Str. 28. — *On the Hill, beside the Castle:* *Schloss-Hôtel (p. 240) commanding a fine view, 1st class, R. 2-4, in summer 2½-5, L. 50, A. 60 pf., D. 3½-4 *M*; omn. at the station 1¼ *M* (incl. luggage); *Hotel-Pens. Belevue, pens. with R. 7-9 *M*; a little farther, on the Wolfsbrunnen road, Schlosspark-Hotel, with Restaurant and Pension.

Pensions. **Lang's Private Hotel*, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. with R. 4-7 *M*; **Pension Anglaise (Miss Abrahams)*, Anlage 49; *Pens. Internationale (Mrs. Hoffman)*, Anlage 18 and 20; *Frau Caemmerer*, Anlage 3; *Frau v. Müller*, Haupt-Str. 248, etc.

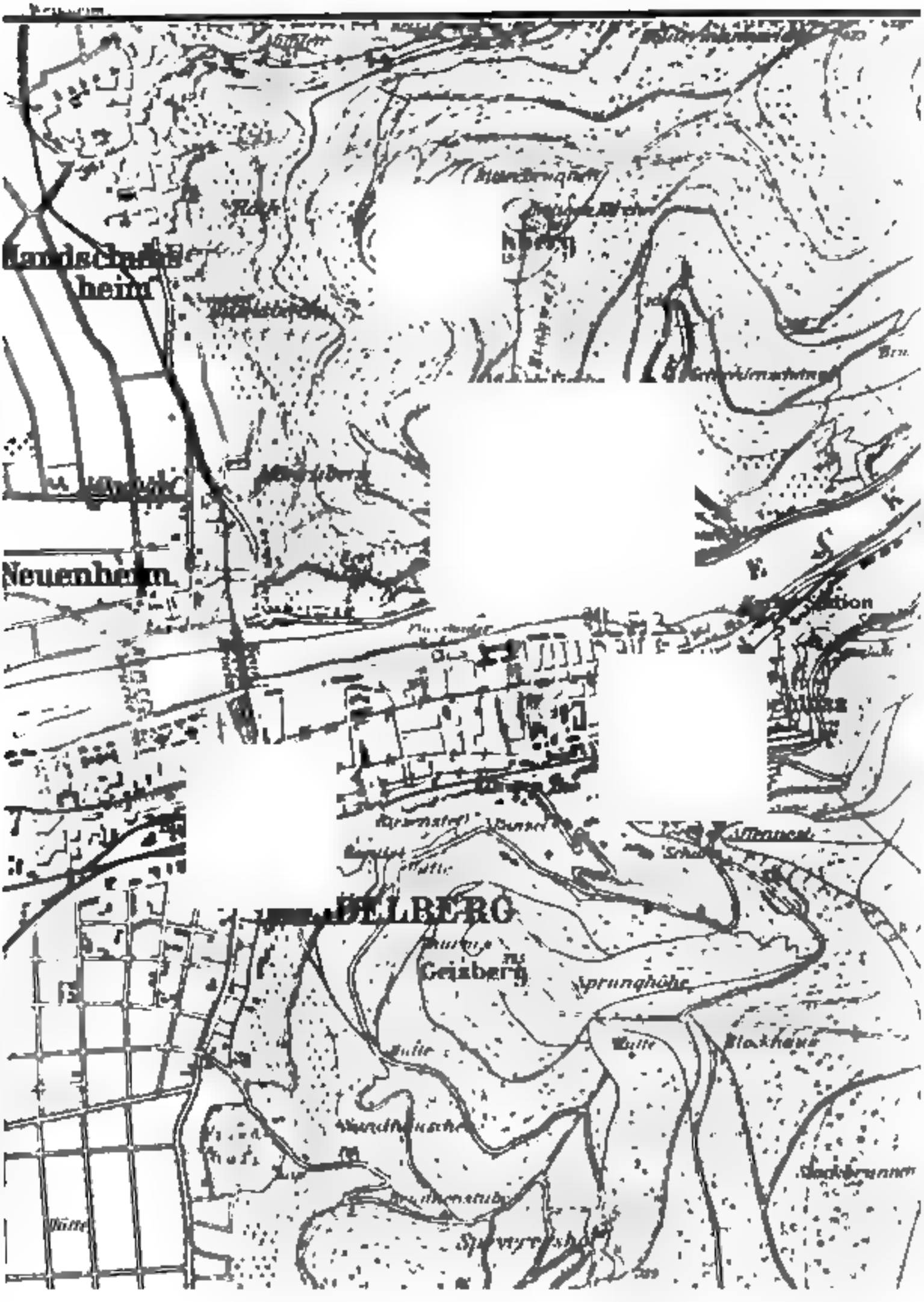
Restaurants and **Cafés.** **Häberlein*, with a ladies' room, Leopold-Str., in the Anlage (p. 235); *Café Wachter*, in the Markt; *Adler* (see above). Restaurants at the Schloss, the Molkencur, and the Philosophenhöhe (pp. 240, 241). Beer at the **Restaurant Perkeo*, see above; *zum Rodensteiner*, Sandgasse; *Münchner Kindl*, Haupt-Str. 24, etc.

Cabs. (All with two horses.) To or from the *Railway Stations*, or for a drive within the town, or beyond the bridges to Neuenheim and the Hirschgasse: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 *M* 5, 4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. double fares; each heavy box 20 pf. — *By time:* per hour 2 *M*, 2 *M* 20, or 2 *M* 60 pf. — To the *Castle* (direct) 1-2 pers. 2 *M* 50, 3-4 pers. 3, there and back 1-4 pers. 4 *M*; *Schloss-Hôtel* 3 *M* 30; *Castle* and *Molkencur* 5, there and back 6 *M*; *Castle, Molkencur*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 6½ or 8 *M*; *Castle, Molkencur, Königsstuhl*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 13 or 26½ *M*, return-fare ¼th or ⅕th more.

Tramway from the principal station by the Haupt-Strasse and Kornmarkt (station of the castle railway) to the Carlsthor station, every 6 min. (fare 10-15 pf.); branch-lines to the Bergheimer-Strasse and to the Cemetery.

Wire Rope Railway from the *Kornmarkt* (p. 237) to the *Castle* in 3 min. (station 75 yds. from the entrance) and to the *Molkencur* in 3 min. more (return-fare to the Schloss Station ½, to the Molkencur 1 *M*). Trains run every ½ hr. in summer and as required in winter.

Steam Tramway to *Weinheim* see p. 229; to *Mannheim* (14 *M* in about 2 hrs.), viâ *Wieblingen, Edingen, Seckenheim* (both starting from the Bismarck-Platz); to *Wiesloch* (p. 311) and to *Neckargemünd* (p. 242; both from the Rail. Station).


Neuenheim
DELBERG
Geisberg
Sprunghöhe

Mausbachquelle
323
Fürstenhaus u. Fürstenbrunnen
Brunnenstube
Moselbruch
Haarlass
Stift Neuburg
Ziegelhausen
Quelle
Mühlebach
Fähre
Schlierbach
Schöne Aussicht
Schiessstätte
Wolfsbrunnen
Aukopf
309
Hütte
Rumbach
441
Felsenmeer
Thurm
Hütte
568
Königstuhl
491
Auerhahnenkopf
Erlenbrunnen
487
Krausstein
1. Chem. Laboratorium
2. Wrede's Denkmal
3. Peterskirche
4. Universität
5. Museum
6. Naturwiss. Institut
7. Jesuiten Kirche
Tel.

Baths. Warm baths at **Haller's Badeanstalt*, in the Plöck-Strasse; river-baths in the Neckar, between the bridges.

Post and Telegraph Office, opposite the station; *Town Post Office*, Marstall-Strasse 6, to the N. of the Ludwigs-Platz. — *Railway Ticket Offices* in the Prinz Carl Hotel and the Europäischer Hof.

Photographs of the Castle, etc., at *E. v. König's*, Schlossweg, *L. Meder's*, Haupt-Str. 168, *Eug. Mégnin's*, Haupt-Strasse 193, etc.

English Church, Plöck-Strasse 46 (300 seats); services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. Alfred Gray*, Kaiser-Str. 7.

Principal Attractions. If time be limited, proceed at once by the Mountain Railway (p. 234) to the *Molkencur* (p. 240) and back by the same route to the *Castle* (p. 237). From the Castle we may then descend by the Burgweg or the new Schloss-Strasse (see below), and walk along the Haupt-Strasse to the (20 min.) station. Or we may make a pleasant detour by descending from the Heilig-Geistkirche to the *Old Neckar Bridge*, and then following the right bank to the *New Bridge*, which crosses to the station.

Few towns can vie with Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach (1228-53) transferred the seat of his government from Stahleck, near Bacharach, to Heidelberg, which thus became the capital of the Palatinate, and continued so for nearly five centuries, until the Elector Charles Philip in 1721, owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the grand-duchy of Baden. The town, which now contains 32,000 inhab. (10,000 Roman Catholics), forms the key of the mountainous valley of the Neckar, which opens here into the plain of the Rhine. The castle-hill leaves but little space between its base and the river for the farther extension of the town, which, apart from the new quarters near the station and at Neuenheim (p. 241), consists of the so-called *Haupt-Strasse*, a street about $1^1/_2$ M. long, with a few unimportant cross and parallel streets. On the N. side flows the *Neckar*.

On the S. side of the town, extending from the *Station* (Pl. B, C, 6) along the Leopold-Strasse, runs the ANLAGE, or public promenade, planted with trees, and flanked with modern hotels and handsome dwelling-houses. Near the centre of the Anlage, and near the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 1) built in 1852, is a *Statue of the Bavarian Field Marshal Prince Carl v. Wrede* (Pl. 2: 1767-1838) by Brugger, erected in 1860 by Lewis I., King of Bavaria.

Near the E. end of the Anlage, on the left, is the Protestant **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 3), built at the end of the 15th cent. and lately restored, with a fine open-work Gothic tower. — Opposite, on the other side of the railway, is the *Klingenthor* (see p. 240), near which a bust was erected in 1880 in memory of *Karl Metz* (d. 1877), founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the winding *Neue Schloss-Strasse*, commanding a fine view, and the shorter but less agreeable old road (the 'Schlossberg') ascend to the entrance of the Schlossgarten at the Elisabeth-Pforte (see p. 239).

Turning to the *left* at the choir of St. Peter's Church, we reach

the Ludwigs-Platz, with the *University Buildings* (Pl. 4), erected in 1711-15.

The **University** (in winter about 1000, in summer 1200 stud.), the famous *Ruperto-Carola*, the cradle of science in S. Germany, and after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otho Henry, Frederick III., and Frederick IV., it was the centre of 'Humanism', and the chief Reformed seat of learning in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1804 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections. In the summer of 1886 the five-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the university was celebrated with great ceremony. The aula, which was restored on this occasion, deserves a visit (apply to the janitor).

The *Library*, in a separate building, contains 400,000 vols., 3000 MSS., and 1500 ancient documents. It is open daily 10-12 and 2-4 (from May to August 3-5). Scarcely one-third of the MSS. in the famous Bibliotheca Palatina, which was transferred to Rome as a present from the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, have been returned. (Thirty-eight were restored in 1814, and eight hundred and thirty-eight in 1816, including some original MSS. of Luther.) A number of MSS. (many with miniatures, including the 'Manesse' Minnesänger MS.), autographs, documents, incunabula, and portraits, are exhibited on the ground-floor, to the left; adm. gratis on Wed. 2-4 (summer 3-5), on other week-days for 50 pf. (30 pf. for each member of a party); application is made in the lending room on the first floor.

The *Museum* (Pl. 5), the property of a club, is also situated in the Ludwigs-Platz. The third floor contains the *Exhibition of the Art Union*, in which Rottmann, Feuerbach, Fries, and other Heidelberg artists are well represented (adm. on Sun & Wed. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times by fee to the attendant).

The *Jesuitenkirche* (Pl. 7), dating from the beginning of the 18th cent., has lately been decorated with fine polychrome ornamentation by Mayerhauser of Carlsruhe, and with a new marble pulpit by Steinhäuser.

In the Market Place (380 ft.) rises the Gothic **Stiftskirche**, or **Heilig-Geistkirche** (Pl. 8), erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under Count Palatine Rupert. In 1705 the Roman Catholic Count Palatine Johann Wilhelm caused the nave (lately restored) to be separated from the choir by a wall (now removed), in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter (now used by the 'Old Catholics'), while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Rupert (see p. 237) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — Opposite the church is the inn *Zum Ritter* (Pl. k), erected in 1592 in the style of the Otto Heinrichs-Bau (p. 238), almost the only house which escaped destruction

in 1693. — A few paces hence is the old *Neckar Bridge* (p. 241). — The last of the side-streets to the right of the Market Place is the *Oberbad-Gasse*, from the end of which we may reach the new ROAD TO THE CASTLE (p. 235). — The station of the WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY TO THE CASTLE (p. 234) is in the neighbouring *Kornmarkt*, beside the 'Prinz Carl' Hotel. — PEDESTRIANS cross the Kornmarkt diagonally to the right, and ascend the BURGWEG, which leads in 12 min. (passing under a long vaulted gateway near the top) to the great balcony and the court of the castle (p. 238); or they ascend the *Friesenberg*, diverging from the Haupt-Strasse to the right near the E. end of the town (tramway station), and proceed then either to the left by the Karmeliterwäldchen, or to the right along the castle hill (the former path shady in the morning, the latter in the afternoon).

The ****Castle** (640 ft.), situated on the 'Jettenbühl', a wooded spur of the Königsstuhl, was founded by the Count Palatine *Rudolph I.* (1294-1319), who erected his new château (now entirely vanished) below the old castle on the Jettenbühl (p. 240). A more imposing building was erected by *Rupert III.* (1398-1410), who was elected Roman king at Rhens in 1400. The castle was then enlarged and strongly fortified by the electors *Frederick I.* 'the Victorious' (1449-76), and *Lewis V.* (1508-44). The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly *Otto Heinrich* (1556-59), *Frederick IV.* (1583-1610), and *Frederick V.* (1610-21), King of Bohemia (husband of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England). In 1622, when Heidelberg was taken by Tilly, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by *Carl Ludwig* (1632-80), during whose reign the country also recovered from the other disasters of the Thirty Years' War. After the death of *Carl* (in 1685), the last Protestant Elector, Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the cruel and destructive war which involved the Castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On 24th Oct. 1688 the town and castle capitulated to *Count Mélac*, the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on 2nd March, 1689, he caused the whole of the fortifications to be blown up, the palace to be burned down, and part of the town to be set on fire. Those parts of the castle and town which escaped the French on this occasion were destroyed by them four years afterwards. Thirty or forty years later the greater part of the castle was rebuilt by the Elector *Carl Theodor* (1716-1742), but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally reduced to the ruinous condition in which we see it at present.

The walls of the castle are of vast extent, and form the most magnificent ruin in Germany. The ivy-clad ruins are moreover linked with innumerable historical associations, and the striking contrast

here presented between the eternal rejuvenescence of nature and the instability of the proudest of human monuments has called forth many a poetic effusion. As the external walls (with the exception of that on the N. side, facing the town and the Neckar) served chiefly for purposes of defence, all architectural ornament was reserved for the inner façade towards the **Schlosshof*, or castle-yard.

Tickets admitting to the interior of the Schloss are procured at the corner marked G in the plan: charge, including the 'Great Tun', for 1 pers. 1 *M*, 2 pers. 1½ *M*, 3 pers. or more 50 pf. each. Visitors are conducted over the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, ascend the octagonal tower, pass from the Ruprechts-Bau by the extensive, partly subterranean passages to the 'Thick Tower', and lastly inspect the castle-chapel, which contains sculptural and architectural fragments of the Roman and later periods, and the cellar. Charge for seeing the 'Great Tun' only, for 1 pers. 20, two or three pers. 30, more than three pers. 10 pf. each. *Comp. the Plan, p.* 235.

The **Otto Heinrichs-Bau*, erected in 1556, the finest example of the German early-Renaissance style, first attracts the eye and merits careful inspection. The façade, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, rises in three stories above a lofty cellar floor, and is richly adorned with beautiful sculpturing. The cornice of the portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by Caryatides. Above it is the bust of the founder, the Elector Otto Heinrich, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the niches of the façade are a number of statues by *A. Colins* of Malines, all having a symbolical meaning of a pronounced Renaissance character. In the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David, the representatives of strength and courage, the foundations on which a princely house rests; in the middle niches, allegorical figures of Strength, Justice, Faith, Charity, and Hope, the virtues which adorn a princely family; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana, Apollo, and Jupiter, or the seven gods of the planets, symbolising the higher powers, who rule the destinies of all. In the window-arches are medallions of the heads of eminent men of antiquity.

The **Friedrichs-Bau*, erectet in 1601-7 from *Joh. Schoch's* designs, is an imposing building in the late-Rennaissance style, and consists of four stories (Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian). In ornamentation it is inferior to the Otto Heinrichs-Bau, which it perhaps surpasses in structural grandeur. In the niches are 16 admirable statues of Charlemagne, Otho of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Frederick IV. — Between the Otto Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichsbau is the *Saalbau* or *Neue Hof*, showing a quaint mixture of Gothic and Renaissance forms.

In the corner between the Saalbau and the Friedrichsbau (see Pl. G) is the entrance to the **Municipal Collection of Art and Antiquities** (adm. 40 pf., family-tickets for large parties; catalogue 80 pf.), containing portraits of Palatine princes, statesmen, generals, and professors; documents, coins, relics, weapons, ornaments; views of the castle at different periods; a cork model of the castle; a relief-plan of the environs of Heidelberg, etc. Beneath is the *Schlosskirche*, containing a collection of stone monuments
¬ Heidelberg and the neighbourhood.

To the left of the Friedrichsbau is the entrance to the CELLAR (Pl. K; adm. see above), containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The present tun was constructed in 1751 by the Elector Charles Philip, as the successor to three others, the first of which was erected in 1591 by the Count Palatine Casimir, the second by the Elector Charles Lewis in 1662, and the third by Charles Philip in 1728. By the tun stands a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears humorous inscriptions.

A vaulted passage (at Pl. K) leads under the Friedrichsbau to the **Balcony*, constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view (the back of the Friedrichsbau is here seen to advantage). The foot-path (*Burgweg*; p. 237) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichsbau on the left is the so-called *Bandhaus* or *Königs-Saal*, erected by Lewis V. for the ladies attendant to the court, but afterwards altered. Farther back is the *Library* or *Archives*, usually called the *Alte Bau*, and farther on the *Ruprechtsbau*, a simple Gothic structure erected by Rupert III. and rebuilt by Lewis V. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of that prince to the sceptre of the Roman kingdom. Over the entrance is a garland of five roses borne by two angels; the half-open compass is the guild-mark of the sculptor.

Opposite is a covered *Well*, with four columns of syenite (from the Felsberg, p. 230), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by Count Palatine Ludwig.

Passing through the gateway under the *Great Watch Tower* and crossing the bridge over the castle-moat, we reach the SCHLOSS-GARTEN, laid out in 1804 on the ruins of the fortifications, and used as a nursery of forest-trees in connection with the university. These pleasant grounds contain many different species of pines.

To the right, near the W. entrance to the garden, at the end of the new road to the Castle (pp. 235, 237), and near the station of the cable-railway (p. 234) is the *Elisabeth-Pforte*, erected by Frederick V. in honour of his consort (p. 237). This gateway forms the entrance to the *Stückgarten*, an old bastion, which together with the corner-tower, the so-called *Dicke Thurm*, defended the castle on the W. side. A tablet here commemorates the visits of Goethe and Marianne Willemer ('Suleika') in 1815. Between the Dicke Thurm and the Friedrichsbau is the *Englische Bau*, or *Elisabethbau*, which was also erected by Frederick V.

The '*Gesprengte Thurm*' (blown-up tower), or *Pulver Thurm*, at the S.E. angle of the castle, in the fosse to the left of the exit from the court, is of masonry so solid that, when the French blew it up in 1693, one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 93 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages. It was near this spot that Matthison composed his

fine 'Elegie in den Ruinen eines alten Bergschlosses', an imitation of Gray's famous 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'.

One of the finest points in the Schloss-Garten is the **Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commanding a beautiful view of the castle itself. Between the castle and the terrace is a Restaurant, where a band generally plays on summer afternoons.

Behind the terrace is the *Schloss-Hôtel* (p. 234; 735 ft.). A little higher up is the *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 234); fine view from the terrace.

About 1½ M. farther to the E. is the **Wolfsbrunnen** (590 ft.; *Hôtel and Pension), once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife Elizabeth, and celebrated in a sonnet of Martin Opitz, who was a student at Heidelberg in 1619. According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf, whence the name. In the vicinity is the reservoir supplying the water for the town aqueduct. We may then proceed, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to (1½ M.) *Schlierbach* (p. 242), and cross the Neckar to *Ziegelhausen* (*Adler), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers (p. 241), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The **Route to the Molkencur** (20 min.; railway in 3 min., see p. 234) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengte Thurm, passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle (finger-post). We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath. If we follow the latter we may after a few minutes either diverge by the 'Friesenweg' to the right, where an inscription has been placed to the memory of Ernst Fries (d. 1841), a young painter of Heidelberg, or we may continue to follow the zigzag path. (Several finger-posts.)

The **Molkencur** (987 ft. above the sea-level; 307 ft. above the castle) is a restaurant which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above. It stands on a spur, near the site of the old castle of the Counts Palatine, which was destroyed by an explosion in 1537, and of which few traces are left. It is said to have been inhabited in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Hohenstaufen, brother of Barbarossa (d. 1195).

A road leads from behind the Molkencur to the S., and after a few yards reaches a point where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss, and the *Bismarck-Höhe* (view-tower). the one straight on ascends to the Königsstuhl (see below), while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the *Klingenthor* (p. 235). From the last, after ½ M., a road diverges to the left and ascends in 6 min. to a *Bench*, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the **Kanzel** ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a survey of Heidelberg and the plain. The **Rondel** (800 ft.), reached hence in 5 min., an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondel a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the Wolfshöhle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hotel (p. 234; Pl. C, 5). — Immediately beyond the Rondel is a footpath ascending to the top of the (20 min.) **Geisberg** (1230 ft.), the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. On the S.W. side is the new *Cemetery*, in a beautiful situation, containing a crematory. — About 1 M. from the Geisberg is the *Speyererhof* (965 ft.; Inn, pens. 4½ *M*), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to the Heidelberg station about 1¾ M.

The **Königsstuhl** (1860 ft.) is reached from the Molkencur by a shady path ('Plättlesweg'; indicated by a somewhat indistinct guidepost behind

and to the E. of the Molkencur) in ¾ hr., or by the carriageroad in 1 hour. The tower on the top, 93 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, and the Black Forest as far as the Mercuriusberg at Baden. — About 1 M. to the S. of the Königsstuhl is the **Kohlhof** (1485 ft.; **Hotel*, with 100 beds, baths etc.), a health resort with pleasant shady promenades. The tower at the *Posseltslust* (1580 ft.), 7 min. to the S.W., commands a good view.

The handsome **Old Bridge** over the Neckar, constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished with statues of the Elector and of Minerva. About 1300 yds. lower down is the handsome ***New Bridge.** Both bridges command beautiful views. The village of *Neuenheim* (Krone, Schiff, both with gardens) now forms part of Heidelberg. — Steam Tramway to *Weinheim*, viâ Handschuchsheim, see p. 229.

On the right bank of the Neckar is the ***Philosophenweg** (Pl. A, 5, 4; *Philosophenhöhe Restaurant*, well spoken of), a beautiful walk extending 2 M. along the slope of the *Heiligenberg*, chiefly through vineyards, and commanding splendid views of the town, castle, valley, plain of the Rhine with the cathedral of Speyer, and the picturesque outlines of the S. Haardt Mts. A very pleasant walk of about 1 hr. may be taken by ascending the first road to the right beyond Neuenheim, near the new bridge, traversing the Philosophenweg, and then descending through the small lateral valley of the *Hirschgasse*, past the well-known students' tavern and duelling-place of that name, to the Neckar.

Those who have time should not fail to ascend from the Philosophenweg (beyond the quarry to the left) to the (¾ hr.) **Heiligenberg** (1250 ft.), the ancient *Mons Piri*, a sacrificial station of the Alemanni, where numerous antiquities have been found. The view-tower commands an admirable survey of the Odenwald, the Bergstrasse, and the plain of the Rhine. Adjacent is the *Heidenloch*, an old cistern. The foundations of the Romanesque *Abbey Church of St. Michael* were discovered in 1886 on the higher summit to the N. Both summits are surrounded with ring-walls like those on the Altkönig (p. 220), which may easily be traced from the points where they are intersected by the roads. We return to Heidelberg viâ Handschuchsheim (see above).

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen (p. 240) passes the Restaurants *Ickrath*, *Waldhorn*, and *Goldener Hirsch*, which afford an admirable view of the castle.

The Valley of the Neckar from Heidelberg to Neckarelz.

Comp. the Map, p. 227.

Railway to Neckarelz, 30 M. in 2½-3 hrs.; fares 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 60 pf. The station at the Carlsthor (p. 234), 1¼ M. from the central station, is connected with the latter by a tunnel passing under the castle.

As the train quits the Carlsthor station (p. 234), the abbey of *Neuburg* and the village of *Ziegelhausen* (p. 240) are seen to

the left, on the right bank of the river. Then (2 M.) *Schlierbach* (Restaurant and Pension Völcker).

4½ M. **Neckargemünd** (405 ft.; *Pfalz*, on the Neckar, pens. 3½ *M*; *Hirsch*; *Kümmelbacher Hof*, ½ M. below the town; *Stadt Athen*, Greek wine-room), a pleasant little town with 1865 inhab., at the point where the Neckar is joined by the *Elsenz*, the valley of which is ascended by the railway to Heilbronn. Walks may be taken to the *Bockfelsen*, the *Tilly-Stein*, and the castle of *Reichenstein*. — The Neckarthal Railway crosses the Neckar, penetrates a tunnel leading into the valley of *Schönau*, and reaches —

8 M. **Neckarsteinach** (420 ft.; *Harfe*, with garden on the river; *Schwalbennest*, also 'pension', opposite the station, at the upper end of the town, well spoken of), a small town with 1500 inhab., in a highly picturesque situation, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden ('land-scourge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. One of the castles has been restored in the mediæval style and surrounded with a park by its present proprietor Baron v. Dorth. The oldest is called *Hinterburg* or *Schadeck*; while the highest of them, the '*Swallow's Nest*', frowns above a deep quarry. A good view of the pleasing valley of the Neckar is obtained from the tower (from Neckarsteinach and back 1 hr.).

Opposite, on a wooded eminence, rises the castle of *Dilsberg* (1080 ft.), unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War. It was used as a state-prison down to the beginning of the present century, particularly for Heidelberg students, and the rigour of the confinement is shown by the story that one day when some strangers, visiting the castle, desired to see the cells, they were told by the officer in command that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them.

10½ M. *Neckarhausen*. — 12½ M. **Hirschhorn** (430 ft.; *Zum Naturalisten*), a small town with 2000 inhab., lying picturesquely at the foot of the handsome and loftily-situated old *Castle* of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschhorn, or Hirzhorn. In 1406 one of the Hirschhorns erected a monastery at the foot of the hill, the chapel of which, in the late-Gothic style, still contains many monuments of the family. The *Erschheimer Capelle*, rising above the river on the right bank, a late-Gothic building of 1517, also contains monuments of the Hirschhorns. Two tunnels are passed through.

17 M. **Eberbach** (430 ft.; **Leininger Hof*, pens. 4 *M*; **Krone*, both with gardens; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 4900 inhab., belonging to the Prince of Leiningen, and carrying on a brisk trade in timber. From this point we may in 2 hrs. (finger-posts) ascend

the **Katzenbuckel** (2060 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., composed of red sandstone, through which diorite protrudes at the top. The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, Wurtemberg as far as the Swabian Alb, and the Black Forest. — Railway to Erbach, Höchst, and Darmstadt (or Frankfort), see R. 31.

Beyond Eberbach the train passes *Stolzeneck*, on the left bank, the ruins of a castle of the 13th century. — 23½ M. **Zwingenberg** (480 ft.; *Schiff*), on the right bank, lying close to the river, is commanded by a picturesquely-situated castle of the Grand-Duke of Baden, which was rebuilt in the 16th cent., and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. The Katzenbuckel may also be ascended hence (2½ hrs.). — 25½ M. *Neckargerach*, on the left bank. On the hill above are the ruins of the *Minneburg*, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The valley now expands. On the left bank is the *Reiherhalde*, so called from the flocks of herons (Reiher) which have established themselves here. A little above *Obrigheim*, on the left bank, is the ruin of *Dauchstein*. At *Diedesheim* the river is crossed by a bridge-of-boats. — Near (28 M.) *Binau* the train passes through a tunnel ½ M. in length.

30 M. **Neckarelz** (505 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the right bank, at the influx of the *Elz* into the Neckar, contains a late-Gothic lodge of the Templars. Opposite the town rises the *Neuburg*.

Neckarelz is the junction for the Heilbronn and Meckesheim line, by which we may return to Heidelberg (same distance and fares). The stations are *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Neckarbischofsheim*, *Waibstadt*, *Neidenstein*, *Eschelbronn*, *Meckesheim* (junction for the Heilbronn and Heidelberg line), *Mauer*, *Bammenthal*, and *Neckargemünd* (p. 242), where it rejoins the line above described.

The first station beyond Neckarelz in the direction of Würzburg is **Mosbach** (**Prinz Carl*, moderate; *Badischer Hof*), an old and busy little town with 3500 inhab., on the *Elz*. Comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From Heidelberg to Speyer, 16½ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 *M* 50, 1.70, 1.10 pf.). — 4 M. *Eppelheim*; 5 M. *Plankstadt*.

5½ M. **Schwetzingen** (**Hirsch* and *Adler*, by the entrance to the château; *Hôtel Hassler*, at the station), a pleasant little town with 4900 inhab., attracts numerous visitors from Heidelberg. The *Schloss*, erected by Elector Karl Ludwig in 1656, and destroyed by Mélac in 1689, but afterwards restored, was the residence of the electors at the beginning of the 18th century. The *Gardens (comp. the Plan, p. 244) were laid out by Elector Karl Theodor in the middle of the 18th cent. in the style of the grounds at Versailles, and the beautiful old avenues have since been surrounded with grounds in the English style. The gardens cover

an area of 117 acres, and are embellished with statues, temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets, and other objects in the taste of the 18th century. The fountains play daily from the middle of April to the middle of October. The visitor is recommended to turn to the right on entering. A walk round the whole of the gardens takes about 2 hours.

Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with the railway to Mannheim and Carlsruhe (p. 246), and of a branch-line to Friedrichsfeld (p. 229). The Speyer line passes (10 M.) *Thalhaus*, and crosses the Rhine by a bridge of iron pontoons near (13 M.) *Altlussheim*.

Speyer, see p. 261. The *Rhine Station* (12½ M.) is near the cathedral; the *Principal Station* (16½ M.) is reached in 10 min. more.

33. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

Railway Stations. The *Central Station* (*Restaurant) lies on the S. side of the town (Pl. D, 5), and is used by trains in all directions. A second station for the line to Lampertheim and Frankfort or Mayence (R. 30a), and the station for the steam-tramways to Weinheim (p. 229) and Freudenheim lie beyond the Neckar Bridge (Pl. D, 2).

Hotels. *Pfälzer Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), at the corner of the Parade-Platz and the Rhein-Str., R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1 ℳ 20, D. 3 ℳ; Kaiserhof (Pl. b; D, 4), Heidelberger-Str., opposite the post-office. — *Deutscher Hof (Pl. c; C, 4), commercial; National (Pl. e; D, 5), Railway Hotel, Egly, all near the Central Station. Landsberg (Pl. f), König von Portugal (Pl. g), both in the Rhein-Str.; Zum Neckarthal (Pl. h), near the Neckar bridge R. 2 ℳ, B. 70 pf.

Restaurants. *Café zur Oper*, *Goldener Stern*, *Café Français*, these three near the theatre; *Café Métropole*, near the Pfälzer Hof; *Café Victoria* and *Wiener Café Central*, near the Strohmarkt; *Scheffeleck*, Kurfürsten-Str., near the Palace; *Ballhaus*, in the Schlossgarten, in the W. wing of the Schloss; Restaurant in the *Stadtpark*, miltary music on summer afternoons. — Wine. *Arche Noah*, near the König v. Portugal; *Zähringer Hof*, near the Speisemarkt; *Löwenkeller*, near the Stadtpark.

River Baths, above the bridge.

Cabs. From the station or the steamboat-pier into the town, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90, 4 pers. 1 ℳ 10 pf.; to Ludwigshafen 1 ℳ 50, 1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 90, or 2 ℳ 10 pf. — Per drive within the town: ¼ hr. for 1-2 pers. 50, for 3-4 pers. 90 pf.; ½ hr. 80 pf. or 1 ℳ 20 pf.

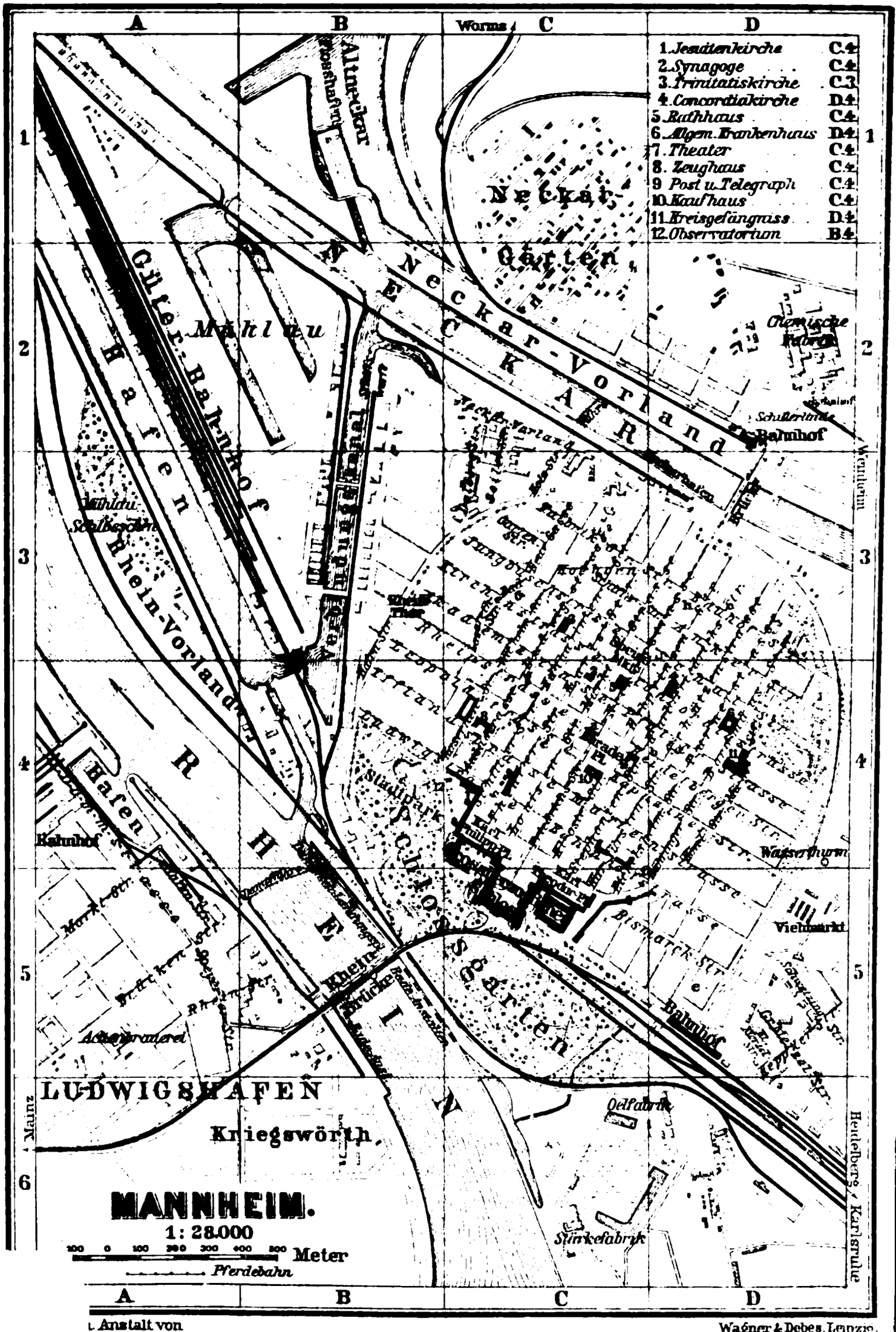
Tramways. From the Main Railway Station to the Rheinthor and from the Riedbahn Station to the Rhine Bridge, fare 15 pf.; to Ludwigshafen 25 pf.

Steamboat. The landing-place is below the bridge over the Rhine, ¾ M. from the station at Ludwigshafen, and 1 M. from the Mannheim station. Comp. the Plan. Steamboat to Mayence, viâ Worms, in 4½ hrs.

British Vice-Consul: *Ferd. Ladenburg, Esq.* — **United States Consul:** *J. Winter, Esq.*

Post Office (Pl. 9), Heidelberger-Str.

Mannheim (275 ft.), a town with 79,000 inhab. (½ Rom. Cath.), situated near the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine and connected by a bridge with *Ludwigshafen* on the left bank of the latter river (p. 246), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV. The castle he then built was destroyed along with the infant town in the Thirty Years' War, and again by the French in 1689. For its


A
B
C
D
Worms
1. Jesuitenkirche C4
2. Synagoge C4
3. Trinitatiskirche C3
4. Concordiakirche D4
5. Rathhaus C4
6. Allgem. Krankenhaus D4
7. Theater C4
8. Zeughaus C4
9. Post u. Telegraph C4
10. Kaufhaus C4
11. Kreisgefängniss D4
12. Observatorium B4
Altrhein
Neckar
Güter-Bahnhof
Hafen
Rhein-Vorland
Neckar-Vorland
Mühlau
Schleuse
Schleuse
Bahnhof
Wasserthurm
Viehmarkt
Bismarck Str.
Bahnhof
Rhein-Brücke
Stadtpark
Schloss-Garten
Rhein
Bahnhof
Hafen
Markt-Str.
Schloss-Str.
Rhein-Str.
Schloss-Garten-Str.
Oelfabrik
Stärkefabrik
Kriegswörth
LUDWIGSHAFEN
MANNHEIM.
1:28.000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Pferdebahn
Mainz
Heidelberg, Karlsruhe
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
D
Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

subsequent importance Mannheim was indebted to Elector Charles Philip, who owing to ecclesiastical differences transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1721. It is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 110 square sections like a chess-board. The streets were formerly distinguished, according to the American system, by letters and numerals, but are now all named. Mannheim is the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, tobacco, coffee, grain, and petroleum being the staple commodities. The new harbour and docks are very extensive.

The spacious **Grand-ducal Palace** (Pl. C, 4, 5), erected in 1720-29 and partly destroyed in 1795, contains several collections. All of these may be visited at any time on payment of 1 *M*; the Collection of Antiquities is open free in summer on Sun., 11-1 and 2-4, and the Picture Gallery and the Cabinet of Natural History on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 3-5.

The central structure (entr. opposite the Friedrich-Str.) contains the united **Antiquarian Collections** of the grand-ducal Antiquarium and the Society of Antiquaries. Room I. Plans and views of the Palatinate, portraits of Palatine princes, seals, coins, mediæval sculptures. — Room II. Mediæval furniture, bronzes, reminiscences of Karl Sand, the murderer of Kotzebue (1823). — Room III. Ancient woodcuts. — Room IV. Objects from China, Japan, India, North America, and South America. — Room V. Romano-Germanic antiquities found near Mannheim, near Mayence, in the Roman fort at Osterburken (*Helmet of a Roman legionary), and in the burial-trenches of Wallstadt. — Room VI. Etruscan funeral cists in alabaster and clay, objects from Etruscan graves, Greek vases and terracottas (*Girl from Tanagra), marble sculptures, bronzes. — In the front part of the middle building is a *Collection of Casts*, acquired at Paris in 1803. — Hall of the Roman Monuments. No. 6. Relief of Mithras; 19. Votive stone dedicated to Visucius; 11. Mercury with the infant Bacchus, a relief recalling the Hermes of Olympia; 46. (red number) Relief with Mercury; 23. Money-changer; 7, 8. Mile-stones; 77. 'Altar of the Four Gods'; *24. Votive stone to the maternal deities, from Rödingen (Jülich); 40. (red number) Votive stone to Mars and Nemetona, the patron-deity of Speyer; 83. (by the middle window), Altar of the Four Gods; 11. (red no.) Altar of the gods of the days of the week, with traces of its use as a font; 39. Tombstone of an Eques; 73. Front of a large sarcophagus; 36. (red no.) Votive stone, with relief of a winged Genius; 52. Tombstone of a trumpeter; 21. (red no.), 59. Horsemen and giants; 14. (red no.) Amor and Pan; 13. (red no.) Torso of Mercury; 65. Relief of Mercury and Hygieia; 74. Altar of the Four Gods; 68. Statue of a legionary.

The E. wing (entrance opposite the Stephanien-Strasse) contains a Natural History Cabinet, a Public Library (open daily 11-1), and the —

Picture Gallery. Corridor: Engravings and drawings, and some animal-paintings, landscapes, and sketches by *Rud. Kuntz*. — Ante-Chamber. Modern Baden artists; *Karl Kuntz* and *Rud. Kuntz*, Several cattle-pieces; 313. *Kirner*, Italian countryman at home; *Marie Ellenrieder*, 300. Head of a child, 307. Christ; *Fohr*, 301. Party on the Chiemsee, 302. The Castle of Eberstein; *Bernh. Fries*, Mountain scene; *Fed. Dietz*, Destruction of Heidelberg (sketch); *A. von Bayer*, Convent scene; *Verhas*, Heidelberg (water-colour). — Room I.: 24. *Schduffelin*, Portrait; 25. *Roos*, Senator of Frankfort; 19, 33. *Hamilton* (d. 1754), Game; 122, 131. *Kobell* (d. 1799), Two large landscapes. — II.: 59. *M. Ryckaert*, Concert; 55. *D. Klup* (?), By the fire; *61. *S. Hoogstraeten*, Physician; *74. *A. Diepraem*, Tavern. — III.: 79. *A. Diepenbeeck*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 87. *G. du Bois*, Forest; *88. *J. van Kessel*, Castle on a lake; 112. *W. Kalf*, Stable; 110. *N. Berchem*, The ford; 105, 114. *P. Bout*, Cattle. — IV.: 118. *H. van Steenwyck*, Cottage; 139. *J. van Goyen*, Thunder-storm; *131, 167. *J. P. van Thielen*, Fruit;

130. *Peeters*, Stormy sea; 132. *Bakhuisen*, Rough sea; 134, 175. *Mommers*, Cattle; 177. *Fyt*, Still-life; *183. *Ochtervelt*, Concert; *182. *Slingelant* (?), Seamstress; 189, *190. *Ph. Wouverman*, Halt, Plunderers; *184. *F. Snyders*, Still-life. — V.: 193, 194. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Sebastian, Portrait; *199. *Maton*, Physician; *201. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic wedding; *217, 223. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscapes; 222. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants singing (an early work of 1634); 228. *W. Kalf*, Stable. — VI.: 257. *Guido Reni*, Venus; 282. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family. — VII.: Municipal Collection. *Kaulbach*, Study of a head; *Wenglein*, Moorland scene; *Roux*, Animal piece; *Defregger*, Two studies of heads; *Gude*, Marine piece; *A. Achenbach*, Coast scene; *K. Rottmann*, Italian landscape; *K. Hoff*, Capuchin monk in a peasant's hut; *E. Grützner*, Scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor; *F. Voltz*, Cow-house; *G. Max*, Head of a woman; *Spitzweg*, Trainband soldier on the rampart; *Schirmer*, Expulsion from Paradise; *Siegert*, The last of his race. — VIII. Permanent Exhibition of the Kunstverein. — IX. Engravings.

The *Schloss Garden* is a pleasant resort.

The *Theatre* (Pl. 7; C, 4), built in 1776-79, restored in 1854, and admirably decorated, is one of the best in S. Germany. Schiller's first pieces, the 'Robbers', 'Fiesco', and 'Cabal and Love', were performed here with the co-operation of Iffland and partly under his own direction. — *Schiller's Monument*, by *Cauer*, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are the statues of *Iffland* (d. 1814), a distinguished actor who began his career at Mannheim, and *Von Dalberg* (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre down to 1803, both by Widnmann, and erected by King Lewis I. of Bavaria in 1864-66.

The **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. B, 5), built in 1865-68, connects Mannheim with Ludwigshafen on the opposite bank; it is used by the railway, tramway, and foot-passengers. Handsome portals designed by *Durm*, and adorned with groups of figures by *Moest*.

Ludwigshafen *(Deutsches Haus)*, an important commercial and manufacturing town with 28,700 inhab., begun in 1843, and rapidly increasing in commercial importance, was originally only the *tête-de-pont* of Mannheim. During the revolutionary war at the end of last century it was several times the scene of sanguinary contests. The *Wharfs* are among the finest on the Rhine and are now being enlarged. The two new churches, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, are well worthy of inspection. The former (Roman Catholic) contains frescoes by Süssmeier. — Branch-line to (8 M.) *Dannstadt*.

From Ludwigshafen to Grosskarlbach, 14½ *M*, railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. Stations: *Friesenheim*, *Oppau*, *Edigheim*, *Frankenthal* (p. 248), *Hessheim*, *Dirmstein*, *Laumersheim*.

From Mannheim to Carlsruhe (39 M.) by direct railway *(Rhine Valley Railway)* in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 20 pf.). The fast express between Cologne and Basel traverses this line. — Immediately after leaving Mannheim and again at Schwetzingen we see on the left the mountains near Heidelberg. 2 M. *Neckarau*; 5 M. *Rheinau*. — 9 M. *Schwetzingen*, see p. 243. The now traverses pine-forests; on the right the Palatine Mountains

are visible nearly the whole way. — Beyond (14 M.) *Hockenheim* we catch several glimpses of Speyer cathedral, in the plain to the right across the Rhine. 15½ M. *Neulussheim*. 19½ M. *Waghäusel*, where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated on 21st June, 1849. 20½ M. *Wiesenthal;* 25 M. *Graben-Neudorf* (p. 311); 29½ M. *Linkenheim;* 31 M. *Leopoldshafen;* 33 M. *Eggenstein;* 35 M. *Neureuth*. 39 M. *Carlsruhe* (p. 312).

34. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen *(Mannheim)*. Worms.

42½ M. Railway in 1½-2¼ hrs.; fares 5 ℳ 60, 3.80, 2.40; express trains 6 ℳ 40, 4.60, 2.20. *Hessische Ludwigsbahn* as far as *Worms* (in 1-1½ hr.; fares 3 ℳ 70, 2.50, 1.60, or 3 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ) and beyond it the *Pfälzische Bahn*.

Mayence, see p. 140. — The train starts from the Central Station, and traverses the tunnel under the citadel to the *Neuthor* station. It then passes under the Darmstadt line (p. 223), intersects the fortifications, and passes the village of *Weisenau*. — 2 M. *Laubenheim*, 5½ M. *Bodenheim*, 7½ M. *Nackenheim*, wine-producing villages, lie on the vine-clad hills to the right, at some distance from the Rhine.

10½ M. **Nierstein** (**Zum Rheinthal*, at the station), a village with 3200 inhab., is noted for its careful vine-culture. 'Niersteiner' is one of the best-known and most wholesome of Rhenish wines; it is marked by a mildly-acid flavour with considerable aroma. Most of the wine of Rhenish Hessen is sold under this name. On the hill to the right rises an old watch-tower.

12 M. **Oppenheim** (**Hôtel zum Ritter*), an industrial town with 3500 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the red church of St. Catharine and the ruined castle of Landskron. The town is mentioned in the Roman itineraries as *Bauconica;* it afterwards became a city of the empire and enjoyed the patronage of the Franconian emperors, particularly Henry IV.; and at a still later period it was an important member of the league of the Rhenish towns. In 1689 the town was destroyed by the French.

On leaving the station we turn slightly to the left, pass the lofty round clock-tower, and go through an archway below one of the streets. We then ascend, skirting the mediæval wall, to the (10-12 min.) ruins of the once famous imperial fortress of *Landskron*, which was burned down by the French in 1689. It was erected in the reign of the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by Emp. Rupert, who died here in 1410. It commands a magnificent view of Oppenheim and the valley of the Rhine. — We next descend to the —

**Catharinenkirche*, a fine Gothic edifice, erected in 1262-1317 on the site of an older church, destroyed in 1689, and thoroughly restored in 1878-89 from the designs of the late architect Schmidt of Vienna. The E. part of the church forms a cruciform edifice with a tower over the crossing and two W. towers; the windows contain beautiful tracery. The W. choir (abbey-church) was conse-

crated in 1439. The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance (40 pf.).

In front of the S. portal of the church is the market-place, which is adorned with a *War Monument for 1870-71*; the monument incorporates a column of syenite with an inscription, dug up on the Landskron, and probably one of those quarried on the Felsberg (p. 230).

16 M. **Guntersblum** *(Krone)*, a small town with 2000 inhab., possesses a Romanesque church with helmet-shaped towers. On the N. side of the town is the château of Count Leiningen with its gardens.

18 M. *Alsheim*; 20 M. *Mettenheim*; 22½ M. *Osthofen* (branch-line to *Westhofen*).

27½ M. **Worms**, see below.

From Worms to Darmstadt, Frankfort, and Mannheim by the junction-line to the Rhine and viâ *Rosengarten*, see p. 226.

From Worms to Monsheim (Bingen, Dürkheim, etc.), see p. 253. The intervening stations are (2 M.) *Pfiffligheim* and (4 M.) *Pfeddersheim*.

From Worms to Offstein, 7 M., railway in 38 minutes.

31½ M. *Bobenheim*. — 34½ M. **Frankenthal** *(Hôtel Kaufmann; Restaurant Witter)*, a busy, regularly-built town with 13,000 inhab., possessing a number of manufactories and considerable nursery-gardens, was founded by Calvinists who were banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards in 1554. The portal of the late-Romanesque *Abbey Church*, situated at the back of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1119 and consecrated in 1224, is worth inspection.

From Frankenthal to Freinsheim (p. 253), 9 M., railway in ½ hr. (75, 50 pf.). Stations *Flomersheim-Eppstein*, *Lambsheim*, *Weisenheim am Sand*.

39½ M. *Oggersheim* (Krone), a town with 3700 inhabitants. The Loretto church here is a fine building. A tablet on a house in the Schiller-Strasse records that Schiller resided here in 1781. He was at that time engaged in writing his 'Kabale und Liebe'.

42½ M. **Ludwigshafen**, see p. 246. — Passengers for Mannheim, Heidelberg, etc., change carriages here. Routes to Neustadt, Neunkirchen, Landau, Speyer, etc., see pp. 255, 258, 261.

Worms. — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* Europäischer Hof (Pl. a; B, 1), R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. f; B, 1); Pfälzer Hof (Pl. b; B, 1), R. & B. 2¼ *M*. — *In the Town:* *Alter Kaiser (Pl. c; A, 3), Andreas-Str., near the cathedral; *Hôtel Hartmann (Pl. d; C, 2), R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½ *M*; these two of the first class. — *By the Bridge:* Rheinischer Hof (Pl. e; E, 4), well spoken of. — *Railway Restaurant; Worret's Restaurant*, near the station; *Bauer*, at the Festhaus (p. 249), etc.

Worms, one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages one of the most important towns in Germany, with 25,500 inhab. (½ Prot., ⅓ Rom. Cath., and 1300 Jews), lies in the rich plain of the *Wonnegau*, on the left bank of the Rhine. The culture of the vine has hitherto been the great resource of the place, but of late years a number of leather and other manufactories have been established and many of the vineyards near the town are now covered with buildings. Of the old fortifications a few towers only are still extant.

Worms is the Roman *Borbetomagus*, the seat of the *Vangiones*, which, after the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, became the capi-

1:125000 Kilometer.

Geogr. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, L

tal of the kingdom of the Burgundians, who had descended from the Baltic Sea (431). The Franconian kings, and afterwards Charlemagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between the Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. (1122). As a free city of the Empire, Worms, in the disputes between the emperors and the princes, always espoused the cause of the former, and was specially faithful to the unfortunate Henry IV. Its fidelity was rewarded by the grant of various privileges, chiefly of a commercial character. The union between Worms and Mayence laid the foundation for the Confederation of Rhenish Towns (1254). At Worms, in April 1521, was held the Imperial Diet, at which Luther defended his doctrines before the Emperor Charles V., six Electors, and a large and august assemblage, concluding with the words: '*Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen.*'

The Thirty Years' War proved very disastrous to Worms, which was repeatedly occupied and laid under contribution by Mansfeld and Tilly, the Spaniards, and the Swedes. In 1689 the town was treated with savage cruelty by Mélac and the young Duc de Créqui. After having been pillaged, it was set on fire, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. The town retained its independence down to the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hessen-Darmstadt in 1815, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000.

From the railway-station the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. leads to the *Luther-Platz*, situated at the entrance to the old town. It is embellished with ***Luther's Monument** (Pl. B, 2), designed by *Rietschel* (d. 1861), and modelled by *Kietz*, *Dondorf*, and *Schilling* of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied nine years and cost about 17,000*l.*, merits examination. A massive platform, 16 yds. square and 9½ ft. high, bears in its centre a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central base or pedestal is surmounted by another pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, and medallion-portraits of his contemporaries who contributed to the Reformation. On it stands Luther's statue in bronze, a commanding figure, 11 ft. in height. In his left hand the holds a Bible, on which his right hand is placed emphatically; while his face, on which faith is admirably pourtrayed, is turned upwards. 'He is surrounded by a row of bold spirits, who before, or along with him had fought the last struggle for the freedom of the Reformation, or were privileged to promote it in various positions of life.' At the corners of the chief pedestal, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation: in front, r. Huss (d. 1415), l. Savonarola (d. 1498); at the back, r. Wycliffe (d. 1387), l. Petrus Waldus (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hessen on the right, and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the left; at the back Melanchthon on the right, and Reuchlin on the left (each 9 ft. in height). Between these, on lower pedestals, are allegorical figures of the towns of (r.) Magdeburg (mourning), (l.) Augsburg (making confession), and (at the back) Speyer (protesting). Between these figures are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

A little to the S. of the Luther-Platz is the handsome *House of Freiherr von Heyl*, on the site of the *Bischofshof*, or episcopal palace, in which Luther made his defence in 1521. The building was destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794.

The Volkstheater & Festhaus (Pl. A, 1), built in 1889 in the Romanesque style by the Berlin architect *March*, is destined for the performance of popular pieces (by citizens of Worms), of dramas

of a high class (by foreign actors) and of oratories, and the fine banqueting hall for concerts and assemblies. Restaurant (p. 248); fine view of the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 2), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a building of very ancient origin, but nothing now remains of the original structure. The W. towers, the oldest part of the present building, were consecrated in 1110, the remainder of the building in 1181. The S. portal, richly adorned with sculptures of scriptural subjects and allegorical figures of the Church and the Synagogue, dates from the 14th century. With its four elegant towers (the one at the N.E. angle restored in 1472), two domes, and double choir, the Cathedral ranks, like those of Speyer and Mayence, among the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in the Rhineland. The exterior in particular is strikingly effective.

The **Interior** (entrance on the S. side; fee to the sacristan, for whom a boy may be sent, 50 pf.), 141 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across the transept 40 yds. wide, nave 105 ft. high, has been recently restored. The tawdry decoration of the E. choir with marble and gilding dates from the 18th century. The Romanesque *Sculptures* representing Daniel in the lions' den, in the first S. chapel on the right, and the *Tombstone of the three Franconian Princesses* of the 14th cent., now in the N. aisle, are interesting.

The *Baptistery*, on the left side of the S. Portal, contains some large *High-Reliefs* in stone, dating from 1487 and 1488, admirably executed, and in excellent preservation. They were presented by noble families of Worms and placed in the old cloisters of 1484, but on the demolition of the latter in 1813 were removed to their present position; they represent the Annunciation, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, Nativity, and Genealogy of Christ. Here, too, is the *Tombstone* of the knight Eberhard von Heppenheim (d. 1559), a well-executed kneeling figure in armour. The late-Gothic font is from the chapel of St. John, taken down in 1807.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral is said to have been the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded in the 14th Adventure of the Nibelungenlied. — A little to the S.W., in the Andreas-Platz, is the late-Romanesque *Andreaskirche* (Pl. 4; A, 3).

The streets to the E. lead from the cathedral to the Market Place, which contains the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche* (Pl. 5; B, 3) or Church of the Trinity, built in 1726 and adorned with baroque paintings by Seekatz and his pupils.

To the E. of the market-place rises the **Stadthaus** (Pl. 11; B, 3), rebuilt in 1883-84 after designs by Seidl. The large hall contains a fresco by *Prell*, representing Emp. Henry IV. conferring important commercial privileges on the town (1074).

The **Pauluskirche** (Pl. 9; C, 3), a Romanesque building of 1102-1116, is inferior in interest to the cathedral alone. The choir, in the form of a half decagon, dates from the beginning of the 13th century. The interior, restored in the taste of the 18th cent., was fitted up in 1881 to receive the ***Paulus Museum**, an extensive and well-arranged collection of Germanic antiquities of all epochs. Adm. on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free; on other days after 9 p.m., on application to the custodian, 50 pf.

The doors of the handsome Romanesque W. Portal are a copy of those of Hildesheim Cathedral.

Interior. We first reach the collection of prehistoric antiquities and an Etruscan bronze shield, found in the Rhine at Mayence. In the nave are *Roman Antiquities*, chiefly from Worms and its neighbourhood. The *Frankish Antiquities* are also arranged here. — The *Sacristy* contains a collection of coins. — In the gallery are antiquities of the civic guilds. A room, furnished in the Gothic style, on the second floor of the N. tower beside the W. portal, contains the '*Luther Library*', with rare early editions of the works of Luther and his contemporaries.

On the S. side of the church are the cloisters and abbey-buildings, dating from various centuries.

In the Parade-Platz (Pl. C, 2) are the new *Post-Office* (Pl. 10) and the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 8), built in 1265, partly destroyed by fire in 1689, and restored in 1888, with a handsome W. portal and old mural paintings (ruined). — In the Grosse Judengasse, to the right, is the **Synagogue** (Pl. 12; C, D, 2), an insignificant building dating from the 11th cent., remodelled in the 13th cent. and now quite modernised. The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the Mainzer suburb, which was destroyed by the Swedes and French and is now being rebuilt, the late-Gothic ***Liebfrauenkirche** (*Church of our Lady*; Pl. E, 1), 1/2 M. from the Mainzer Thor, alone escaped (the sacristan lives opposite the church). The church, which has been lately restored, is in the shape of a cruciform basilica, with a triforium and two W. towers. It replaces an older edifice, and was consecrated in 1467; the keystone of the vaulted roof bears the arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be built. The only object of interest in the interior is a curious old painted sculpture of the Entombment, with life-size figures, to the right of the principal entrance. The stained glass is modern. The *W. Portal* is enriched with sculpture. The wine called *Liebfrauenmilch* (see p. xxii) is yielded by vineyards near the church.

The Rhine anciently flowed round a meadow known as the **Rosengarten** (Pl. F, 4), on the right bank, opposite Worms (now the terminus of the Darmstadt and Frankfort railway, p. 226). To this spot attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the Nibelungen and other heroic poems. Worms is, indeed, the centre of these romantic legends.

35. From Bingen or Mayence by Alzey to Kaiserslautern or Neustadt.

Railway from Bingen to Alzey, 20 1/2 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 80, 1.80, 1.20). From Mayence to Alzey, 27 M., in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 ℳ 30, 2.20, 1.40). From Alzey to Kaiserslautern, 34 1/2 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 50, 3.20, 2.10). From Alzey to Neustadt ('Hessische Ludwigsbahn' to Monsheim, and beyond it 'Pfälzische Bahn'), 37 M., in 2 1/4-3 hrs. (2nd cl. 3 ℳ 35 pf., 3rd cl. 2 ℳ 15 pf.). The route from Mayence to Neustadt viâ Ludwigshafen is preferable (express in 2-2 1/4 hrs.).

From Bingen (p. 118) to Alzey. The train leaves the Rhine at (2 M.) *Kempten*, and turns southwards. — 4 1/2 M. *Büdesheim-Dromersheim*, wine-producing places; 7 M. *Gensingen-Horrweiler*;

9 M. *Welgesheim-Zotzenheim;* 10 M. *Sprendlingen* (branch-line to *Wöllstein*); 12½ M. *Gaubickelheim;* 14 M. *Wallertheim.* At (16 M.) *Armsheim,* with a fine Gothic church of 1430, a branch-line diverges to *Flonheim.* 19½ M. *Albig;* 20½ M. *Alzey.*

FROM MAYENCE (p. 140) TO ALZEY. — 1 M. *Gartenfeld,* 4½ M. *Gonsenheim,* favourite resorts of the Mainzers. To the left is the Roman aqueduct of Zahlbach; to the right lies Finthen. — 7½ M. *Marienborn;* 9 M. *Klein-Winterheim;* 11 M. *Nieder-Olm;* 14½ M. *Nieder-Saulheim;* 17 M. *Wörrstadt;* 20½ M. *Armsheim* (see above); 24½ M. *Albig;* 25½ M. *Alzey.*

Alzey *(Hôtel Maschmann),* a Hessian town with 6000 inhab., on the *Selz,* possesses a late-Gothic church and the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1687. Alzey is one of the chief centres of the apiculture of Rhenish Hesse, producing the famous light-coloured 'Esparsette' honey.

FROM ALZEY TO KAISERSLAUTERN. 3 M. *Wahlheim;* 6 M. *Morsch-heim-Ilbesheim.* — 9½ M. **Kirchheimbolanden** *(Hôtel Bechtelsheimer; Traube),* a busy little town of 3500 inhab., with a château of the former princes of Nassau-Weilburg, restored after a fire in 1861 (interesting chapel).

FROM KIRCHHEIMBOLANDEN TO THE DONNERSBERG. A good road ascends from the town to (4½ M.) **Dannenfels** (**Gümbel,* **Lander,* both unpretending), situated on the slope to the S. of the road, in the midst of beautiful old chestnut-trees, and visited as a summer-resort. About ¾ M. farther up through wood is the *Villa Donnersberg* (R. from 1 *M.*, D. 2½, 'pens'. 3½ *M.*), with a view-terrace. Pleasant paths, well-provided with finger-posts, lead from the village and from the villa to various points of view on the E. and S. slopes of the Donnersberg. The tower (98 ft. high; key obtained at Dannenfels), on the top of the **Donnersberg** (2245 ft.), the *Mons Jovis* of the Romans, and the French *Mont Tonnerre,* commands an extensive view. Near the tower is a firmly constructed fragment of a Celtic fort. — FROM ROCKENHAUSEN (p. 155), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the ascent occupies the same time. A road leads thence to (4½ M.) the village of *Marienthal,* whence the tower is reached in 1 hr. more. — The Donnersberg may also be ascended from *Winnweiler* (p. 155; through the Falkenstein valley, steep, 3 hrs.), or, most conveniently, from *Börrstadt* (see below; 1½ hr.). — From Dannenfels to *Göllheim* (see below) viâ *Jacobsweiler* and *Dreisen,* 5½ M.

13 M. *Marnheim;* branch-line to Monsheim, see p. 253.

15 M. *Göllheim-Dreisen.* The village of **Göllheim** *(Goldenes Ross)* lies 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station. Near it rises the *Hasenbühl,* where Emperor Adolph of Nassau was defeated and slain by Albert of Austria on 2nd July, 1298. At the S.W. end of the town is a modern *Chapel,* designed by Voit, into the walls of which is built the old 'Königskreuz', a figure of the Saviour in red sandstone, erected on the battlefield in the 14th century.

18 M. *Börrstadt* (ascent of the Donnersberg, see above); 22 M. *Langmeil* (Frank's Restaurant at the station, beds). The Alsenz line, see p. 155.

24 M. *Neuhemsbach-Sembach.* — 27 M. *Enkenbach* (Ries) contains the interesting late-Romanesque church of a Præmonstra-

tensian abbey, founded in 1150 and suppressed in 1664. The church is adjoined on the S. by a cloister, part of which represented the left transept and was continued beyond the W. end of the church. Fine W. portal. — 31½ M. *Eselsfürth*, with the finely wooded *Barbarossa Park*, belonging to Kaiserslautern. The (2¼ M.) *Bremerhof* is a favourite pleasure-resort.

33½ M. *Kaiserslautern* (N. Station); 34½ M. *Kaiserslautern* (Principal Station), see p. 259.

FROM ALZEY TO NEUSTADT VIÂ MONSHEIM. — 2½ M. *Kettenheim;* 5 M. *Eppelsheim;* 7 M. *Gundersheim;* 9½ M. *Niederflörsheim.* — 11 M. **Monsheim**, the junction for Worms (p. 248) and for Marnheim.

FROM MONSHEIM TO MARNHEIM, 8 M. — 2 M. *Wachenheim;* 3 M. *Harxheim-Zell*, on the Pfriembach, with extensive vineyards; 5 M. *Albisheim.* — 8 M. *Marnheim*, see p. 252.

12½ M. *Hohensülzen;* 14 M. *Bockenheim;* 15½ M. *Albsheim.*

17½ M. **Grünstadt** *(Hôtel Ilgen; Pfälzer Hof)*, a town with 3800 inhabitants. The ruins of the old châteaux of *Alt-* and *Neu-Leiningen*, destroyed by the French in 1690, lie on a hill in the distance to the right.

FROM GRÜNSTADT TO EISENBERG, 5½ M. in ½ hr. (fares 80, 55, 35 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Eisbach*, passing numerous clay-pits. 1¼ M. *Asselheim;* 2½ M. *Mertesheim;* 4 M. *Ebertsheim.* 5½ M. *Eisenberg* (Derlinger).

19½ M. *Kirchheim-an-der-Eck.* From (22½ M.) *Freinsheim* a branch-line diverges to Frankenthal (see p. 248). 24 M. *Erpolzheim.* Extensive vineyards in every direction.

27 M. **Dürkheim** (380 ft.; **Hôtel Häusling*, near the Kurgarten; *Pfälzer Hof*, at the station; **Vier Jahreszeiten*, on the E. side of the town; *Zum Haardtgebirge*, unpretending; *Graf's Hôtel Garni*), with 6100 inhab., one of the busiest towns in the Palatinate, with its conspicuous new Gothic spire, is beautifully situated among the vineyards of the Haardt Mts. The town was almost entirely rebuilt after the ravages of the French in 1689. It afterwards enjoyed great prosperity as the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, whose handsome palace, in which Iffland once acted, and which was burned down by the French in 1794, occupied the site of the present town-hall. The neighbouring salt-baths of *Philippshalle* attract visitors in spring. The town, which is surrounded by pleasant promenades, is much visited in autumn for the grape-cure.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the *Isenachthal*, about 1½ M. to the W. of Dürkheim, lie the picturesque ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of **Limburg**, once a château of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 (Conrad II.). His eldest son Conrad having perished while engaged in hunting, the king determined to convert his ancestral castle into a religious house for the welfare of his son's soul. On 12th July, 1030, at 4 a.m., as the chroniclers inform us he and his queen Gisela accordingly laid the foundation-stone of the church, and at a later hour on the same day he is said to have also laid the first stone of the Speyer cathedral. The Abbey of Limburg was completed twelve years later and presented to the Benedictines, who soon acquired large possessions. The abbots placed themselves under the

protection of the Hartenburg Counts of Leiningen, but having quarrelled with them, their abbey was taken and destroyed by Count Emich VIII. in 1504. The buildings were partly re-erected between 1515 and 1554, but the abbey having been suppressed by Elector Frederick III. in 1574 they gradually fell to decay. The ruins of the imposing BASILICA, which now belong to government, afford an admirable example of the style of the 11th cent., and are surrounded with pleasant grounds. The S.W. tower, dating from the beginning of the 16th cent., commands a fine view (137 steps). The walls surrounding the church, part of the original cloisters and the burial-chapel, which is open at the E. side, are still preserved. Charming view in three different directions. (*Tavern* at the top.)

We may now proceed towards the W., either by a hilly path along the heights, or by *Hausen*, to the **Hartenburg**, the conspicuous red ruins of which are situated in the Isenachthal, 2¼ M. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about the year 1200, and was afterwards enlarged; in 1510 it was restored in the Renaissance style, and in 1794 it was blown up by the French. The ruin is surrounded with pleasant promenades. On the E. side, on the path from the Limburg, there is a large grass-plot where tournaments were once held, planted with fine lime-trees, and commanding a pleasing survey of the valley. At the foot of the castle lies the village of *Hartenburg* (Hirsch), 3 M. from Dürkheim by the high-road. — A walk from Hartenburg up the pretty *Isenachthal* to Frankenstein (p. 259) takes about 3 hours.

To the N.W. of Dürkheim rises the wooded *Kastanienberg*, the summit of which is enclosed by a rude stone rampart, 57-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about 3½ M. in circumference, called the **Heidenmauer**, and probably, like the similar structure on the Altkönig (p. 220), of ancient Germanic origin. On the right the rampart is overtopped by the *Teufelsstein*, a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' wall' and the abbey of Limburg furnished Cooper with the background for one of his novels. The paths are provided with finger-posts, which indicate the way to several good points of view.

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the 'Flaggenthurm' (view). — 29½ M. **Wachenheim** *(Dalberger Hof)*, with 2400 inhab.; on the hill lies the ruined *Wachtenburg*, or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic dukes, and afterwards that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome country-houses and gardens here belong to wealthy wine-merchants. To the left lies *Forst*, a village which yields excellent wine. — 31½ M. **Deidesheim** *(Schuler)* is another wine-producing place and the residence of many extensive vineyard-proprietors. 33½ M. *Königsbach*, with extensive sandstone-quarries. 34½ M. *Mussbach*; on the hill to the right lie the long villages of *Lobloch* and *Gimmeldingen* (Hirsch).

37 M. *Neustadt*, see below.

36. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg.

RAILWAY to Weissenburg (48 M.) in 1¾-2½ hrs.; fares 6 *M.* 20, 4.10, 2.65 pf.; express, 7 *M* 10 pf. or 4 *M.* — Express from Ludwigshafen to Strassburg (89 M.) in 3½ hrs.; fares 13 *M*, 9 *M* 20 pf.

Ludwigshafen, see p. 246. The train traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards and fields of corn and tobacco. — 3 M. *Rheingönheim*; 5 M. *Mutterstadt*.

7½ M. **Schifferstadt**, the junction for Speyer (5½ M. in ¼ hr.), Germersheim, and Strassburg (see p. 261).

The train approaches the Haardt Mts. — 10½ M. *Böhl-Iggelheim*; 12½ M. *Hassloch*; 19 M. *Neustadt*, junction for the lines to Dürkheim, Alzey (R. 35), and Kaiserslautern-Neunkirchen (R. 37). Carriages generally changed here.

Neustadt *an der Haardt*. — **Hotels.** *Railway Hotel, in the Saalbau (see p. 246), with restaurant and garden, R., L., A., & B. 3, D. 2, pens. with R. 5 M (good wine); *Löwe, R. 2 M, B. 80 pf., pens. with R. from 4½ M. — *Weisses Lamm; Bayrischer Hof. — **Railway Restaurant; Old German Winehouse*, Post-Strasse.

Neustadt, situated at the entrance to the valley of the *Speyerbach*, the largest town in the Haardt district (13,700 inhab.), possesses several manufactories, and carries on a considerable wine-trade. (Palatinate wines, see Introd.) Near the station is the *Saalbau*, a Renaissance edifice, built by a company in 1871-72 as a hall for balls, concerts, and meetings. The handsome Gothic *Abbey Church*, founded in 1354 and completed in 1489, contains the tombstones of several of the Counts Palatine, the founders of Neustadt. The Roman Catholic *Ludwigskirche*, a modern Gothic church, was consecrated in 1862. The *Stadthaus*, formerly a Jesuit college, was built in 1743. The *Crèche* in the Hetzel-Platz, the *Neptune Fountain* in the Strohmarkt, and the *Hospital* in the S.E. of the town, were erected by Hr. Hetzel, a banker, to whom the citizens have erected a monument to the N. of the Saalbau (see above).

Neustadt, being the intersecting point of the various railways of the Palatinate, makes an admirable starting-point for excursions in the Haardt district. Comp. the *Map*, p. 260.

About 1 M. to the W. of the station are the *Schützenhaus* (Restaurant), affording a good view of Neustadt, and the new *Realschule*. Farther on, at about the same height above the valley, opens the *Schönthal*, with its beautiful fountains (Restaurant); opposite rises the Wolfsburg (see below). A walk through the Schönthal brings us to the (¾ M.) shady *Kaltenbrunner-Thal*, which begins at the *Königsmühle* (Restaurant; one-horse carr. from Neustadt 3 m.). — A pleasant path leads past the (3 M.) *Kalte Brunnen* and through the *Finsterthal* (numerous finger-posts) to (2½ hrs.) the **Schänzel**, in defending which the Prussian General von Pfau fell in 1794. Refreshments may be obtained at the forester's house of *Heidenstein*. Thence through the *Triefenthal* to *Edenkoben* (p. 256), 2 hrs.

About 1½ M. to the N. of Neustadt lies the small village of **Haardt**, near which rises the castle of *Winzingen*, or '*Haardter Schloss*', recently rebuilt in the French Renaissance style. Beyond the village, near the church, are the *Wolf'schen Anlagen* (open to the public), which command an admirable survey of the valley of the Rhine (evening-light best). — By the third house in Haardt is a finger-post, indicating the way, leading past the vineyards, and then to the right by the *Kaiserweg*, to the **Wilhelms-Platz** (2 M. from Neustadt), which commands a superb view to the S. A zigzag leads hence in 40 min. to the tower on the *Weinbiet* (1820 ft., always open), which commands an extensive view. Finger-posts indicate the way thence to the (25 min.) **Bergstein** (1260 ft.), affording a beautiful view of Neustadt, the Speyerbachthal, and the Schönthal. From the Bergstein we proceed to the (40 min.) ruin of *Wolfsburg* and thence to (40 min.) Neustadt.

From Neustadt to the Maxburg, 1¼ hr. From the road to the W. of the station we cross the viaduct and follow the road to the S. to

(25 min.) *Oberhambach.* Here we ascend the steep paved path to the right; ½ hr., finger-post; 25 min., the top. A much preferable route ascends the Bergstrasse to the W., beyond the above-mentioned viaduct; after 200 paces we ascend a path to the left to (7 min.) a quarry, commanding a fine view of Neustadt. A finger-post here points out the way to the *Nollen* and the *Hohe Felsen*, whence the Maxburg is visible (1½ hr.). — The **Maxburg**, or *Hambacher Schloss*, formerly called the *Kestenburg* ('chestnut castle'), is conspicuously situated on a spur of the Haardt, 1080 ft. above the sea, and about 650 ft. above the plain (small fee to the custodian). The handsome château was re-erected in the Gothic style by *Voit*, by order of King Max II. of Bavaria, but is in a neglected condition. The mediæval castle is said to have been built by Emp. Henry II.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg by *Unterhambach* to (½ hr.) *Diedesfeld* and (½ hr.) the railway-station of *Maikammer* (see below). — Or from the Maxburg we may proceed to (½ hr.) the village of *Maikammer*, (1 hr.) *Edenkoben*, (½ hr.) *Rhodt*, and the *Villa Ludwigshöhe* (see below).

Neustadt is a terminal station. The train next skirts the extensive vineyards of the Haardt district, commanding beautiful views, especially by morning light. — 22½ M. *Maikammer - Kirrweiler* (*Rail. Restaur.); to the right rises the Maxburg (see above; 1 hr. from here); farther distant is the *Kalmit* (2230 ft.). On a height more to the S., by the village of *St. Martin*, 2 M. from Maikammer, are the ruins of the *Kropsburg*.

24½ M. **Edenkoben** (*Schaaf*, with pleasant garden), a cheerful little town of 4900 inhab., with a sulphur-spring, is much frequented for the grape-cure in autumn. Near the thriving village of *Rhodt*, 3 M. from Edenkoben, is seen the royal *Villa Ludwigshöhe*, built by King Lewis I. of Bavaria after Gärtner's designs (charming view), above which rises the ruined *Rietburg* or *Rippburg*.

26 M. *Edesheim*; 28½ M. *Knöringen*. The train crosses the *Queich*, which formed the boundary between Alsace and the Palatinate down to 1815, and separates the Vosges and Haardt Mts.

30½ M. **Landau** (**Schwan; Körber*), a town with 11,100 inhab. (½ Protestants), was a fortified place at an early period. In the Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken seven times; in 1680 it was captured by Louis XIV., and in 1686 it was fortified by Vauban. From the Peace of Rastatt (1714) down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French, after which it was annexed to Bavaria. In 1867 the fortifications were removed. The town has recently much extended beside the W. station (see below).

From Landau to *Germersheim*, see p. 264.

From Landau to *Annweiler* and *Zweibrücken*, see R. 39.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.) is the village of **Gleisweiler** (1065 ft.), which lies at the foot of the *Teufelsberg* (1950 ft.; view of the Vosges), with a large *Hydropathic* (whey, grape, and 'cow-house air' cures R. 1-2, pens. 3-4 *M*). — Pleasant walk of 1½ hr. to the S.W. to the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, with fine views.

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münzberg, and the Rehberg (comp. p. 266). — 34 M. *Insheim*; 35½ M. *Rohrbach*.

Diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. from Rohrbach to (7 M.) *Klingenmünster*, on the Klingbach, at the foot of the Haardt. The ruined Benedictine convent was founded in 650 by Dagobert II. Klingenmünster also contains the extensive District Lunatic Asylum.

38 M. **Winden**, junction for *Maxau* and *Carlsruhe* (see p. 318).

From Winden to Bergzabern, 6 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 55, 35 pf.). — Intermediate stations: *Barbelroth-Oberhausen*, *Kapellen-Druisweiler*. **Bergzabern** *(Rössle; Pflug)* is an old town of 2200 inhab., with partly-preserved fortifications. Diligence hence once daily to (16 M.) *Dahn* (p. 267).

42 1/2 M. *Schaidt-Steinfeld*; 45 M. *Kapsweyer*, the last Bavarian station. The train enters Alsace and crosses the *Lauter*. To the left are the Bienwald and the Geisberg (see below).

48 M. **Weissenburg** (**Engel*, *Schwan*, in the town; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, *Dürr*, at the railway-station), a very ancient town with 6000 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent abbey, founded by Dagobert II., down to 1534. The **Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* is a noble example of the early-Gothic style (13th cent.), with a tower above the crossing of the transept. In the interior are fine stained-glass windows, of the 13th (Romanesque; on the S. side), 14th, and 15th centuries. It is adjoined on the N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters, which have been recently restored and converted into a Museum of Antiquities. The *Johanniskirche*, partly Romanesque in style, and many of the private houses are also interesting edifices.

On 4th Aug., 1870, part of the German army under the Crown Prince of Prussia gained a decisive victory here over the French under Abel Douay. The town, defended by a simple wall, and the **Geisberg**, 2 M. to the S., were occupied by the French, but were attacked by Prussians from the E. and Bavarians from the N., and both taken after a severe struggle. In order to form an idea of the nature of the ground, the traveller should follow the Lauterburg road, turn to the right about 1 M. from the station, cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the (3/4 M.) *Gutleuthof* and the (3/4 M.) château of *Geisberg*, now a farm-house, round which the struggle was very hotly contested. Fine view from the terrace on the E. side. Douay fell at the top of the hill, on the way to which numerous graves of the fallen are passed. The traveller may now return by the Hagenau road on the W. side, a round of 2-2 1/2 hrs. in all.

About 3 M. from Weissenburg a new path, diverging to the right from the Bitsch road, ascends in 1/2 hr. to the view-tower or the top of the **Scherhohl** (1660 ft.) — The Bitsch road leads farther on to (8 1/2 M.) *Lembach* and (15 1/2 M.) *Obersteinbach* (p. 268).

On quitting Weissenburg the train describes a circuit round the Geisberg, and passes stations *Riedselz*, *Hunspach*, and *Hofen*.

58 M. **Sulz unterm Wald** *(Rössle)*, the best starting-point for a visit to the battlefield of 6th Aug., 1870. — At *Lobsann* and *Schwabweiler*, near Sulz, petroleum and asphalt are obtained.

Leaving the station, the traveller follows the road as far as the middle of the village, and then turns to the left. Beyond the village the road to (12 1/2 M.) Reichshofen leads to the left to *Kutzenhausen* and *Merckweiler*. On the right, a little farther, lies *Preuschdorf*, whence the 5th Prussian corps marched on the morning of 6th August. At the point where the road begins to descend into the valley of the *Sauer*, a few paces beyond a finger-post (4 1/2 M. from Sulz), which indicates the road to *Tiefenbach* to the left, and *Goersdorf* to the right, an admirable view of the entire battle-field is disclosed (the Crown-Prince was stationed in the fields to the right): in the valley opposite the spectator lies **Wörth** *(*Weisses Pferd)*, with its ancient castle-tower, beyond which *Fröschweiler* and *Elsasshausen*, situated on the hill, formed the centre of the French position. The Germans found Wörth unoccupied by the French, and at once took pos-

session of it, successfully resisting all attempts to dislodge them. Mac Mahon's position extended along the heights from *Eberbach* on his right to *Neehweiler* on his left, a distance of about 4 *M*, and far too extended for his 45,000 men. The Crown-Prince took the direction of the German army about 1 o'clock and no doubt discovered this weakness. The central position of the French at Fröschweiler could no longer be maintained, when the 11th corps, advancing from *Gunstett* behind the woods, doubled up Mc. Mahon's right wing and stormed Elsasshausen, and the Bavarians marched up from *Langensulzbach*, the red roofs of which peep through the woods on the right. From Wörth (following the road to the right in the village) to Fröschweiler is a walk of 20 minutes. The church of Fröschweiler was destroyed, with the exception of the outer walls, but a new one, the tower of which overlooks the whole of the battle-field, has been built. To the S.E. of *Eberbach*, in the direction of *Morsbronn*, is the point where the French cavalry made its gallant onset, which certainly covered the retreat of the infantry, but resulted in the destruction of the whole brigade of horse. The battlefield is now studded with monuments, the principal German one being near Elsasshausen and the largest French to the N. of the road from Wörth to Fröschweiler. From Fröschweiler to *Reichshofen* (p. 277), 2¼ M.; and on to *Niederbronn* (p. 277), 2 M. more. — Comp. the Map, p. 260.

The line now traverses part of the *Forest of Hagenau*, which is 45,000 acres in extent. — 63½ M. *Walburg*, with a fine church of the 15th century. Branch-line to (5½ M.) *Wörth* (see above), viâ *Biblisheim*, *Dürrenbach*, and *Morsbronn*.

68½ M. **Hagenau** (*Europäischer Hof*, with garden; *Post; Andres*, at the station), with 14,700 inhabitants, was once a free town of the German Empire and a fortress, the works of which are partly preserved. The walls were erected by Emp. Frederick I. in 1164. The palace built by the same emperor, afterwards a favourite residence of the Hohenstaufen, was burned by the French in 1678. Part of the conspicuous *Church of St. George* dates from the 12th century. The choir contains a huge wooden figure of Christ, executed in 1488. The fine candelabrum of the 13th cent., and the modern stained glass also deserve attention. Herr Nessel possesses a collection of coins and antiquities found in the vicinity. — To the E. of the town and S. of the Hagenauer Wald lie the artillery-ranges. — Railway to Saargemünd, Metz, and Saarbrücken, see p. 277.

71 M. *Marienthal*, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789; 73 M. *Bischweiler*, with cloth-manufactories. The train now crosses the *Zorn*. — 73½ M. *Kurzenhausen;* 79 M. *Hördt*.

83 M. *Vendenheim*, junction for the Saarburg-Zabern line (R. 42).

Then several unimportant villages, near which are some of the outworks of Strassburg. — 89 M. *Strassburg*, p. 268.

37. From Mannheim *(Ludwigshafen)* to Neunkirchen *(Saarbrücken)*.

72 M. Railway *(Pfälzische Eisenbahn)* in 2¾-4 hrs.; fares 9 *M* 50, 6.30, 4.10 pf. (express 10 *M* 80, 7 *M* 60 pf.).

The train crosses the Rhine by the *Railway Bridge* (p. 246), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to (2 M.) *Ludwigshafen* (p. 246). Thence to (21 M.) **Neustadt**, see p. 255.

Neustadt is the junction of the line to Dürkheim (R. 35) and to Landau (R. 36). The Saarbrücken line now enters the mountain-district of the *Westrich*. For an hour the train winds up the wooded ravine of the *Speyerbach*, and penetrates the variegated sandstone rocks by means of 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the right, stand the red ruins of the *Wolfsburg*.

25 M. *Lambrecht-Grevenhausen* (Pfælzer Hof), two villages founded by French emigrants, with extensive military and other cloth-factories. About 1¼ M. farther on, at *Frankeneck*, a paper-making village, the valley divides. The branch to the left, through which flows the Speyerbach, is named the *Elmsteiner-Thal*; that to the right is named the *Frankensteiner-Thal*, and is watered by the *Hochspeyerbach*. The train ascends the latter.

Farther on, on a height to the right, are the ruins of *Neidenfels*. 29 M. *Weidenthal*, with two new churches. — 32 M. **Frankenstein** *(Kölsch, Haffen)*, one of the most picturesque points in the valley, with the ruins of a castle of that name. On the other side of the valley, above the tunnel, which is 1487 yds. in length, is another old ruined castle. On the right are the *Teufelsleiter*, and in a sequestered side-valley, also to the right, the ruin of *Diemerstein*, surrounded by promenades.

From Lambrecht (3 hrs.), from Weidenthal (2 hrs.), or from Frankenstein (2 hrs.) we may visit the *Drachenstein*, commanding a fine view; ½ hr. below the top is the *Siegfriedsbrunnen*. Thence to (4 hrs.) Dürkheim, by the Isenach valley (see p. 254.).

35 M. *Hochspeyer* (875 ft.), the highest station on the line, is the junction for the *Alsenzbahn* to Münster am Stein and Kreuznach (see p. 155). The line is carried through the *Heiligenberg* (watershed) by means of a tunnel 1485 yds. in length.

41½ M. **Kaiserslautern** *(*Schwan*, R., L., A., & B. 2½-3½, D. 2 ℳ 20; *Karlsberg*, R., L., & A. 2 ℳ 20-2 ℳ 50, D. 2 ℳ; *Krafft; Post)*, one of the chief towns in the Palatinate, situated in the hilly tract of the Westrich, with 39,000 inhab., and considerable spinning factories, iron-works, and breweries, was once a residence of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153. The building was destroyed during the Spanish War of Succession, and the site is now occupied by a house of correction. The *Protestant Church* with its three towers owes its foundation to the same monarch, but in its present form belongs to the 13th and 14th centuries. It contains a marble monument in memory of the union of the Protestant churches by Knoll, with an allegorical figure and the statues of Luther and Calvin (1883). The *Provincial Museum* is open daily, except Frid., 10-12 and 2-4 (adm. 50, on Sun. 20 pf.). A battle was fought at Kaiserslautern in 1793 between the Prussians and the French.

From Kaiserslautern to Lauterecken, 21 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 20 pf.). From the station of (5½ M.) *Lampertsmühle*, a diligence plies thrice daily in ½ hr. to (2½ M.) *Otterberg*, with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1134 and now suppressed. The abbey-church, an

imposing structure in the Transition style, was probably completed in 1225. — 15½ M. *Wolfstein*, at the foot of the *Königsberg* (1780 ft.; ancient tombs, remains of Roman buildings). On the left are the ruins of *Neuwolfstein*, built by Rudolph I. in 1275, and of the former imperial castle of *Altwolfstein*. — 21 M. *Lauterecken*. Diligence hence once daily in ½ hr. to (3 M. farther up the valley of the Glan) **Offenbach** *am Glan* (*Gerlach*, *Schaun*, both good), the *Abbey-church of which is one of the most important examples of the Transition Style. Of the original edifice, which was built about 1170-90, only the choir, the transepts, and two side-apses like chapels now remain.

Between Kaiserslautern and Homburg the line runs near the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon, and skirts the *Landstuhler Bruch*, an extensive moor at the base of wooded hills. — 49 M. *Kindsbach*.

51 M. **Landstuhl** (**Engel*, in the town; *Burgard*, at the station), a small town with 3600 inhab., was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle *Nannstein* or *Nannstuhl*, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins above the town. Franz von Sickingen (p. 154) was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His remains were interred in a vault under the church, but the monument erected to his memory was destroyed by the French. Another has recently been erected by Freiherr von Stumm of Neunkirchen, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's.

From Landstuhl to Kusel, 18 M., branch-railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 *M* 60 pf., 1 *M*). The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see above). 3 M. *Ramstein*; 5 M. *Steinwenden*; 7 M. *Niedermohr*. At (8¾ M.) *Glan-Münchweiler* the attractive valley of the *Glan* is entered, and followed viâ *Rehweiler*, *Eisenbach-Matzenbach*, and *Theisbergstegen* to (15 M.) *Altenglan*. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W., and enters the Kuseler Thal. **Kusel** (*Mainzer Hof*), a busy town of 3000 inhab., with cloth and other factories. In the neighbourhood are large syenite quarries.

54½ M. *Hauptstuhl*; 57 M. *Bruchmühlbach*. — 64 M. **Homburg** (**Dümmler*), a small town with 4300 inhabitants.

From Homburg to Zweibrücken, 7 M., railway in ½ hr. (fares 65 pf., 45 pf.). — Near (4 M.) *Schwarzenacker* is the former convent of *Werschweiler*. From (5 M.) *Einöd* to Saarbrücken and Saargemünd, see below. — 7 M. **Zweibrücken** (**Zweibrücker Hof*; *Pfälzer Hof*), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Zweibrücken, and known to the literary world as the place where the *Editiones Bipontinae* of classical authors were published. It is now a town of 10,665 inhab., and contains the chief court of the Bavarian Palatinate, which occupies the old castle. When Charles X. Gustavus of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne, the duchy became subject to Sweden, which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. in 1719. The *Alexanderkirche* contains the burial-vaults of the ducal house. The *Roman Catholic Church* is a handsome building in the Gothic style. — To *Landau*, see p. 265.

From Zweibrücken to Saarbrücken, 21½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M* 90, 1.90, 1.20), viâ (2 M.) *Einöd* (see above) and (13½ M.) *St. Ingbert*, an industrious town with 10,900 inhab. The other stations are unimportant. — *Saarbrücken*, see p. 158.

From Zweibrücken to Saargemünd, 23 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 *M*, 1 *M* 30 pf.). Unimportant stations. — 23 M. *Saargemünd*, see p. 278.

Beyond (68 M.) *Bexbach* the line enters a productive coal-district in Prussia. 69½ M. *Wellesweiler*. 72 M. *Neunkirchen* (p. 158).

38. From Mannheim to Speyer, and to Strassburg viâ Germersheim and Lauterburg.

82 M. Railway in 4-4½ hrs.; fares 10 ℳ 70, 7.10, 4.60 pf. (to *Speyer*, 14 M., in ½-¾ hr.; 1 ℳ 80, 1.20, 75 pf.). This line affords the shortest route between Frankfort on the Main and Strassburg (express-train in 4½ hrs.). — From *Schwetzingen (Heidelberg)* to Speyer, see p. 234.

From *Ludwigshafen* (*Mannheim*, p. 246) to (7½ M.) *Schifferstadt*, see p. 255. The line to Speyer diverges here to the left from the Landau line (R. 36).

14 M. **Speyer.** — *Omnibus* into the town, 30 pf. — The principal station (Pl. A, 1), is about ¾ M. from the cathedral, to which the road leads in a straight direction; the Rhenish station of the Schwetzingen line (Pl. E, 3) is only ¼ M. from the cathedral.

Hotels. *Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. a; C, 4), Ludwigs-Str., R., L., & A. 1½-5, B. 1 ℳ; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. b; B, 3), Maximilians-Str., R., L., & A. 1½-2½, D. 2½ ℳ, B. 80 pf.; *Pfälzer Hof (Pl. c; C, 3), Maximilians-Strasse.

Restaurant. *Deutsch*, opposite the station. — **Beer** at *Schultz's* and at *Schwarz's*, with a large garden, both in the Eisenbahn-Str. — **Wine** at *Sick's*, Königs-Platz. — *Cafe Weiss*, Maximilians-Str.; *Cafe Moos*, Königs-Platz.

Speyer, or *Spires* (325 ft.), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate, with 17,600 inhab. (⅖ Prot.), lies nearthe left bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Speyerbach*.

Speyer was the Roman *Augusta Nemetum*, became an episcopal see in the 4th cent., and was frequently the residence of the German emperors. The city prospered greatly under the Salic emperors, who repeatedly granted privileges to the loyal inhabitants, embellished the old palace, and built the celebrated cathedral, which was regarded as the burial-church of the German emperors for nearly five centuries. As a free city of the empire Speyer enjoyed a high reputation. Of the numerous imperial diets held here the most important was that of 1529, under Charles V., after which the princes and estates who had espoused the cause of the Reformation received the name of *Protestants*, from their protest against the resolution of the hostile majority. [A 'Protestanten-Kirche' is to be erected in commemoration of this event.] The city was destroyed by the French in 1689, and has only recently begun to prosper again.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3), the great attraction of the place, is open 9-11 a.m., and 2-6 p.m.; admission to the choir and crypt by tickets only (35 pf.), obtained from the sacristan. The old-German altar-piece and the cartoons in the Chapel of St. Catharine are shown for a fee of 1 m. and 35 pf. respectively. — The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. (d. 1039) as a burial-place for himself and his successors, and continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056) and his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106), all of whom found a resting-place within its precincts. The remains of Henry IV., who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., were not deposited here till five years after his death, during which period his body remained unburied in the Chapel of St. Afra, on the N. side of the cathedral, which he himself had erected. His son Henry V. (d. 1125), the last of the Salic imperial family, is also interred here, as well as Philip of Swabia (d. 1208), Rudolph of Hapsburg (d. 1291), Adolph of Nassau (d. 1298), and Albert I. of Austria (d. 1308), by whose hand Adolph fell at Göllheim (p. 252).

After the murder of Albert I., the Emp. Henry VII. caused the remains of the rival monarchs to be deposited in the same vault. Here, too, repose Gisela, the pious consort of Conrad II., Bertha, queen of Henry IV., and Beatrice, wife of Barbarossa, with her daughter Agnes.

The cathedral was much injured by fire in 1450, but was soon restored. On 31st May, 1689, the town and the cathedral were ravaged with fire and sword by the hirelings of 'his most Christian majesty' Louis XIV., under Louvois, Montclar, and Mélac. The tombs of the emperors were ransacked, the town was committed to the flames and completely destroyed, and other atrocities were committed. After the restoration by the Würzburg architect Neumann (1772–84), the church was once more subjected to devastation on 10th-20th Jan., 1794, and was converted into a magazine. It was not till 1822 that it was at length restored to its sacred purposes. The interior was decorated by order of Lewis I., King of Bavaria, in 1845–53; and the re-erection of the W. façade, under the superintendence of *Hübsch*, took place in 1854–58.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds, height of nave 105 ft., height of W. towers 240 ft. The nave seems to have been originally covered with a flat wooden roof, for which the present vaulting was afterwards substituted.

The *Façade* has three portals. Over the central one is the imperial double-eagle, over the side-entrances the lion of the Palatinate. The large rose-window in front has a head of the Saviour crowned with thorns in the centre, on a gold ground, and in the corners the emblems of the Evangelists. The handsome arcade at the top runs round the whole building. (The visitor should walk round this arcade and ascend the tower; sexton 75 pf.)

In the vestibule, or *Kaiser-Halle*, are niches of gilded mosaic,

in which sandstone statues of the emperors interred in the *Kings' Choir*, by *Dietrich* and *Fernkorn*, were placed in 1858.

The four reliefs are by *Pilz:* Conrad laying the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emperor taking the cross from the altar in default of a sceptre at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the church to the Virgin, on the left St. Bernard and St. Stephen, on the right John the Baptist and the painter Schraudolph.

The *Interior is adorned with Frescoes by Schraudolph, 32 in number, which owe their origin to the artistic taste of Lewis I. and Max II., kings of Bavaria, and are among the finest specimens of modern German art. They were executed by *Joh. Schraudolph* (d. 1879), assisted by *C. Schraudolph* and others, in 1845-53; decorations by *Jos. Schwarzmann*. They represent Old Testament events prophetic of the Redemption, scenes from the lives of Christ and the Madonna, and numerous single figures of prophets and saints.

In the Kings' Choir, on broad pedestals, are two large *Statues: right, *Rudolph of Hapsburg* (d. 1291), in Tyrolese marble, by Schwanthaler, in a sitting posture; left, the Emp. *Adolph of Nassau* (d. 1298; p. 261), in sandstone, by Ohnmacht, in a kneeling position. On the right and left of the passage of the principal choir two *Reliefs*, formerly in the vaults, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors and bearing ancient inscriptions.

The Chapel of St. Afra was built in 1097-1103, but was afterwards altered. — The Baptistery, in the S. aisle, dates from the 12th century. Above it (entrance from the S. transept) is the Chapel of St. Catharine, originally dating from the 13th cent. but almost entirely rebuilt in 1857; it contains the cartoons for Schraudolph's frescoes and an early-German altarpiece (adm., see p. 261).

The Crypt beneath the choir and the transept, restored in 1857, is architecturally interesting. It belongs in its entirety to the old building, consecrated in 1039, and contains the ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg, restored in 1858.

The ancient Churchyard (Pl. D, 3) is now a promenade. Opposite the N.E. corner of the church is the *Domnapf*, or cathedral-bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the Napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. The fragments of the '*Mount of Olives*', to the S. of the cathedral, constructed in 1511, are the sole remains of the cloisters, which were built in 1437-44 and destroyed at the end of the 18th century. At the back of the cathedral are a large *Fountain*, a *Statue of Fortune* and busts of *Schwerd*, the astronomer, and *Stengel*, the maker of the promenade. — Among the trees to the E. of the choir rises the *Heidenthürmchen* (Heathens' Tower; Pl. E, 3),

the substructure of which may be of Roman origin. It probably belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Rudger.

The devastations of the French have left few notable buildings of antiquity at Speyer. An unsightly wall by the Protestant church preserves the name of the ancient *Retscher* (Pl. 9; C, D, 3), an imperial palace where the diets were held. The fine old gate-tower, at the W. end of the Maximilians-Strasse, is named the *Altpörtel* (Pl. B, 3).

The **Museum** (Pl. 8; B, 2), in the *Real-Schule*, contains trophies of the war of 1870-71, a cabinet of natural history, a few pictures, and an important *Collection of Roman Antiquities found in the Palatinate. Adm. daily for a fee (Sun. 1-3 free).

From Speyer the railway proceeds past *Berghausen*, *Heiligenstein*, and *Lingenfeld* to (23 M.) **Germersheim** *(Elephant; Salm)*, an old town at the confluence of the *Queich* (p. 256) and the Rhine, fortified since 1835. Rudolph of Hapsburg died here in 1291.

From Germersheim to Landau, 13 M., railway in 1/2-3/4 hr. (1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 15, 75 pf., or 2 ℳ, 1 ℳ 40 pf.). Stations, *Westheim*, *Lustadt*, *Zeiskam*, *Hochstadt*, and *Dreihof*. *Landau*, see p. 247. — To *Bruchsal*, see p. 311.

26 M. *Sondernheim;* 29 1/2 M. *Bellheim;* 31 1/2 M. *Rülzheim;* 34 1/2 M. *Rheinzabern*, on the *Erlenbach;* 38 M. *Jockgrim.*

39 1/2 M. *Wörth*, the junction of the Carlsruhe-Landau line (p. 318). 42 1/2 M. *Hagenbach;* 44 M. *Neuburg;* 46 M. *Berg.* The train then crosses the *Lauter*, which forms the boundary between the Bavarian Palatinate and Alsace.

47 M. **Lauterburg** *(Blume)* was once fortified, and is frequently mentioned in the annals of the old wars between the French and Germans. The Rathhaus contains a Roman altar. — 49 M. *Mothern;* 53 M. *Selz*, with a Gothic chapel. 58 M. *Roeschwoog.*

62 M. **Sesenheim** or *Sessenheim (Anker)*, the scene of Goethe's intimacy with Frederica Brion (1770-71). The church and parsonage have since been rebuilt. The wooded hill with the arbour in which Goethe and Frederica used to converse has been purchased by a number of the poet's admirers, and the arbour has been renewed.

65 M. *Drusenheim;* 68 M. *Herlisheim*, on the *Zorn;* 70 1/2 M. *Gambsheim*, with an old chapel; 74 M. *Wanzenau*, with Fort Fransecky; 79 M. *Bischheim.* 82 M. *Strassburg*, p. 268.

39. From Landau to Zweibrücken. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

The picturesque mountainous district to the S. of the *Queich*, which belongs to the Wasgau, is well worthy of a visit, and may be explored in 2-3 days. 1st Day: Railway to *Annweiler*, walk to the *Trifels* and the *Madenburg*, and thence by the *Rehberg* to the *Lindelbrunner Forsthaus* and *Schloss;* about 6 hrs. in all. — 2nd Day: Walk viâ *Vorderweidenthal*, the *Drachenfels*, *Schloss Dahn*, and *Dahn* to *Kallenbach*, or viâ *Rumbach* to *Schönau*, and *Rumbach*, 6 hrs. — 3rd Day: On foot to the *Wegelburg* and the *Hohenburg* and on to *Fleckenstein*, proceeding thence either viâ *Hirsch-*

thal, *Schönau*, and the *Wasigenstein* to *Niederbronn* (7 hrs.), or viâ *Lembach* to *Weissenburg* (6 hrs.) or *Wörth* (5½ hrs.).

FROM LANDAU TO ZWEIBRÜCKEN, 45 M., railway in 1¾-3¾ hrs. (fares, 2nd cl. 3 *M* 80, 3rd cl. 2 *M* 45 pf., express-fares 1st cl. 6 *M* 50, 2nd cl. 4 *M* 70 pf.). — Leaving the principal station at Landau, the train stops again on the W. side of the town, and then ascends the valley of the *Queich*, which soon contracts. The Queich is crossed several times. — 3¾ M. *Godramstein*. From (5 M.) *Siebeldingen* (Adler) a road leads viâ *Birkweiler*, *Ransbach*, and *Leinsweiler* to (3½ M.) *Eschbach*, at the foot of the Madenburg (p. 266). 6¼ M. *Albersweiler* (about 3½ M. to the N.W. is the village of *Eusserthal*, with a Romanesque Cistercian church dating from the middle of the 13th cent.). — 9½ M. *Annweiler*, see below; the station lies on the left bank of the Queich, the town on the right. The narrow green valley of the Queich, at this point known as the 'Annweiler Thal', is enclosed by wooded hills, from which the variegated sandstone protrudes in picturesque and fantastic forms. — 12 M. *Rinnthal*; 14½ M. *Wilgartswiesen*, with a handsome church by Voit.

Wilgartswiesen makes a good centre for excursions in the Vosges of the Palatinate. — TO SCHLOSS DAHN: about ½ M. from the village, we diverge from the road to the right, and follow the course of the stream. At (½ hr.) *Hauenstein* (see below) we cross the brook and proceed along a sandy path on the other side. In ½ hr. more a pine-wood is reached, through which we ascend a somewhat steep incline to (½ hr.) a chapel, beyond which we descend; 20 min. *Erfweiler*; ½ hr. more Schloss Dahn (p. 267). — TO THE LINDELBRUNNER SCHLOSS: we take the road by *Spirkelbach* and *Schwanheim* to *Darstein*, and then skirting the cliffs of Darstein on the S., follow the path leading from Gossersweiler to the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus (p. 266).

17 M. *Hauenstein*; 21 M. *Hinterweidenthal-Kaltenbach* (diligence thrice daily to Dahn; 5 M., p. 267); 24½ M. *Münchweiler*. — The line now crosses the watershed between the tributaries of the Rhine and of the Nahe. — 28 M. *Rodalben*; 30 M. *Biebermühle*, where a branch-line diverges to **Pirmasenz** (*Greiner*), an industrial town with 21,000 inhab., named after St. Pirmin, who preached here in the 8th century. From 1764 to 1790 the landgrave Ludwig IX. of Darmstadt had his residence in the town, which passed to Bavaria in 1815. The Protestant church contains the landgrave's monument. — Several unimportant stations. 45 M. *Zweibrücken*, see p. 260.

Annweiler (590 ft.; *Pfälzer Hof*, at the station, pens. 4-4½ *M*; *Schwan*, with beer-garden, both well spoken of) is a small and ancient town of 2600 inhab., with a Rathhaus by Voit, built in 1844. The *Krappenfels*, *Buchholzfels*, *Wetterberg*, and other fine points in the neighbourhood, have lately been made easily accessible by means of footpaths and finger-posts.

From the E. entrance of Annweiler (in the direction of Landau) a road, diverging to the S. from the high-road, ascends towards the village of *Bindersbach*, and from it a footpath ascends to the left through wood, dividing into two branches, both of which lead to the

Trifels in 1 hr. (descent 1/2 hr.). The ancient imperial fortress of ***Trifels** (1515 ft.; Refreshments) was founded as early as the 10th cent., but the present scanty ruins date from about the middle of the 12th century. Trifels was not unfrequently occupied by the German emperors. Its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. in 1076, and deserted by his nobles. It also served as a prison for Adalbert, Archbishop of Mayence, who was confined here by Henry V., but released by the citizens of Mayence. It was here that Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have been confined for more than a year by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay. The central tower, 33 ft. in height, and the chapel have recently been restored. In cleaning the castle-well, the spring, cut in the rock, was discovered at a depth of 270 ft. The view is similar to that from the Madenburg, but less extensive towards the E.

The hill occupied by the Trifels is the northernmost eminence of a range 1 M. in length, the other two summits of which bear the ruins of *Anebos* and *Scharfenberg*, the latter, with its square tower 66 ft. in height, being usually known as the *Münz*. A pleasant path, provided with several finger-posts, skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing these ruins. Farther on it descends, but afterwards again ascends, leading through fragrant woods of beech and pine. The traveller should observe that he must go round the *Wetterberg* to the right. In 1 1/2 hr. we reach the ***Madenburg** (locally *Eschbacher Schloss;* 1520 ft.; Rfmts.), situated above the village of Eschbach to the S., the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonging to the counts of Leiningen, afterwards to the bishopric of Speyer, and burned down by the French general Montclar in 1689. The *View from the Madenburg is one of the finest and most extensive in the Palatinate, comprising both plain and mountain. — From the Madenburg to *Eschbach*, 1 1/4 M.; to *Siebeldingen* (p. 265), 4 1/2 M.; to Landau (p. 247), viâ *Wollmesheim*, 5 M.

The tower on the **Rehberg** (1790 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Annweiler, is another fine point of view. The path to it, indicated (left) by a finger-post in the main street of the village, cannot be missed. Beside the spring, about 1/4 hr. from the summit, there is a pretty glimpse through the foliage.

About 4 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the Rehberg and 7 1/2 M. from Annweiler (whence it is reached viâ the high-road to *Völkersweiler* and *Gossersweiler*, and thence by a path through the fields) lies the ***Lindelbrunner Schloss** (1445 ft.), the ruins of a castle of the Counts of Leiningen. The isolated hill on which it stands affords an unimpeded view in all directions. At the foot of the hill is the *Lindelbrunner Forsthaus* (Rfmts., also beds). From Lindelbrunn to Trifels, see above.

About 2 M. from the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus lies *Vorder-*

weidenthal (Refreshments at the burgomaster's), and 1 M. farther on is *Erlenbach*, under the shadow of the ruined castle of *Bärbelstein*. At the latter village we join the high-road from Bergzabern (p. 257; diligence from Bergzabern to Dahn daily, 16 M. in 3½ hrs.), which we follow until we reach a finger-post on the left indicating the path to (2¼ M.) the picturesque *Drachenfels*, which commands a fine view of Schloss Dahn (see below) and the castellated rocks of this district. From the Drachenfels we descend in ½ hr. to the *Lauterthal*, and ascend it to (1½ M.) the little town of *Dahn* (Hartmann's Inn), whence a diligence plies thrice daily to (5 M.) Hinterweidenthal-Kaltenbach (p. 265). [From the crossing of the roads in the Lauterthal, the route to the right leads past the *Fischwager Mühle* to (1½ M.) Schloss Dahn.]

On a wooded rock, 1½ M. to the E. of Dahn, rise the ruins of **Schloss Dahn**, also locally called the *Erfweiler Schloss*. The steps and passages are partly hewn in the solid rock. The top commands a striking view of the imposing and grotesque sandstone rocks around.

From Schloss Dahn we return in about ½ hr. to the above-mentioned crossing of the roads, and descend the Lauterthal to (1¾ M.) *Bruchweiler*. On the left is the grotesque cliff known as the *Fladenstein*. One mile beyond Bruchweiler the Lauterthal is quitted by a road to the right to (1 M.) *Rumbach* (Kern's Brauerei; Grüner Baum), traversing the picturesque valley of that name, and (3¾ M.) *Schönau* (*Löwe, rustic), a village on the *Sauer*, with deserted iron-works. From Rumbach we follow the new road to Nothweiler (see below) and take a path to the right at a finger-post, which leads to the (¼ hr.) Wegelburg. (Or we may reach the Wegelburg from Schönau in 1 hr.) Finger-posts at all doubtful points.

The ***Wegelburg** (1880 ft.), a hill crowned with the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1679, is the finest point in the Vosges of the Palatinate. The view embraces the whole of the Vosges Mts. and extends to the Black Forest and the Odenwald. At the top is a mountain-indicator.

Those who extend their walk to the E. of the Wegelburg descend to (40 min.) *Nothweiler* (Inn, poor) and then proceed by (3 M.) *Niederschlettenbach*, with the ruined Gothic church of St. Anna, to (2 M.) *Erlenbach*. — From Niederschlettenbach a road descends the valley of the Lauter to (6 M.) *Weissenburg*.

The frontier of Alsace runs a few hundred paces to the S. of the Wegelburg. Just beyond it, about ¾ M. from the Wegelburg, is the *Hohenburg*, built of skilfully-hewn square blocks of stone, and commanding a view similar to that enjoyed from the Wegelburg. We return to the ridge and descending to the left by a finger-post proceed by the *Fleckensteiner Hof* (Rfmts.) and the **Fleckenstein**, another rocky fastness affording a fine view of the Sauerthal. Hence we descend to the (20 min.) *Sauerthal* and to (3 M.) *Lembach* (*Rössle, plain). Diligence from Lembach to *Wörth* (p. 257) in 2½ hrs.; to

Sulz unterm Wald (p. 257) in 2¾ hrs.; and to *Weissenburg* (p. 257) in 3 hrs.

About 2½ M. to the S.W. of Schönau, in the woods, ½ hr. above the hamlet of Wengelsbach, is the ancient castle of **Wasigenstein**, or *Wasenstein*, mentioned in the old German Walthariuslied, and one of the most interesting ruins in the district; it is now easily accessible, and steps have been taken to prevent its farther decay. We may descend hence in ¼ hr. to *Obersteinbach* (Rössle, unpretending), at the foot of the ruined *Klein-Arnsberg;* a massive rock behind the village bears the ruins of *Lützelhardt.* A path leads to the S., viâ *Windecker* (to the left the ruined *Wineck*) and *Windstein* to (7 M.) *Jägerthal* (Inn), with iron-works and the imposing ruins of *Alt-Windstein* and *Neu-Windstein.* From Jägerthal to *Niederbronn* (p. 277), 3 M.

40. Strassburg.

Arrival. The *Central Railway Station* (Pl. A, 2, 3; *Restaur.), a handsome new building adorned with frescoes, is on the W. side of the town. Omnibuses of the larger hotels (50 pf., each trunk 20 pf.) and cabs (see below) are in waiting. — *Neudorf Station* outside the *Metzgerthor* (to Kehl), see p. 330.

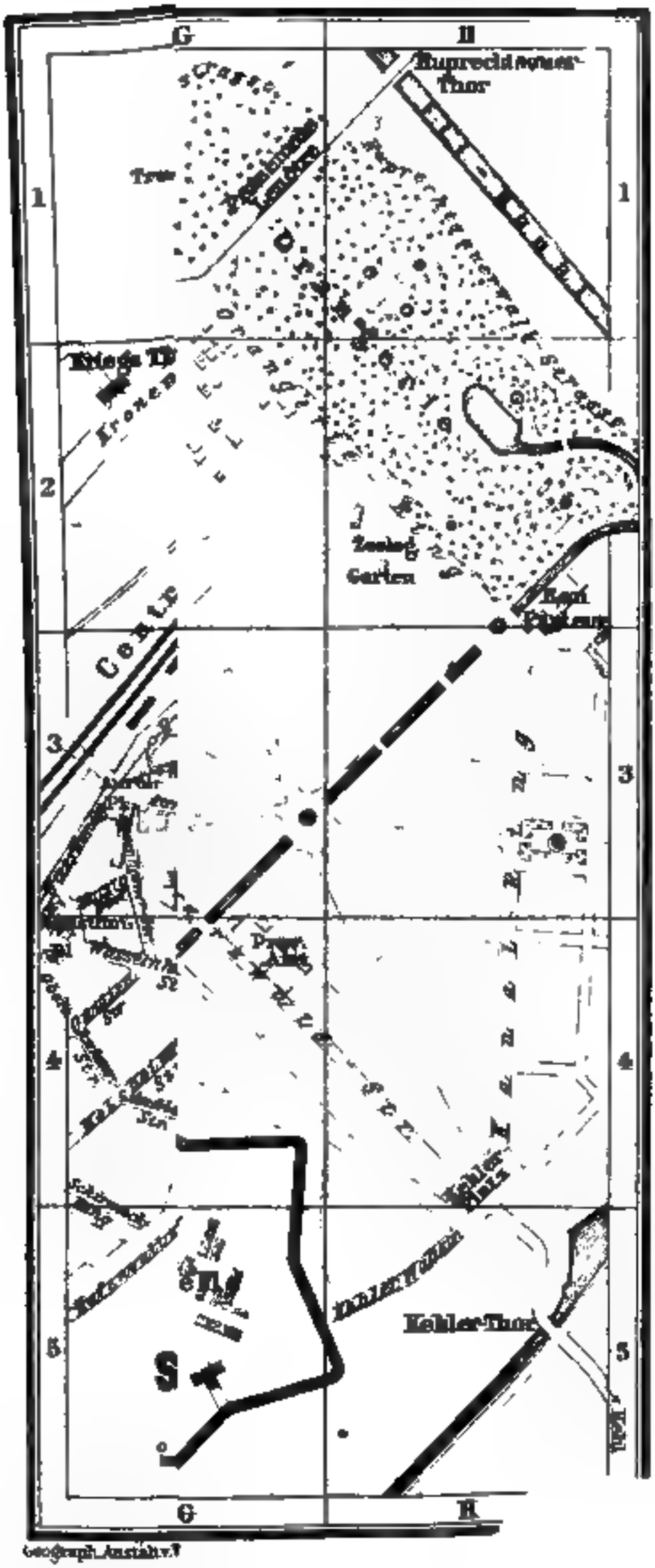
Hotels. *At the station:* *Hôtel National, first class, with lift, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3 or 4 *M*; *Hôtel Pfeiffer, second-class, R., L., & A. 2½ *M*; Victoria, Küss-Strasse 7, R., L., & A. 1½-2, D. incl. wine 2½ *M*. — *In the town:* *Ville de Paris (Pl. a; C, 3), in the Broglie, first class, with lift, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. (1 and 6 o'clock) 3 or 4 *M*; *Hôtel de l'Europe, Blauwolkengasse 19 (Pl. d; C, 3), with restaurant and garden, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 *M*; *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. b; B, 3), R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. (1 and 6) 2½ or 4 *M*; Maison Rouge (Pl. c; C, 3), Kleber-Platz, R., L., & A. 2 *M* 40 pf., B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), Jung St. Peters-Platz, R. 2, A. ½, B. 1 *M*; Vignette (Pl. g; B, 3), Gerbergraben 38; Hôtel Türk (Pl. k; D, 4), D. 2 *M*, Stadt Basel (Pl. l; D, 4), both in the Metzger-Platz; Rindsfuss, Metzger-Giessen.

Cafés (also restaurants): *Broglie, Wiener Café*, both in the Broglie; *Mésange*, Meisengasse; *Café de la Lanterne*, in the Gewerbslauben; *Heimburger*, Stephans-Plan; *Wiener Café*, Schlossergasse.

Restaurants. *Valentin*, Alter Weinmarkt; *Maison Rouge* (see above); **Dollmaetsch*, Neukirchgasse; *Germania*, Universitäts-Platz; *Holtzmann*, Bruderhofgasse; *Tannenzapfen*, Kleber-Platz, D. 2½ *M*; *Schrempp*, Fasanengasse; *Pfeiffer*, at the station (see above); *Kempff*, Kinderspielgasse; *Schmutz*, Züricher-Str.; **Railway Restaurant.* — **Beer** (Strassburg beer renowned since 1446). *Taverne Alsacienne*, by the Gewerbslauben; *Espérance* ('Zur Hoffnung'), Kalbsgasse; *Stadt Paris*, Bruderhofsgasse; *Zum Fischer*, Kinderspielgasse. Munich beer: **Piton*, Gewerbslauben; *Löwenbräu*, Lange-Strasse and Laternengasse; *Münchener Kindl*, Brandgasse; *Luxhof*, Broglie; *Stadt München*, Küfergasse; *Zum Spaten*, Hoher Steg, etc.

Cab-Tariff.	During the day.		In the evening (after the street-lamps are lit).		At night (midnight to 6 a.m.).	
Per Drive:	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.
Drive within the town, to Tivoli, the Citadel, and the Neustadt Station	*M* pf. — 75	*M* pf. — 90	*M* pf. 1. —	*M* pf. 1. 20	*M* pf. 1. 50	*M* pf. 1. 80
To the Rhine bridge	1. 20	1. 50	1. 60	2. —	2. 40	3. —
To Kehl	2. —	2. 40	2. 80	3. 40	4. 80	5. 70
By Time:						
Per ½ hr.	1. —	1. 20	1. 20	1. 45	1. 60	1. 90
„ 1 hr.	1. 60	1. 90	2. —	2. 40	2. 40	2. 90
For each ¼ hr. additional	— 35	— 40	— 40	— 50	— 50	— 60

Trunk, 20 pf.



Geograph. Anstalt v. F

Tramways. Within the town (every 10-20 min.; fare 10 pf.). From the *Steinthor* to the *Metzgerthor* (Pl. C 1-D 5); from the *Kleber-Platz* to the *Weissthurmring* (Pl. C 3-A 4); from the *Kleber-Platz* to the *König-Strasse* (Pl. C, 3-D, E, 3); from the *Kleber-Platz* to the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3-A, 2). — Outside the town (steam-tramways). From the *Steinthor* (Pl. C, 1) to *Schiltigheim*, *Bischheim* (every 20 min.), and *Hönheim* (ev. 40 min.), 15 pf.; from the *Metzgerthor* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Kehl Bridge*, every 20 min., 20 pf.; from the *Weissthurmring* (Pl. A, 3, 4) to *Königshofen* and *Wolfsheim* ev. ½ hr., 15 pf.; from the *König-Str.* to *Ruprechtsau* (Pl. D, E, 3-H, 1), ev. 20 min., 15 pf.; from the *Metzgerthor* (Pl. D, 5) to *Neudorf-Neuhof* (Pl. D, 5). — **Steam Tramways** from Nikolausstaden to *Grafenstaden*, *Markolsheim* (branch to *Erstein* and *Rheinau*) and from the old Railway Station to *Truchtersheim*.

Baths. *Spirbad*, Alter Weinmarkt (Pl. B, 3); *Rosenbad*, Sand-Platz (Pl. D, 4), at these vapour baths; *Kleberbad*, at the Lézay-Marnésia Quay (Pl. D, 3). *River Baths* at the Kehl bridge, on both banks, and also on the Kleine Rhein; tramway, see above.

Theatre (Pl. D, 3; p. 276), six times a week in winter; *Summer Theatre* in the *Tivoli*. Theatre of varieties at *Brückmann's Casino*, Kinderspielgasse, in winter, and in the *Edengarten*, Bahnhofs-Platz, in summer.

Military Music in the Broglie, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 5, 5 to 6, or 6 to 7 p.m., according to the season.

Permanent Exhibition of the *Strassburg Art Union* near the Kleber-Platz, by the Hohe Steg (adm. 30 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. D, 4), in the Schloss-Platz, opposite the cathedral. — **Telegraph Office**, Pariser-Staden (Pl. B, 3).

Pâtés de foie gras. *L. Henry*, Münstergasse 5; *M. Schott*, Küss-Strasse; *Doyen*, Münstergasse; *Hummel*, Lange-Str.; *Martin*, Blauwolkengasse; *Müller*, Judengasse; *Schneegans-Reeb*, Münstergasse 27. The geese-livers occasionally weigh 2-3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions: Cathedral (p. 270; ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 275); Monuments of Kleber (p. 275) and Gutenberg (p. 274), and the Broglie (p. 276). — The services of *valets de place* are quite unnecessary.

English Church Service at the *English Chapel*, Münz-Str. 1.

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the governor and administration of that province, the head-quarters of the 15th Corps of the German army, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 123,500 inhab. (in 1871, 85,654; ½ Rom. Cath.) includ. its garrison, is situated on the *Ill*, nearly 3 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by the *Rhine-Marne Canal*. This canal is connected with the *Rhine-Rhone Canal*, which joins the Ill above the town, by means of a smaller canal, outside the E. fortifications. As a medium of communication between Germany, France, and Switzerland, Strassburg has long enjoyed extensive commercial relations. Recently it has also become a manufacturing place of some importance, with breweries, engine-works, and tanneries.

Argentoratum, the oldest name of Strassburg, points to a Celtic origin, but we find it in the hands of the Germanic Triboci as early as the time of Ariovistus. The Romans established a castrum here in 9 A. D., and near it the Emp. Julian gained a brilliant victory over the Alemanni in 357. — The name *Stratisburgum* appears in the 6th century. In the middle ages the place became one of the most prosperous and powerful of the free cities of the German Empire. On the occasion of imperial processions the citizens enjoyed the proud distinction of having their banner borne second only to the imperial eagle. Their love of independence and skill in the arts of war enabled them to maintain their position in spite of the frequent attacks of the bishops and the nobility of the

country (as at the battle of Oberhausbergen in 1262), and in 1445 they successfully defended their city against 50,000 Armagnacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. On 30th Sept., 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV., who had already conquered the rest of Alsace during the Thirty Years' War, seized the city of Strassburg, and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697. By the Peace of Frankfort, 10th May, 1871, the city was restored to the Empire of Germany.

The **University**, founded in 1621, was closed at the time of the French Revolution, but was re-opened in 1872. Many distinguished men have been educated here, and Goethe, after a prolonged course of study in the society of Herder, Stilling, and other talented fellow-students, graduated here as a doctor of laws in 1771. In 1794 the National Convention suppressed the university as being a stronghold of the German element in Alsace, and in 1803 it was converted into a French academy, which in its turn was closed in 1870.

Strassburg has always been regarded as a place of the utmost strategical importance, and in a letter of Emp. Maximilian I. it is termed the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire, and commended for its old-German honesty and bravery. Strassburg artillery was famous in the middle ages. The **Fortifications** were much strengthened by the French, who constituted Strassburg their third great arsenal. The siege of 1870 began on 13th Aug., the bombardment on 18th Aug.; and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th September. The pentagonal *Citadel*, erected by Vauban in 1682-84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while the *Steinthor* on the N. and the *Weissthurmthor* on the W. were almost entirely destroyed. The quarters of the town adjoining these gates suffered terribly, but no trace of the havoc now remains. The German fortifications consist of an extensive girdle of fourteen strong outworks, some of them 4-5 M. from the town (comp. pp. 258, 282), and of an inner rampart, enclosing a space more than twice the area of the former town.

The city, in spite of a foreign domination of nearly 200 years, has maintained in many respects, both in external appearance and in the language and customs of its inhabitants, the character of a German imperial city. As we traverse the generally narrow and crooked streets we observe many mediæval dwellings with Gothic gables or façades, embellished with wood-carving, which justify the epithet of 'most beautiful city' applied to Strassburg in an old 'Volkslied'. In the centre of the city rises the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3), to which the stranger naturally first directs his steps. The history of the building of the present structure extends from the 12th to the 15th century. The ancient edifice, said to have been originally founded in the time of Dagobert I. (7th cent.), was repeatedly injured by fire during the 12th century. It was accordingly determined to erect a new church, the building of which was begun in 1179 under *Bishop Conrad I.*, but progressed slowly and with prolonged interruptions. To this period, in which the Romanesque style still flourished, belong the choir-niches and the transept. Towards the end of it, however, Gothic architecture had become established in France, and of course exercised an influence on all buildings in course of construction. The N. façade of the transept (now altered) is tolerably pure Romanesque, while the S. façade presents pointed arches and rose-windows approaching the newer style. The rebuilding of the nave was begun about 1263, after the completion of the

E. portions of the church. The architecture here is exclusively Gothic, with the exception of some traces of the older style in the pillars. The architect of the nave, according to the latest researches, seems to have been *Heinrich Wehelin*. At all events this part of the church was completed in 1275 (or on St. Urban's Day, 1277, if we may believe the chronicle of Jacob Twinger of Königshofen), after which the façade was taken in hand. It is in connection with the latter that we encounter the name of *Erwin von Steinbach* for the first time. Of the origin and training of this master we know nothing, and even the accuracy of his surname is questioned. We can gather, however, from analogies of style that he had been a diligent student of French architecture (such as that of the churches of St. Denis, and of St. Urbain at Troyes). He was, however, by no means a mere servile copyist, but a thoughtful and original master, who pre-eminently surpassed his contemporaries

in his keen sense of symmetry. He flourished about the year 1318. His work includes not only the façade up to the termination of the rose-window, but also the restoration and heightening of the body of the church after the fire of 1284, and in particular the upper windows, the triforium, and the vaulting. The upper parts of the façade and the towers were completed after other designs. The office of cathedral-architect long remained in Erwin's family. At the beginning of the 15th cent. the work was superintended by *Ulrich von Ensingen* of Ulm, who constructed the platform between the towers. *Johann* and *Wenzel*, the two '*Junker von Prag*', members of a Prague building-society which about this time was dissolved, were the architects of the octagonal story of the tower, with its lofty windows, and of the perforated staircase-turrets. Lastly, the heightening of the octagonal tower by another low story, and the completion of the work in 1439 by a singular spire, also consisting entirely of open-work, are attributed to *Johannes Hültz* of Cologne (1439). — All traces of the injury which the cathedral sustained during the siege of 1870 have now disappeared. The roof has been covered with copper, and the towers over the cross and the apse were completed in 1879.

The **Façade*, by Erwin of Steinbach, is justly the most admired part of the edifice, and presents a singularly happy union of the style of N. France (interrupting galleries, horizontal members, and fine rose-window, 42 ft. in diameter) with the perpendicular tendency peculiar to German cathedrals. The walls are covered with delicate tracery, and the entire building is embellished with numerous sculptures (many of them restored). Those of the three *Portals, representing scenes from the history of the Creation and Redemption, are among the finest Gothic works in existence. The niches of the gallery of the first story contain equestrian figures of Clovis, Dagobert, Rudolph of Hapsburg, and Louis XIV. (erected in 1823). In 1793 several hundred statuettes were thrown down and destroyed, and the beautiful spire only escaped the same fate from having been provided with a red republican cap made of metal as a protecting badge.

The Romanesque *S. Portal* also merits examination. The sculptures with which it is adorned, dating from about 1250, are assigned by an inscription (now destroyed) to *Sabina*, the supposed daughter of Erwin. Of the reliefs over the doors the Coronation of the Virgin has been restored, while the Death of Mary remains almost in its original condition. King Solomon between the doors is modern. The female figures on the right and left are mediæval symbols of Christianity and Judaism. The *Statues* of *Erwin* and *Sabina*, by Kirstein, were erected in 1840.

On the N. side is the *Chapel of St. Lawrence*, with coarsely realistic sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint, built in front of the Romanesque façade of the transept in 1495-1505.

The *Interior (open 8-12 and 2-6; tickets for crypt and choir,

35 pf.), consisting of a nave, 14 yds. wide and 99 ft. high, and aisles, with transept and a somewhat shallow choir, is 121 yds. in length and 45 yds. in width. It differs from that of other German cathedrals in possessing greater width in proportion to its height, and surpasses them in harmonious effect. The subdued light enters through stained-glass windows of the 15th cent., some of which are admirably executed. The Magi with the Virgin in the N. aisle are modern. The pillars and columns are slender, but of massive construction. The *Pulpit* of 1485, richly sculptured in stone, is by *Hans Hammerer*. The *Font* in the N. transept dates from 1453. — The *Chapel of St. John* (13th cent.), to which a few steps descend to the left of the choir, contains the *Monument of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg* (d. 1299), executed in Erwin's workshop, in a (closed) court beyond which is the *Tombstone of Erwin*, his wife, and one of his grand-children. — The *Chapel of St. Andrew*, to the right of the choir, dates from the end of the 12th, with additions of the 13th century. — The '*Erwinspfeiler*', a pillar in the S. transept, is adorned with late-Romanesque sculptures (ca. 1250), representing eight angels and the four Evangelists.

The large astronomical **Clock** in the S. transept was constructed in 1838-42 by *Schwilgué*, a clock-maker of Strassburg. It replaces a similar clock by *Dasypodius*, constructed in 1574, which was in use down to 1789, and which in its turn formed a substitute for a still older clock, mentioned as early as the 13th century. Only a few parts of the interior and some of the decorative paintings of the old clock were used in making the present one. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand; while a genius at his side reverses his sand-glass every hour. Higher up, around a skeleton which strikes the hours, are grouped figures representing boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age (the four quarters of the hour). Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche, at noon, the Twelve Apostles move round a figure of the Saviour. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower, which contains the weights, is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awakening the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral. The mechanism also sets in motion a complete planetarium, behind which is a perpetual calendar. — The most wonderful feature of this piece of mechanism is that it is calculated to regulate itself and adapt its motions to the revolution of the seasons for an almost unlimited number of years.

Opposite the clock is a *Statue of Bishop Werner*, with a model of the cathedral (beginning of the 11th cent.), executed by Friedrich in 1840. — Two old Latin inscriptions on the S.W. pillar at the angle formed by the transept and the nave commemorate the zeal and piety of *John Geiler of Kaysersberg* (d. 1510; p. 302). — The *Chapel of St. Catherine*, at the E. end of the S. aisle, was added in 1349 and revaulted in 1547. — Opposite, at the E. end of the N. aisle, is the *Chapel of St. Martin*, of 1515-20.

The choir is adorned with frescoes by *Steinheil* of Paris, an Alsatian by birth, and *Steinle* of Frankfort, executed in 1877-80. The value of those by the former, representing the Last Judgment, has been much canvassed.

The *Cathedral Tower (p. 272) rises from the W. façade to a vast and dizzy height. Adjoining the right portal, round the corner, is a door leading to the dwelling of the custodian, from whom a ticket is procured (to the platform 15 pf., up to the turrets 40 pf.; to the top 2 M.). The visitor ascends a tolerable staircase of 334 steps to the *Platform*, 216 ft. above the street, which affords a fine *View of the town and the plain of the Rhine. To the E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen: W. and N. the Vosges Mountains; S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl (p. 331), rising from the plain; beyond it, in the extreme distance, the Jura range. A good panorama is sold by the attendants. Innumerable names are engraved on the parapet of the platform and on the tower itself. Among them are those of *Goethe*, *Herder*, and *Lavater*, on a stone to the right of the small E. door of the tower leading to the gallery. *Voltaire's* is also to be found in the neighbourhood among many others.

From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 249 ft.; the entire height is therefore 465 ft. (one of the highest buildings in Europe; Eiffel-Tower at Paris 985 ft., Mole Antonelliana at Turin 537 ft., Ulm Cathedral 528 ft., Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Rouen Cathedral 455 ft., the Nicolaikirche at Hamburg 471 ft., St. Martin's at Landshut in Germany 462 ft., St. Stephen's at Vienna 446 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 435 ft., St. Paul's at London 404 ft.). The spire having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded with a network of conductors. The unfinished turrets at the corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, contain winding staircases, leading to the '*Lantern*', an open space immediately below the extreme summit. The massive cross on the top was bent by a projectile during the siege of 1870, but has been restored.

The Münster-Platz, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, contains several ancient examples of timber architecture, the finest of which is the *Kammerzell'sche Haus*, recently well restored. In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4), which lies on the S. side of the Münster, are situated the *Lyceum*, or grammar-school, and the *Roman Catholic Seminary*.

The old *Episcopal Palace*, opposite the S. portal of the Münster, built by Cardinal de Rohan in 1731-41, was purchased by the town during the first Revolution, afterwards converted into an imperial palace, and is now employed as a **Library** (Pl. D, 4). The new *Library*, founded to replace the town-library which was destroyed during the siege, now comprizes 700,000 volumes. The building also contains a valuable *Cabinet of Coins*.

The *Maison de Notre Dame*, or *Frauenhaus* (Pl. D, 3; entrance, Schloss-Platz 3), built in 1571-81, contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, several Gothic sculptures transferred from the cathedral, designs for the tower (dated 1377 and 1489), and remains of the old clock. The elegant winding staircase, in the latest Gothic style, merits attention.

From the cathedral the traveller may next proceed to the church of St. Thomas, crossing the Gutenbergs-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4), so called from the **Statue of Gutenberg**, the inventor of printing, by *David* (1840). The four bas-reliefs are emblematical of the bless-

ings of the inven tion in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men. The first Strassburg printer was *Johann Mentel* or *Mentelin*, who flourished about 1458-1478, and was perhaps either a pupil or assistant of Gutenberg (comp. p. 148). — The Gutenbergs-Platz is bounded on the S. by the *Hôtel du Commerce*, formerly the town-hall, built in the Renaissance style by the Strassburg architects Maurer and Schoch in 1582-85, but remodelled at the end of last century. The first floor contains the rooms of the Alsatian Club. — No. 36 Alter Fischmarkt, where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg (1770-71), is indicated by the portrait-bust of the poet, in relief. — At the end of the Alte Fischmarkt, near the Rabenbrücke, is the new municipal *Art-Industrial Museum*.

The Protestant **Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. C, 4) is a plain Gothic edifice constructed in 1273-90 on the site of an older church; the nave with its double aisles was probably erected in 1313-90. Adm. daily, except Mon. 9-12 and 2-6, in winter 2-4; tickets, 40 pf. each, obtained from the sacristan, Thomas-Platz 5.

The choir contains a magnificent **Monument* in marble, erected by Louis XV. to *Marshal Saxe* (d. 1750), son of Augustus I. of Poland and the beautiful Countess Aurora v. Königsmark. It was executed by *Pigalle*, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of descending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a female figure representing France strives to detain him, and Hercules at the side in mournful attitude leans upon his club; on the left, with broken flags beneath, are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English leopard, symbolizing the three powers defeated by the marshal in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but as a work of art masterly and original. The stone sarcophagus of *Bishop Adeloch* (d. 821), in one of the niches of the choir, deserves notice. The church also contains busts and monuments of celebrated professors of the University, and the sarcophagus of a Count Ahlefeldt, who died in 1669 while attending Strassburg University.

From the Gutenbergs-Platz the Gewerbslauben, a busy street with arcades under the houses on its E. side, leads N. to the Kleber-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a bronze **Statue of Kleber**, by *Grass* (d. 1876), erected in 1840. At the foot of the statue reclines an Egyptian sphynx, and at the sides are two reliefs. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of the general, who was a native of Strassburg (b. 1753, murdered at Cairo in 1800). — The so-called *Aubette*, on the N. side of the Platz, was totally destroyed by the bombardment of 1870, but has been tastefully restored, the former façade having been retained. The upper floor is devoted to the *Conservatorium of Music*, and includes a fine concert-hall. — Adjacent is the *Eiserne-Manns-Platz* (Pl. C, 3) deriving its name from the 'iron man' which forms the cognisance of Strassburg.

The **Temple Neuf**, or **Neukirche** (Pl. C, 3), a Dominican church of the 13th cent., was entirely burned down during the siege of 1870, and the libraries of the town and the Protestant Seminary,

5½ M. *Lemberg*, with crystal, faience, and tobacco-pipe manufactories. 6½ M. *Enchenberg*; 7½ M. *Klein-Rederchingen*; 9½ M. *Erbach*, 10 M. *Wölflingen*.

13 M. **Saargemünd**, French *Sarreguemines* (*Hôtel de Paris*), a town with 13,150 inhab., at the confluence of the *Blies* and *Saar*, the latter of which here forms the boundary between German Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, possesses large manufactories of plush, velvet, faience, and earthenware.

From Saargemünd to *Saarburg* see p. 281; to *Homburg*, p. 281.

At Saargemünd the line divides: the branch to the N. runs by *Hombourg* (station for the small baths of *Bilchingen*), *Klein-Blittersdorf*, and *Brebach* to (54 M.) *Saarbrücken* (p. 152); that to the W. by *Hundlingen*, *Forsweiler*, and *Benningen* to (128 M.) *Metz* (p. 159).

42. From Strassburg to Metz viâ Saarburg.

The N. Vosges Mts.

68 M. RAILWAY in 2¾-5 hrs. (fares 12 *M* 80, 8 50, 5 50; express 1 *M* 80 pf. extra). To Nancy, 68 M., express in 3½ hrs., ordinary trains in 5 hrs.

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. 4½ M. *Mundolsheim*. At (5½ M.) *Vendenheim* the line to Weissenburg diverges to the right (p. 258). The train crosses the *Zorn* and passes the large lunatic asylum of *Stephansfeld*. 10½ *Brumath*; 14 M. *Mommenheim*; 17 M. *Hochfelden*; 20 M. *Wilwisheim*; 22 M. *Dettweiler*; 24½ M. *Steinburg* (to Hagenau, see p. 279).

27 M. **Zabern** (610 ft.; **Hôtel Schuh*; *Sonne*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, B. 2 *M*; *Schwarzer Ochse*; *Hotel Münchener Kindl*, at the station; *Karpfen*, good wine), also called *Elsass-Zabern* to distinguish it from Rhein-Zabern and Berg-Zabern (p. 257), the French *Saverne*, the *Tres Tabernae* of the Romans, and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 7300 inhab., lying at the entrance of the *Zaberner Senke* (p. 279), a narrow defile of the Vosges, watered by the Zorn, and close to the base of the beautifully-wooded lower hills. On the latter appear the ruins of *Greiffenstein* to the right (W.), and to the left (S.W.) *Hoh-Barr*. The *Rhine-Marne Canal* also traverses the pass and intersects the town.

The conspicuous *Schloss* of the Bishops of Strassburg, erected in its present form in 1779 by Cardinal de Rohan, from the designs of Salins de Montfort, is now used as a barrack. The principal façade is turned towards the garden. An *Obelisk* in the planted square in front of the Schloss, erected in 1666, records the distances of 100 different towns from Zabern in German miles.

Ascending the Haupt-Strasse we reach the *Hauptkirche*, chiefly in the late-Gothic style of the latter half of the 15th century. The pulpit dates from 1497; the four Scenes from the Passion, in the Virgin's Chapel at the extremity of the left aisle, are ascribed to Hans Wohlgemuth. The court-gateway, to the N. of the church,

leads to a *Museum*, in which are preserved Roman, Gallic, Celtic, and Franconian antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including several roof-shaped tombstones with Roman inscriptions from Kempel, Falberg, and Dagsburg.

FROM ZABERN TO HAGENAU, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 40, 2.30, 1.50). — 2½ M. *Steinburg* (p. 278); 5½ M. *Hattmatt.*

7 M. **Dossenheim** *(Railway Hotel)* lies at the entrance of the *Zinzelthal*, through which a pleasant excursion may be made to (3¾ M.) *Oberhof* (*Mathis), (1½ M.) *Grauthal*, with curious rock-dwellings, and (2¼ M.) *Büst;* the valley contains quarries of white sandstone. Another picturesque walk from Dossenheim is the following (numerous way-posts): ascend to the left at the beginning of the woods in the Zinzelthal to the *Taubenschlagfelsen*, above *Ernolsheim;* then cross the hill, viâ *Heidenstadt* and *Langenthaler Kreuz*, to the *Michaelskapelle*, above *St. Johann* (p. 280), and to *Zabern* (p. 278).

8 M. **Neuweiler** (*Anker*, *Wolff*, good red wine) possesses two interesting churches: the Protestant *St. Adelphikirche*, a late-Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., and the Roman Catholic *Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, Romanesque with later additions, restored in 1852 (fine crypt). Above the town (½ hr.) rises the ruin of *Herrenstein*, commanding a picturesque view.

10½ M. **Buchsweiler** *(Sonne)*, a small town with chemical works and scanty remains of an old château, is the capital of the old 'Hanauer Ländchen', which belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt down to the French revolution. The Rathhaus and the Gymnasium, the latter established in 1612, possess handsome portals, and many of the houses have Renaissance balconies. An admirable view is obtained from the *Bastberg* (1255 ft.), a hill of curious geological formation, abounding in coal; its fossils attracted the attention of Goethe. The Bastberg is the centre of numerous local traditions and was long believed to be a favourite trysting-place of witches and sorcerers. — From Buchsweiler branch-line viâ *Obersulzbach* to (4½ M.) *Ingweiler* (Lamm). The village of *Lichtenberg* (Sonne, rustic; Ochse), 5½ M. from Ingweiler, is overlooked by a fort destroyed in 1870.

14 M. *Obermodern;* 17½ M. *Pfaffenhofen;* 20½ M. *Neuburg.* At (23½ M.) *Schweighausen* the line joins the Saarbrücken and Hagenau railway (p. 277). — 26 M. *Hagenau*, see p. 258.

From Zabern to Schlettstadt, see p. 291.

Near Zabern the railway enters the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Zorn*, and intersects the Vosges range at its narrowest point, the *Zaberner Senke* (p. 278), which separates the Central from the Lower Vosges. The line runs parallel with the high-road, the brook, and the RhineMarne-Canal. Bridges, lofty embankments, viaducts, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession.

33 M. **Lützelburg** *(Zur Eisenbahn; Storch)*, the only station on this part of the line, is a pleasant village, the first in Lorraine. It is separated by the Zorn from a bold rock crowned with the ruins of the *Lützelburger Schloss*, a castle dating from the 11th century, under which runs a tunnel 267 yds. in length.

From Lützelburg to Pfalzburg (p. 280), 3½ M., tramway in ½ hr. (fares 50, 35 pf.). — *From Lützelburg to Dagsburg*, 3½ hrs., see p. 282.

The line soon quits the valley of the Zorn. A handsome bridge spans the river with one of its arches, and with the other the *Rhine-Marne-Canal*, which here turns to the right side of the valley. The railway and the canal then penetrate the last of the obstructing hills by means of the *Arzweiler Tunnel*, 2945 yds. in length.

43½ M. **Saarburg** (*Hôtel de l'Abondance*, good cuisine), on the *Saar*, a small and ancient town (5500 inhab.) enclosed by walls and gates, which must not be confounded with the place of that name near Trèves, forms the boundary between the two languages, French being spoken in the upper, and German in the lower part of the town; but the line of demarcation is less strongly defined than formerly.

FROM SAARBURG TO SAARGEMÜND, 34 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 35, 2.80, 1.85). To *Berthelmingen*, see below. 10 M. *Finstingen*; 13½ M. *Wolfskirchen*; 17½ M. *Saarwerden*; 18½ M. **Saar-Union** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a place consisting of the two small towns of *Bockenheim* and *Neu-Saarwerden*. At *Saar-Alben* diverges the Saargemünd and Nancy line mentioned below. Then *Willerwald*, *Hambach*, *Neuscheuern*. — 34 M. *Saargemünd*, see p. 278.

FROM SAARBURG TO ALBERSCHWEILER, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. Stations: *Imminingen*; 3 M. *Oberhammer* (branch-line to *Dreibrunn-Valleryslhal*, viâ *Hessen*, with interesting ruins of an old abbey-church); *Lörchingen*, *Nitting*, *Unter-Barville*, *Wasperweiler*. **Alberschweiler** (*Hôtel Cayet*) is a good starting-point for excursions into the Dagsburg district (p. 282) and the upper valley of the Saar.

FROM SAARBURG TO NANCY, 49½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. Stations: *Heming*, *Rixingen* or *Réchicourt*, *Deutsch-Avricourt* (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house; connected by a branch with Bensdorf, see below), *Igney-Avricourt* (the French frontier-station), *Emberménil*, *Maraiuviller*, *Lunéville*, and *Nancy* (p. 164).

At Saarburg the line to Metz begins, and follows the course of the *Saar*. — 46½ M. *Saaraltdorf*; 51½ M. *Berthelmingen*. The line now diverges to the left, intersecting a hilly and wooded country. Several unimportant stations: 15 M. *Lauterfingen*; 22 M. *Bensdorf*, the junction for the Saargemünd-Nancy railway and for a branch-line to Deutsch-Avricourt (see above); 21 M. *Rodalben-Bermeringen*; 36 M. *Baudrecourt*. At (41 M.) *Remilly* (p. 159) the train joins the line from Saarbrücken to *Metz* (p. 159).

The N. Vosges Mountains.

Zabern is a good starting-point for excursions among these mountains. — From Zabern to *St. Johann* and *Dossenheim*, 6 M., returning by railway or taking the train to *Buchsweiler* (p. 279). — From Zabern to *Pfalzburg*, 7½ M., and by steam-tramway to *Lützelburg* in ½ hr. (see above). — From Zabern to the top of the *Greiffenstein* and back in 2-2½ hrs. — From Zabern to the railway-station at *Lützelburg*, viâ *Hoh-Barr*, *Geroldseck*, and *Dagsburg*, about 24 M.

About 2½ M. to the N.E. of Zabern lies the village of **St. Johann**, Fr. *St-Jean-des-Choux*, formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the Romanesque church of which, re-consecrated in 1127, but partly disfigured in the 18th cent., deserves notice. The *St. Michelskapelle* situated above it commands a fine view.

From Zabern to Pfalzburg, 6¼ M., the road ascends the steep slopes of the 'Pfalzburger Steig'. Pedestrians turn to the left and pass the *Karlssprung*, a precipitous rock, above which they regain the road. **Pfalzburg** (1035 ft.; **Stadt Metz*; *Rappen*) is a small town, situated in an unattractive lofty plain, and fortified down to 1872. It possesses a monument to Marshal Mouton, Comte Lobau, one of Napoleon's officers, who was born here in 1770.

To the W. of Zabern, on the summit of a lofty, wooded hill, to the right of the entrance of the narrower part of the valley of the Zorn, rises the tower of the ancient fortress of **Greiffenstein** (1255 ft.). From Zabern we follow the high-road for 3/4 M. as far as the kilomètre-stone 1,7 (or along the bank of the canal). We now cross the Zorn and the railway, pass a pleasant-looking country-house, and ascend through the wood to the left. The path (indicated by finger-posts) leads hence to the summit in about 1/2 hour. The ruins consist of two separate parts, chiefly dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, and command a pleasing view. On the slope to the S.W. of the fortress, and about 1 1/4 M. distant, is the natural *Grotto of St. Vitus* (1280 ft.), formerly a chapel and hermitage to which pilgrimages were made. Back to Zabern in 3/4 hr.

On the S. side of the Zornthal rises the ruin of **Hoh-Barr**, which also occupies a wooded eminence. Starting from Zabern, we follow the Neue-Str., which leaves the main street on the right, and turn to the left into the Renngasse. A finger-post soon directs us to the right, and keeping to the left where the road forks, we again turn to the right past the country-house (where there is a finger-post), and reach the summit in 50 minutes. The fortress was built in the 10-11th cent., enlarged at a later period, and restored in 1583. The extensive ruins almost appear to grow out of the fantastic sandstone and conglomerate rocks. The small Romanesque chapel, in the court, is perhaps of the 11th century. The highest points of the huge rocks are made accessible by ladders and bridges. Extensive view of the Vosges, and the plain of the Rhine. Refreshments may be obtained of the tenant.

Proceeding in the same direction and crossing the top of the hill (finger-post), we reach (20 min.) the ruin of **Gross-Geroldseck** (1580 ft.), with a huge tower, only half preserved, and an extensive Rittersaal, which is also still traceable. — About 1/2 M. farther on (finger-post) is the unimportant ruin of *Klein-Geroldseck*, commanding a fine view.

With a visit to Hoh-Barr and the two castles of Geroldseck a more extended and very interesting walk among the hills may be combined. Continuing in the same direction for about 10 min. more we reach a young fir-plantation, where notices on the trees indicate the routes into the Zornthal, to St. Gall to the left, and straight on to the forester's house of (20 min.) *Schäferplatz* (1265 ft.). Thence we follow the road which descends in nearly the same direction (S.) and which 1/2 M. farther (way-post) terminates in a road coming from Reinhardsmünster. We follow the latter to the right (shady path above the road), and after 10 min. reach another road coming from Reinhardsmünster, which leads in 10 min. to the forester's house and farm of *Haberacker* (1570 ft.; Rfmts.). The ruin of **Ochsenstein** (1935 ft.), which rises above the forester's house (10 min.), consists of three towers, the remains of which look

like parts of the rocks. The summit of the rock crowned by the first castle has been rendered accessible by a ladder, and commands a fine view of the Hueb and Dagsburg.

The path (guide-posts) continues through wood, and passes the hamlets of (40 min.) *An der Hardt*, beyond which is a deep ravine, and *Auf der Hub* (Inn), the church of which has been conspicuous for some time. We now descend rapidly by a new path and then ascend again in 1 hr. to the **Dagsburg** (1675 ft.), a lofty, isolated rock, commanding an excellent view. The castle, 'hewn in a rock and inhabited by certain Counts of Leiningen-Dagsperg' (Merian, 1663), was destroyed by the French in 1675, and has left scarcely a trace behind. On its site stand a view-tower and a chapel, erected in honour of Pope Leo IX. (1048–54), who is said have been born here (comp. p. 285). Below the chapel is a small Restaurant. At the foot of the castle-hill lies (1/4 hr.) the village of *Dagsburg* (Bour, Reibel, both good).

The traveller is recommended to proceed from Dagsburg to (8 1/2 M.) Lützelburg. The road follows the N.E. slope of the *Ballersteinkopf* to (3 M.) *Schäferhof* and (1 M.) *Neumühl*, where it reaches the valley of the rapid Zorn, a beautiful dale enclosed by wooded mountains. Passing several mills we come to (2 M.) *Sparsbrod*. The road is next reached near the railway-bridge (1 1/2 M.), and then, 1 1/2 M. farther, the station of Lützelburg (p. 279).

From Dagsburg to Wangenburg, a pleasant walk of 2-2 1/2 hrs. The new path, furnished with guide-posts, skirts the cliffs of Dagsburg, and reaches (1 hr.) the *Schleiffs*, a clearing in the woods, where the road makes a wide curve. Continuing in the same direction by the path indicated by guide-posts, we descend into the *Engenthal*, and then ascending to the right reach *Wangenburg* (p. 293) in 1 hr. more.

43. From Strassburg to Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 288, 300.

88 M. Railway in 3-4 1/2 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 30, 7.50, 4.80 pf.; express, 12 ℳ 90, 9.10, 6.40 pf.). For travellers in the other direction the German custom-house examination takes place in Bâle.

The line describes a curve round the town, and proceeds towards the S. Near *Königshofen*, where the capitulation of Strassburg was signed in a railway-van in Sept., 1870, the junction-line to Kehl (p. 330) diverges to the left; that to Saales (p. 289) diverges to the right a little farther on. On the left the tower of the cathedral long remains visible, on the right we observe the new fortifications of *Wolfisheim* (Fort Prince Bismarck) and *Lingolsheim* (Fort Crown Prince of Saxony). Then on the left the outworks of *Illkirch* (Fort Werder) and of (4 1/2 M.) *Grafenstaden* (Fort v. d. Tann), the latter place possessing important machine-factories. 5 1/2 M. *Geispolsheim*; 7 1/2 M. *Fegersheim*; 10 M. *Limersheim*; 12 1/2 M. *Erstein* (Löwe), a town with 4800 inhabitants.

The line now runs nearer the mountains. The Odilienberg (p. 295), with its white convent, is long a conspicuous object. The

land is fertile and well-cultivated, tobacco being one of the principal crops. The hill-slopes are covered with vineyards, the best wine being produced at Rappoltsweiler, Türkheim, Thann, etc.

14½ M. *Matzenheim;* 17 M. *Benfeld;* 20 M. *Kogenheim;* 22½ M. *Ebersheim.* On a hill to the right of the entrance to the Leberthal rise the old castles of Ortenburg and Ramstein (see p. 292).

27 M. **Schlettstadt** (*Adler & Bock; Goldnes Lamm*, near the station, both well spoken of), a town with 9400 inhab., once a free city of the German Empire, attained the height of its prosperity during the 13-15th centuries. It was fortified by Vauban after its capture by the French, but was taken by the Germans on 25th Oct., 1870. The church of *St. Fides*, founded in 1094 by the Hohenstaufen, but completed at a later period, an edifice in the Romanesque and Transitional styles, with a porch, is a memorial of the town's former importance. So, likewise, is the cathedral of *St. George*, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Alsace, a cruciform church with an octagonal tower, founded at the beginning of the 13th cent., and lately restored. The choir was begun in 1415. A new barrack has been erected at the railway-station. — Railway to *Markirch* and *Weiler*, see p. 297; to *Zabern*, see p. 291.

Farther on, to the right, halfway up the hill, we observe the ruined castle of *Kinzheim* (p. 297). 30½ M. *St. Pilt;* the village (Krone) is about 3 M. from the station, and is commanded by the ruins of the lofty *Hohen-Königsburg* (p. 299); farther on is the Tännchel (p. 299).

33 M. **Rappoltsweiler**, 2½ M. from the station, with which it is connected by a steam-tramway (20 pf.), lies at the foot of the mountains. Above it rise three castles (p. 300).

35 M. *Ostheim;* 38 M. *Bennweier*, to the right of which is the opening of the Weissthal (Kaysersberg, see p. 301). To the right is the Galz (p. 304), beside it the Drei Æhren (p. 304), and behind are the Kleine and Grosse Hohnack (p. 304).

40½ M. **Colmar** (see Plan, p. 281). — **Hotels.** Deux Clefs (Pl. x; D, 2), R. 1.60-3 *M*, B. 1, D. with wine 2 *M* 80, S. 2 *M* 40, omn. 60 pf.; Schwarzes Lamm, Sonne, near the station; Van Briesen, with restaurant, R. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf. — Beer at *Molly's* and the *Café Brand.* — Pâtés de foie gras at *Scherer's*, Pfaffengasse.

Colmar, a town with 30,400 inhab., is the capital of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and German Lorraine. It is situated on the *Lauch*, a tributary of the Ill, and the *Logelbach* (p. 304), which flow through the town, and is 2½ M. from the mountains and 10 M. from the Rhine, nearly in a straight line with Freiburg in the Breisgau.

Colmar was declared a free town of the Empire by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1226, and became so powerful that in 1474 its inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold, who by a treaty with Archduke Sigmund of Austria had become master of Alsace, the Breisgau, and the Sundgau from 1470 to 1476. In the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and in 1673 by the French. In 1697 it was awarded to Louis XIV. by the Peace of Ryswyck. — In the Rhenish history of art

Colmar is a place of some importance, having been the scene of the labours of *Martin Schongauer* (b. about 1420, probably at Colmar; d. 1488 at Colmar), a descendant of an Augsburg family of artists. He was surnamed 'Hipsch Martin' from his beautiful *(hübsch)* paintings, a sobriquet afterwards converted into 'Martin Schön'. He was still more eminent as an engraver than as a painter, and was certainly the greatest German artist of the 15th century.

The road from the station leads direct to the pleasant grounds in the *Champ de Mars*, or *Marsfeld*, in which a **Fountain Monument* (Pl. 5), a statue in bronze on a lofty stone pedestal, surrounded by figures representing the four quarters of the globe, by the Colmar sculptor F. A. Bartholdy, was erected in 1857 to *Admiral Bruat* (d. 1855), a native of Colmar. The large building to the S. is the *Bezirkspräsidium* (Pl. 2; B. 4), or office of the President of the district (formerly the Préfecture). The *Monument of General Rapp* (Pl. 7), another native of Colmar (1772-1821), is also by Bartholdy.

In striking contrast to this quite modern part of the town is the inner town with its narrow, picturesque streets, and numerous handsome secular buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries (the most important are marked in the plan). In the centre rises the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 11; C,2,3), a fine cruciform Gothic building, with marks of French influence, begun in 1237. The choir dates from 1350. Of the two W. towers, that on the S. alone is partly completed. The S. side-portal, with interesting sculptures, merits examination. The sacristy, adjoining the choir on the right, contains a 'Madonna in an arbour of roses' by *Martin Schongauer*, an excellent, though harsh work, the most important production of the master, now partly painted over.

The buildings of the old Dominican Nunnery of *Unterlinden*, founded in 1232, famous in the history of the German Mysticism of the 13th and 14th cent., and suppressed during the French Revolution, were restored in 1849-58, and, together with the early-Gothic church, have been tastefully converted into a **Museum* (Pl. 12; B, 2; open on Sun. and Thurs. 2-6, winter 2-4, gratis; on other days, 8-12 and 2-6, for a fee).

We first enter the fine early-Gothic Cloisters, which contain a collection of Roman-Gallic and mediæval stone monuments, including a Roman roof-shaped tombstone from Kempel (No. 18), and a number of interesting Roman tomb-reliefs from Horburg. In the centre is a fine *Monument to Schongauer* by Bartholdy. To the E. is a room containing plaster casts.

The chief point of interest in the museum is the *Collection of Early German Pictures, partly brought from the Monastery of Isenheim (p. 308), and now preserved in the choir of the church to the S. of the cloisters. Among the principal works are several examples of *Martin Schongauer* (Nos. 132-135, 179, 181, etc.) and Nos. 137-143 (Scenes from the Passion by *Caspar Isenmann;* 1462). The three painted carved wooden *Figures of SS. Anthony, Jerome, and Augustine, were part of the famous altar at Isenheim. The paintings by *Mathias Grünewald* (d. after 1529), which formed the wings of the same altar (Nos. 163-171), are also preserved here. Another piece of painted wood-carving, of Christ and the Apostles (according to the inscription by *Des. Beychel*, 1493), is also from Isenheim. — The nave of the church contains a large Roman mosaic

pavement from Bergheim, several cork-models of buildings in Alsace, and a number of modern paintings. — On the upper floor of the monastery is a collection of smaller antique objects, including Roman, Germanic, and Gallic gold and silver ornaments and weapons; a *Natural History Collection*, an *Ethnographical Collection*, a *Cabinet of Engravings*, and the *Library*.

Railway from Colmar to *Münster*, see p. 304; to *Freiburg*, see pp. 338, 337. — Steam-tramways to *Winzenheim* (3 M.; p. 305), to *Schnierlach* (p. 302), and to *Markolsheim*.

Beyond Colmar we observe on the right the castle of *Hohenlandsberg* (see p. 305).

44 M. **Egisheim.** Above the village, which is 1 M. from the station, stands the castle of *Hohen-Egisheim*, or *Dreien-Egisheim*, with its three towers, which have been for some time visible in the distance: the *Dagsburg*, of the 12th, and the *Wahlenburg* and *Wekmund* of the 11th cent., known as the '*Drei-Exen*', and claiming (like the Dagsburg near Zabern, p. 282) to be the birthplace of Pope Leo IX., who was a Count of Egisheim and Dagsburg. The route from the station to the castle is by the village of *Häusern*, whence a footpath ascends through wood. — The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustine abbey of *Marbach* (now a farm), founded in 1094, of which a tower, part of the church-choir, and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant (comp. p. 305).

45 M. *Herlisheim*. — 49½ M. **Rufach** (**Bär*), the *Rubeacum* of the Romans. The **Church of St. Arbogast*, a cruciform vaulted basilica, with an octagonal tower over the crossing, erected at the close of the 12th cent., partly in the Transition, and partly in the Gothic style, has lately been restored. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th century. Close to the town is a hill, which was formerly crowned by the castle of *Isenburg*, one of the oldest in Alsace, frequently occupied by the Merovingian-Frankish kings; an insignificant modern building stands on the old foundations.

Sulzmatt, a small watering-place in a pretty side-valley, lies 4½ M. to the W. of Rufach. Diligence four times daily in ¾ hour. The water resembles that of Selters, and is much in vogue in Alsace. Pension 5 *M*.

52½ M. *Merxheim*. To the right, in the distance, is the Kleine Belchen (p. 306), and beyond it the Grosse Belchen (p. 309). — 57 M. *Bollweiler*, the junction for Lautenbach (see p. 308). The *Baumann Arboricultural Schools* here are the oldest and most extensive in Alsace.

Diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. from Bollweiler to **Ensisheim**, a small town with 2700 inhab., 5 M. to the E. It was once the capital of the Austrian possessions in Alsace, and is interesting for its specimens of secular edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, chiefly in the Renaissance style, especially the imposing *Rathhaus* with its handsome bartizan and the *Hôtel zur Krone*. The former contains a meteoric stone, which fell here in 1492. — Steam-tramway to *Mülhausen* (10 M.; see below).

The *Thur* is now crossed. — 60 M. *Wittelsheim*; 63½ M. *Lutterbach* (junction for Thann and Masmünster, p. 308). Here the train leaves the mountains, turns to the E., and reaches (65 M.) *Dornach*, an industrial suburb of Mülhausen. The photographs of M. Braun of Dornach (d. 1886) are well known in France and Germany.

67 M. **Mülhausen.** — **Hotels.** *Central Hotel (Pl. E, 6), with good restaurant; Hôtel Wagner (Pl. E, 5), R. 1 ℳ 60 pf.; Hotel du Nord (Pl. E, F, 7), to the right of the station.

Restaurants. *Rail. Restaur.*; *Federmann*, *Moll*, Neuquartier-Platz.

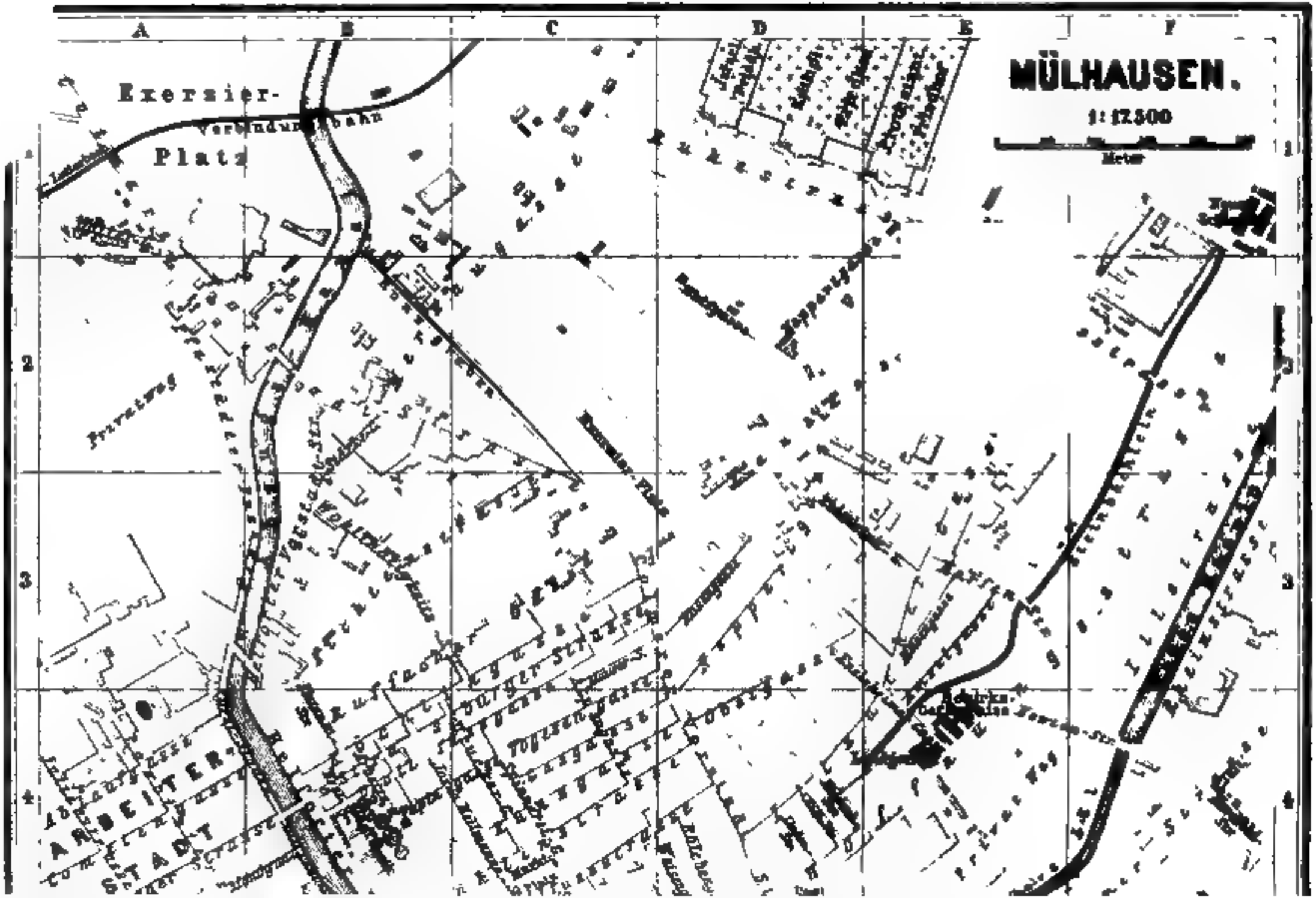
Cab. 1 ℳ 60 pf. per hour. — *Steam-Tramways* in several streets, to Ensisheim (see above), Pfastadt, and Wittenheim.

Mülhausen, in the *Sundgau*, once a free city of the German Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 allied with the Swiss Confederation, is now the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, machinery, etc.). It is the seat of government for the district, with a provincial tribunal and 77,000 inhabitants.

Leaving the *Railway Station* (Pl. E, F, 7) and proceeding a few paces towards the right, we cross the canal, and enter the New Quarter of the town, with its large but unattractive houses, many of which have wide, arched porticoes on the ground-floor. Here is situated the large building of the *'Société Industrielle'* (Pl. E, 6), an association formed in 1825 for the promotion of industrial and scientific interests of all kinds. It contains natural history collections and a library. The Museum (Pl. F, 6), established by the Société Industrielle in 1882, contains an admirable collection of *Romano-Celtic Antiquities*, most of them found in Alsace, and the *Historical Museum*, a collection of objects illustrative of local history. On the second floor is a *Picture Gallery*, with good specimens of modern French masters.

Proceeding straight on, we enter the Baseler-Thor-Strasse, the main street of the Old Town. A street, diverging to the left, leads to the Rathhaus-Platz, in which is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, 6), erected in 1552 after a fire, and restored in 1846, a solitary witness of the ancient importance of Mülhausen as a free imperial city. The whole of the façade was painted by *Christian Vacksterffer* of Colmar. Opposite the Rathhaus is the modern-Gothic *Protestant Church* (Pl. D, 5, 6), with a very showy façade. — The *School of Design* (Pl. B, C, 5, 6) contains an interesting and extensive collection of patterns and designs for dress goods, chiefly produced by Mülhausen firms.

The Arbeiterstadt (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the 'Société des Cités Ouvrières', a society established by the Mayor Dollfuss to improve the condition of the working classes, lies to the N.E. of the old town (follow the main road and then turn to the left). It now consists of about 1000 houses of one or two stories, each accommodating one or two families, and provided with a small garden. There are also large bath and washing-houses, an infant-school, etc., connected with the colony. The houses are sold to artizans almost at cost price (2500-3000 ℳ), payable by instalments. The value of the houses already built amounts to about 125,000 *l.*, of which sum fully three-fourths have been paid off. — Near the station rises the *Rebberg*, with several pretty villas, and higher up is the *Tannenwald*, which commands a beautiful view.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From Mülhausen to Müllheim in Baden, 13½ M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20, 75 pf.). — 3 M. *Napoleonsinsel*, on the Rhine-Rhone-Canal, with large paper-mills. The train then traverses the extensive *Hartwald*. 7 M. *Grünhütte*. — 9 M. *Banzenheim*, 2½ M. to the S. of which lies *Ottmarsheim*, with an interesting Romanesque octagonal chapel, consecrated in the middle of the 11th cent., and belonging to a suppressed Benedictine abbey. It is built on the model of the Carlovingian cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. — The Rhine is then crossed. 12 M. *Neuenburg*. 13½ M. *Müllheim*, see p. 328.

From Mülhausen to Belfort, 30 M., railway in 1-3 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ, 2 ℳ 10 pf.; express 4 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 40 pf.). The railway ascends the smiling valley of the *Ill*. There were formerly about 20 castles in the district traversed by this line, which, with numerous villages, have all been destroyed by the ravages of war. At many points traces of Roman fortifications and roads are noticeable. — 3½ M. *Zillisheim*; 6 M. *Illfurt*. 10½ M. **Altkirch** (*Hôtel Kübler*; *Schwarzer Bär*; *Café Higelin*), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, is the capital of the Sundgau in the narrower sense of the name. A fine view is obtained from the vicinity of the church. Small collection of antiquities in a mediæval tower. Pottery is extensively manufactured here. Almost the whole of the *Sundgau* belonged to the Counts of Pfirt, whose castle, now in ruins, is in the Jura Mts., above the little town of *Pfirt*, Fr. *Ferette* (*Stadt New York), 15 M. to the S. of Altkirch (branch-line in 1¾ hr.; the pedestrian may reach it by a picturesque route viâ *Hirsingen*). From Pfirt we may proceed to Bâle, or by the iron-foundry of *Lützel*, formerly an abbey, to *Delsberg* or *Delémont*, on the Jura railway.

18 M. *Dammerkirch*, Fr. *Dannemarie*. The train then crosses an imposing viaduct with 35 arches, and reaches (21 M.) *Alt-Münsterol*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux*, the German frontier-station. 23 M. *Petit-Croix*, the French frontier-station. — 31 M. **Belfort** or *Béfort* (*Hôtel de l'Ancienne Poste*, R. 3 fr.), a town and fortress on the *Savoureuse*, built by Vauban under Louis XIV., and memorable for its long siege by the Germans from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871. See *Baedeker's Northern France*.

From Mülhausen to *Wesserling*, see p. 308.

As far as (70½ M.) *Rixheim* the train continues to run towards the E.; it then turns to the S.E. The soil is gravelly and sterile. 71¼ M. *Habsheim*; 77½ M. *Sierentz*; 79½ M. *Bartenheim*. Beyond (84½ M.) *St. Ludwig* (or *St. Louis*) the line enters Switzerland.

From St. Ludwig to Leopoldshöhe (in Baden), 4 M., railway in ¼ hr. (fares 50, 35, 20 pf.). — 1¼ M. *Hüningen* (Hôtel de Paris), fortified by Vauban in 1679 and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. About 3 M. from the town lies the famous piscicultural establishment of *Hüningen*, which since 1852 has been of great service in replenishing the waters of Alsace with fish. Thousands of young salmon, bred in its tanks, are placed every year in the Rhine and the Moselle, and immense quantities of trout and other fish in the smaller streams of Upper Alsace. A visit is most interesting in the breeding-season (Jan.-April). — 4 M. *Leopoldshöhe*, see p. 339.

88 M. *Bâle*, see p. 339.

44. The Central and Upper Vosges Mts.

The **Vosges** (Lat. *Mons Vosegus*, Ger. *Vogesen*, or more correctly *Wasigen* or *Wasgenwald*) form the western boundary of the basin of the Upper Rhine, and run parallel with the Black Forest, with which they for the most part coincide in orological and geological characteristics. They are generally divided into the Upper, Central, and Lower Vosges. The Upper, or High Vosges Mts. are separated

from the Jura on the S. by the pass of Belfort, and on the N. extend to the Leberthal (p. 297). They are almost entirely of granitic formation, the granite being adjoined towards the N. by the red sandstone which prevails in the Central and Lower Vosges. The highest summits are the *Grosse Belchen* (4680 ft.; p. 309), the *Hoheneck* (4465 ft.; p. 306), the *Rothenbachkopf* (4305 ft.; p. 307), and the *Kleine Belchen* or *Kahle Wasen* (4160 ft.; p. 306). The CENTRAL VOSGES MTS. stretch from the Leberthal to the Zaberner Senke (p. 278), the highest points being the *Hochfeld* (3590 ft.; p. 297), the *Mutzigfelsen* (3310 ft.), the *Donon* (3305 ft.; p. 289), the *Climont* (3215 ft.; p. 290), and the *Odilienberg* (2680 ft.; p. 295), a spur running out towards the W. The LOWER, or NORTHERN VOSGES run northwards from the Zaberner Senke as far as the Queich (p. 256); and they are sometimes considered to include the Haardt Mts. and the Donnersberg, and thus to extend to the Nahe.

Up to a height of about 3600 ft. these mountains are covered with luxuriant forests of beech and pine. The highest summits, on which only grass grows, afford excellent pasturage, and are extensively used for cattle-rearing and dairy-farming. The slopes are thickly strewn with ancient castles, and on the side towards Alsace are covered with vineyards, yielding wine of good quality (comp. p. 283). In the densely-populated valleys, iron-working, ore-smelting, weaving, and other industries are actively prosecuted. As in the Black Forest, there are a few mineral springs here, but the Vosges Mts. can scarcely compete with the sister range in point of scenery, as they lack the abundant brooks which impart such a charm to the valleys of the latter.. The most beautiful points are the following: the vicinity oft *Zabern*, the *Odilienberg*, the *Hohen Königsbury*, the castles of *Rappoltsweiler*, the *Münsterthal* with the *Schlucht*, the *St. Amarinthal*, and the *Masmünster-Thal*. There are good *Inns* (R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. incl. wine 2-2½ *M*, S. incl. wine 1½-2 *M*) at the points most frequently visited.

The 'Vosges Club', instituted in 1872, has done much to facilitate a tour among these mountains by the construction of paths, the erection of finger-posts, etc. The best map of the district is that of the *German Ordnance Survey*, on a scale of 1 : 80,000 (36 sheets at 60 pf. each); the best detailed guide-book is that of *C. Mündel* (5th ed., 1888; price 4 *M*).

I. THE CENTRAL VOSGES MTS.

The separate excursions from Strassburg described in this Route may easily be combined as follows so as to form an uninterrupted tour through this interesting district, the N. part of which is described at p. 280, and the S. part in Route b. (p. 291). 1st day. From Strassburg by railway to *Romansweiler*; walk or by diligence in 1½ hr. to *Wangenburg* (or from Zabern over the Hohbarr to Wangenburg in 4 hrs., comp. p. 281); thence by the (1½ hr.) *Schneeberg* and *Nideck* to (2½ hrs) *Niederhaslach*, 7-8 hrs. in all. — 2nd day. On foot to *Schloss Girbaden* 3 hrs., *Odilienberg* 2½ hrs., *Mennelstein* and back 1½ hr., in all 7 hrs. — 3rd day. To *Hohwald* 2 hrs., to *Weiler* by the Pelage 3 hrs. (railway-station, see p. 297). The traveller desirous of proceeding to the Hohen-Königsburg (p. 299) towards the S. will find good quarters for the night at Weiler.

a. From Strassburg to Saales. — Nideck.

38 M. Railway in 3½ hrs.; fares 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 10 pf.

Strassburg, see p. 268. — Several unimportant stations.

12 M. **Molsheim** *(Zwei Schlüssel)*, a small town with 3100 inhab. on the *Breusch*, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. In the handsome meat-market here the forms of the Renaissance are combined with the articulation of Gothic architecture. The church (formerly the property of the Jesuits) is partly Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style. — Molsheim is the junction for the Zabern and Schlettstadt line (p. 291).

The Saales line ascends the pleasant green valley of the Breusch, which is enclosed by wooded heights and rocks of red porphyry. The stream descends from the Winberg or Climont (290).

14 M. **Mutzig** *(Zur Post)*, a small town of 2700 inhabitants. — 15½ M. *Gressweiler*. To Schloss Girbaden, see p. 293. — 17½ M. *Heiligenberg*, whence another good path leads to Girbaden.

20 M. *Urmatt* (Wahlmann, at the station, well spoken of; Chasse Forcée, in the village) is the starting-point for a visit to the Haslachthal and the Nideck (see p. 291).

22 M. *Lützelhausen* (Zwei Schlüssel), a large village, whence a pleasant excursion may be made viâ the *Grande Côte* (in German *Langenberg*) and the *Noll* to the *Alberschweiler Thal*, or valley of the *Rothe Saar* (8 hrs.). — From (23¼ M.) *Wisch* (Goldene Glocke), a Roman road leads to the Donon (see below). 24½ M. *Russ-Hersbach.*

26 M. **Schirmeck-Vorbruck** (1085 ft.; *Hôtel de France*, in Vorbruck; **Hôtel Donon*, *Hôtel Vogt*, in Schirmeck), two busy little places with 2700 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Breusch (with the road to St. Dié) is joined by the valley of Grandfontaine (through which a road leads to Raon-l'Etape). The two villages are separated by the Breusch. *Vorbruck*, Fr. *Labroque*, with the railway-station, is on the left bank; *Schirmeck* lies on the right bank and is commanded by the *Schlossberg*, on which are a ruined castle of the Bishops of Strassburg and a modern statue of the Virgin (view). Besides French, a curious mixed patois of French, German, and Celtic, is spoken here (grammar by Oberlin).

From Schirmeck to the Donon, 2½-3 hrs. — A drive of 2½ hrs. on the road to Raon-l'Etape through the valley of *Grandfontaine* brings us to the *Plateforme du Donon* (Inn at the forester's). The top is reached thence in 40 minutes. If we take the diligence from Schirmeck to Grandfontaine, we turn to the left from the Cerf Blanc, where the vehicle stops, pass through Grandfontaine, and reach the forester's house in about ½ hour. Pedestrians should follow the path which diverges to the right from the Grandfontaine road at the church of *Wackenbach*, about 1½ M. from Schirmeck (guide-post marked 'Entre les deux Donons'). This gradually ascends to the top in about 2-2½ hrs., passing through fine woods, well-stocked with deer, and commanding picturesque views. The Donon (3305 ft.), one of the most frequented summits of the Central Vosges, affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace towards the W., and of the hills and plain of Lorraine on the E. In clear weather the Bernese Alps can be distinguished to the S. On the summit is a moun-

tain indicator and the 'Musée', a small sandstone 'temple', built in 1869 and containing some antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood. There is a refuge-hut about 30 yds. below the summit, amid the rocks on the side next the Kleine Donon. A path from the summit passes the 'temple of Mercury' (thence to the left, by the path indicated by the guide-post 'Grandfontaine') and the *Druidenfelsen*, and reaches the forester's house in 1/2 hr.

28 M. **Rothau** (**Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking and busy village, with 1600 inhabitants. The ruined castle of *Salm*, 4 1/2 M. to the W., commands a view of the Donon and the Mutziger Thal; it was the seat of the Princes of Salm, to whom the whole district belonged. About 1/2 M. from the castle is the hamlet of *Salm*. The *Katzenstein*, or *Chatte Pendue*, 2 M. farther, affords a good view of the Hochfeld, the valley of the Breusch, and the valley of the Rhine. A pleasant excursion may be taken from Rothau to (3 M.) *Natzweiler* and (3/4 M.) the **Cascade de la Serva*, which lies in the midst of dark pine-forests (often visited from Hohwald, p. 296; 5 M.).

Ascent of the Odilienberg, 6 hrs. We ascend the right bank of the stream and at a saw-mill beyond (3 M.) *Natzweiler* follow the wood-slide. At (1 1/2 hr.) a spring we ascend in a straight direction towards the crest, cross it, and reach (1/2 hr.) the broad road from Hochfeld to (3/4 M.) Rothlach. The rest of the way is indicated by finger-posts.

31 M. **Fouday**, ger. *Urbach* (*Auberge de la Poste*, fair), at the union of the *Chergutte* with the Breusch.

Fouday belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*, which has been a desolate and sparsely-peopled district since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The places named owe their prosperity and comparative populousness to the praiseworthy philanthropic exertions of *Johann Friedrich Oberlin* (b. at Strassburg 1740, d. 1826), who is buried in the churchyard of Fouday — The saddle of the Hochfeld, at a point near a finger-post showing the road to Hohwald (comp. p. 296), may be reached from Fouday in about 3 hrs., viâ *Waldersbach*, where Oberlin was a Protestant pastor, and *Belmont*. — From Fouday to Weiler in the Weilerthal (p. 297), viâ *St. Blaise*, *Ranrupt*, *Steige*, and *Meisengott*, is a walk of about 4 hrs.

32 1/2 M. *St. Blaise-Poutay*; 33 1/2 M. *Saulxures*; 36 M. *Bourg-Bruche*.

This is the usual starting-point for on ascent (1 1/2 hr.) of the Climont (3215 ft.), the third-highest summit of the Central Vosges, commanding an extensive view, especially fine towards the W. The route from Bourg-Bruche leads to the E. and then to the S.-E., passing *Evreuil* and the farm-house of *Schlag*.

38 M. **Saales** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), the last German village, lies about 3 min. from the frontier. Omnibus thence to *St. Dié* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

Haslach Valley. By proceeding to the N., over the hill, from Urmatt (p. 289) we soon reach (1 M.) —

Nieder-Haslach (**Delcominete*, opposite the church; **Apfel*), formerly the seat of a convent. The large Gothic church of *St. Florian* possesses beautiful old stained-glass windows, and fine Gothic sculptures on the W. portal. The body of the church and the tower date from the 14th cent.; the choir was begun in 1274, and rebuilt

in 1290 after its destruction by fire. A side-chapel to the left contains the tombstone of a son of Meister Erwin ('filii Erwini magistri'; d. 1330), the builder of the choir.

The road continues to ascend the Haslach, and at the end of (1¼ M.) *Oberhaslach* (Beer at Fuchsloch's) it divides. We follow the branch to the right, leading through a beautiful and gradually contracting dale to the (2½ M.) fifth saw-mill from Oberhaslach. A few paces on this side of it a broad footpath ascends to the right into the beautiful pine-clad ***Valley of the Nideck**, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck*, called by an old tradition the castle of the giants, to which a zigzag path ascends to the right, crossing the brook to the left above the waterfall. The tower commands a fine view of the valley. From this point to the forester's house of Nideck (*Inn), 15-20 min., see p. 293.

From the forester's house to the *Schneeberg*, see p. 293. To Wangenburg (p. 293) a new path (numerous finger-posts) avoiding the Schneeberg leads in 2 hrs. In good weather, the route over the Schneeberg is preferable (p. 293).

b. From Zabern to Schlettstadt by Molsheim. Wangenburg. Girbaden. Odilienberg. Hohwald.

40½ M. Railway to Schlettstadt in 2¾ hrs.; fares 5 ℳ 30, 3 ℳ 50, 2 ℳ 30 pf. — Best views to the right.

Zabern, see p. 278. — 2½ M. *Ottersweiler.*

5 M. **Maursmünster**, Fr. *Marmoutier (Krone; Zwei Schlüssel)*, a small village. The *Church of St. Maurus*, which belonged to an ancient and once powerful Benedictine abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome late-Romanesque façade and a vaulted vestibule (a favourite style in Alsace; comp. the church of St. Fides at Schlettstadt, and the church at Gebweiler).

9 M. *Romansweiler.* (Route to Wangenburg, see p. 293.) 10 M. *Papiermühle.*

11 M. **Wasselnheim**, French *Wasselonne (*Goldner Apfel)*, a town with 3900 inhab., prettily situated on the *Mossig*, with the ruins of an old castle, and extensive stocking-factories.

12½ M. *Wangen;* 13¾ M. *Marlenheim*, the traditionary home of the Nibelungen hero, Hagen von Troneck; 14¼ M. *Kirchheim:* 15½ M. *Scharrachbergheim*, 2 M. to the W. of which lies *Westhofen*, with a handsome Gothic church of the 14th cent.; 17¼ M. *Sulzbad;* 18 M. *Avolsheim*, a village with a Romanesque church of the 11th cent. ('Dom-Peter'), the nave of which has a flat roof.

20 M. *Molsheim*, the junction of the Strassburg and Saales railway (p. 289). — 20½ M. *Dorlisheim*, with a Romanesque church. In the distance, farther on, Girbaden (p. 294).

22 M. **Rosheim** *(Pflug)*, a small town with 3300 inhab.,

once a free city of the empire, has several times suffered destruction, but the mediæval fortifications are in good preservation, and the ancient tower-gatesare still standing. The Romanesque *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* was consecrated in 1049; the present edifice dates from the 12th cent., and has been added to in Gothic times. Several of the old houses are very picturesque.

24¼ M. *Bischofsheim*. In the distance the castles of Otrott (p. 294), farther on the Odilienberg (p. 295) and the Mennelstein (p. 295).

25½ M. **Ober-Ehnheim**, French *Obernai* (*Hôtel Wagner*, by the church, well spoken of; *Vormwald*, at the station), with 4300 inhab., and several manufactories, was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. The *Town Hall* of 1523, thoroughly restored in 1849, contains an interesting old council-chamber; in front of it is a draw-well. There are several other picturesque houses. The *Fruit Market*, near the town-hall, is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. — From Ober-Ehnheim to the Odilienberg, see p. 294.

27½ M. *Goxweiler* produces a good variety of white wine ('Clevner'); the station affords a fine view of the mountains, with their numerous ruined castles. Pleasant walk through the 'Heiligensteiner Au' to Heiligenstein (p. 294).

28½ M. *Gertweiler*; to the right the ruin of Landsperg (p. 295), opposite Schloss Andlau (p. 296).

30 M. **Barr** (**Rothes Haus*; **Krone*; *Goldner Apfel*; Inn and Hydropathic Establishment *Zum Bühl*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy little town of 5700 inhab., with extensive tanneries, is prettily situated at the mouth of the *Kirneckthal*. The *Town Hall* in the market-place was built in 1640.

31½ M. *Eichhofen*, station for Andlau (2 M.; p. 296), and *Stotzheim*, 2½ M. to the W. Then (33 M.) *Epfig*, with 2500 inhab.; at the E. end is the early-Romanesque Margarethencapelle. To the right, in the background, rises the *Ungersberg* (2955 ft.).

36½ M. **Dambach** (**Krone*), a small town of 3000 inhab., with the remains of old fortifications and several late-Gothic houses. The *Chapel of St. Sebastian* to the W., with its Romanesque tower and Gothic choir, contains a richly-carved wooden altar. Passing the chapel we reach in 40 min. the extensive ruins of the castle of *Bernstein*, whence we may proceed (guide-post) by the castle of *Ortenberg*, with its bold pentagonal tower of the 13th cent., and that of *Ramstein* (locally known as the 'Scherweiler Schlösser'), to Kestenholz (p. 297).

39 M. *Scherweiler*, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in the Peasants' War of 1525. In the background, to the right, the *Altenberg* (2875 ft.) and the ruined *Frankenburg* (p. 297). — 41½ M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 283.

From Romanswеiler to Wangenburg, 7 M., diligence thrice daily in summer in 1½ hr. The road crosses the *Mossig*, and then ascends the wooded and confined valley watered by that stream. Pedestrians may save about 2 M. by short-cuts.

From Zabern to *Wangenburg*, 10 M., see pp. 280-282.

Wangenburg (1475 ft.; **Hôtel Weyer*, R. 1 ℳ 20, D. 2.40, pens. 4 ℳ 40 pf.), a small, scattered village, commanded by the ruins of the castle of that name (built in the 13th cent.), is beautifully situated among meadows surrounded by pine-forest, and frequently visited in summer on account of the purity of its air.

The route from Wangenburg to the top of the **Schneeberg** (3150 ft.; 1½ hr.) descends to the left near the church, passes a well on the left, and a solitary house, and then ascends to the left by a footpath (finger-post). On quitting the wood (1 hr.) the path proceeds to the left in the direction of the rocks, among which a shelter-hut has been built. The summit (mountain-indicator) commands an extensive *View over Alsace (to the E.), the plain of Lorraine (to the W.), and the Vosges. — A good path (not to be mistaken) descends to the S. in ¾ hr. to the forester's house of *Nideck* (*Inn). Thence to Nideck Castle (see p. 291), ¼ hr.: we turn to the right along the carriage road, from which a path diverges to the left in 7 min., reaching the castle in 6 min. more. To Nieder-Haslach, see p. 291, and Map, p. 288.

From Nideck to Schirmeck by the Donon, a fine excursion for good walkers. From Nideck we ascend to the ridge in ¾ hr. and then follow it towards the S.W., passing (¼ hr.) the **Urstein* (fine view). In ½ hr. more our path joins a road, quits it again very soon, and skirts the S.E. side of the crest: 2 hrs. finger-post showing the way to *Wisch*; 1¼ hr. saddle with finger-posts pointing to the Kleine and the Grosse Donon. A visit to the former is scarcely worth the trouble, and it is therefore better to follow the upper (old) road to the right and ascend to the top of the Grosse Donon by a shady footpath leading from the saddle between the two summits. The new road from Alberschweiler leads to the forester's house of Donon. From the Donon to *Schirmeck*, see p. 280.

The Ruins of Girbaden may be visited from Heiligenberg (p. 289), Rosheim (p. 291), or Urmatt (p. 289). — The most convenient route is that from *Heiligenberg*. From the railway-station a footpath crosses the *Magelbach* and leads to a pointsman's cottage, where we cross the railway and enter the wood (finger-post),); 40 min. finger-post pointing to the *Grauschlagfelsen* (view). In 40 min. more, latterly on the Urmatt road, we reach the forester's house of Girbaden, whence the road (better views than from the footpath) leads in 10 min. to the ruin.

Leaving the station at *Rosheim*, we follow the principal street intersecting the village to the W. for about ½ M. and then ascend gradually by the high-road. After walking for about 3 M. we reach a finger-post, indicating the way straight on to (½ M.) Grendelbruch, to the left to (1¾ M.) Klingenthal, and to the right to Gressweiler. We proceed in the last direction to (½ M.) a second finger-post, which points across the bridge, to the left, to *Laubenheim* (Inn), from which Girbaden may be reached by a steep footpath in about ¾ hr.

Schloss Girbaden (1855 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 court-yards, and is still an imposing ruin. The inner castle dates from the 10th, the imposing outer castle from the early part of the 13th century. In the W. portion a hall, the handsome windows of which are bordered with clustered pillars, is still traceable. The *Chapel of St. Valentine*, which has been erected among the ruins beside the square W. tower, is much frequented by pilgrims.

Travellers coming from the N. (*e.g.* from Wangenburg, or the Schneeberg) and wishing to proceed to Girbaden, may do so by crossing the hill from *Nieder-Haslach* (p. 281) to (20 min.) *Urmatt* (p. 289); from the village as well as from the station of Urmatt new paths (way-posts) lead to (3 M.) **Grendelbruch** (*Hôtel Schaller*, pens. 3½-4 *M.*), a favourite summer-resort of the Strassburgers. Fine view from the *Falkensteinfelsen*, 1½ M. from the hotel. From Grendelbruch to Girbaden in 1 hr.; the footpath quits the road to Rosheim, a few hundred paces below the village, and ascends the slope.

A considerably shorter path leads direct to the S. to Girbaden, quitting the road 1¼ M. to the E. of Urmatt, about ½ M. to the E. of the point where the Niederhaslach road joins the Breuschthal road; comp. Map, p. 288.

At the Girbaden Forsthaus the traveller should ask the way to the small village of *Laubenheim*, mentioned above, which is reached after a steep descent of 25 min. (the footpath at first not being well-defined). Thence in 5 min. to a road (several guide-posts), leading to (2½ M.) *Klingenthal* (see below; ascent of the Odilienberg 2 hrs. more).

Ascent of the Odilienberg. — From Ober-Ehnheim (carriage there and back 9-12 m.) the road leads to the W. by (2½ M.) *Nieder-Otrott* (785 ft.; Schwan; Grüner Baum), at the foot of the hill (good red wine), and then winds round the eminence (1640 ft., ascended in 40 min.; zigzag footpath to the new pavilion on the *Elzberg* and to the Dreistein, p. 296), which is crowned by the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*. At (1¼ M.) *Klingenthal* (Schwan), a road to (2¾ M.) Laubenheim (see above) diverges to the N. (right). The road to the (2 hrs.) Odilienberg traverses beautiful woods.

Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from Nieder-Otrott to *Ober-Otrott*, and 7 min. beyond the latter (or about halfway to *St. Nabor*), taking a forest-path to the right which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in 1¼ hour. Another path, ascends direct from Ober-Otrott in 1½ hr. A third route leads from St. Nabor past *Niedermünster* (with a chapel lately rebuilt, and a farm-house adjacent), also founded by St. Odile, and afterwards joins the road from Barr.

From Barr (p. 292) to the Odilienberg (2½ hrs.) the route is more picturesque than from Ober-Ehnheim. — The road leads from the station direct to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein* (Stern, opposite the Rathhaus; Rebstock; good 'Clevner' at both), ½ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (left) to (¾ M) Truttenhausen and (3¾ M.) St. Odile. The suppressed Augustine abbey of *Truttenhausen* (1230 ft.) was founded in 1181; it is now, along with ruins of the Gothic abbey-church, dating from 1490, private

property. — To the W., situated on the slope of the *Bloss*, of which the Mennelstein is the highest point, we observe the ruins of the castle of *Landsperg* (1915 ft.; key kept by the forester), erected in the 13th century. — A few hundred paces beyond Truttenhausen, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to St. Odile, and to the left to Landsperg. Another finger-post is reached about 1½ M. farther on, in a clearing in the wood, which affords a view of the monastery above; it indicates the way to Niedermünster (see above) on the right, and St. Odile on the left. Continuing the steep ascent, we reach the *Odilienbrunnen*, welling up in a grotto close to the new road, the water of which has been used by thousands of devotees as a cure for diseases of the eye. The convent is reached in ¼ hr. more.

Another route from Barr leads past the Protestant church to the forester's house of *Heywang*; thence to (1 hr.) the ruin of *Landsperg* (see above), whence we may either proceed to the *Mennelstein* (see below), or go direct to the nunnery.

The ***Odilienberg** is a long mountain with a rocky eminence (2630 ft.) in the middle, on the E. side of which stands a nunnery founded by Ste. Odile, the patron-saint of Alsace. The abbey-church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress. (**Inn* at the nunnery, R. 1½, D. 2½, pension 5 *M*). Tradition relates that Odile, the daughter of Eticho, Duke of Alsace (7th cent.), was born blind, but gained her sight on being baptised, and afterwards spent a long life here in all the odour of sanctity. Superb *View from the convent garden. The Odilienberg, or 'Hohenburg', was fortified at a remote period. Maximian, the co-regent of Diocletian, is said to have erected a castle here against the Alemanni about the year 300, and a Roman road led to this spot (see above). Authorities are not quite agreed as to the origin of the *Heidenmauer*, a wall encircling the entire hill, 6-10 ft. high, 6½ ft. thick, and still comparatively wellpreserved. The fact that the blocks of sandstone are hewn, and the way in which they are dovetailed into each other, seem, however, to prove that it is not a pre-Roman monument, but was more probably erected in the 4th, 5th, or 6th cent., as a place of refuge from the predatory attacks of the barbarians.

The highest point of the ridge is the ***Mennelstein** (2680 ft.), which rises to the S.E., and may be ascended from the nunnery in ½ hour. In clear weather it commands a view embracing almost the whole of Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges (to the S. the Kirneckthal, the Andlauer Schloss, and the Spesburg), the Rhine, and, towards the S.E., the Alps. On the left side of the Mennelstein, towards the plain, are extensive remains of the Heidenmauer, and also on the S. and W. side. About ¼ M. below the S.W. angle is a point of view, known as the *Kiosk*. — At the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of *Waldsberg*, or

Hagelschloss, which may be reached in 3/4 hr. (the ruin itself is difficult of access). More to the W. is the ruin of *Dreistein*, buried in wood, consisting of two castles (once three) of the 13th century.

From the Odilienberg the traveller may proceed by a path through the woods (indicated by finger-posts), in 2 1/2 hrs. to *Hohwald* (see below). We follow the path indicated by finger-posts, from the *Kiosk* (see above), and after 1 1/4 hr. turn to the left (the path to the right leads in 1 hr. to *Rothlach*, see below).

From Barr to Hohwald. Post-omnibus in summer twice daily; carriage 8-10 *M*.

The Carriage-Road from Barr to Hohwald (8 3/4 M.) leads by *Mittelbergheim* to **Andlau** (*Krone*; *Stadt Strassburg*), a small town with 1700 inhab., prettily situated at the entrance to the Andlau-Thal, with several old timber houses, and a Romanesque *Abbey Church* of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, altered in 1701, and judiciously restored in 1861. The crypt (11th cent.) is borne by pillars. The façade is ornamented with rude, fantastic reliefs, and the choir-stalls are very handsome. — The road then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, through beautiful woods, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the right (connected with each other by a footpath), and numerous saw-mills.

Pedestrians should walk through the town of Barr, and from the W. end of it (2 M. from the station) ascend the road on the left bank of the Kirneck as far as the (2 M.) '*Holzplatz*'. The carriage-road terminates here, and a 'Schlittweg', or sledge-track for the descent of timber, begins, by which the forester's house of *Welschbruch* (refreshments; route to the Neuntenstein, see below) is reached in 1 1/4 hr.; a footpath thence leads to Hohwald in another 1/2 hr.

Hohwald (2000 ft.; **Hôtel Kuntz*, with 'dépendances' and baths, R. from 1 1/2, D. incl. wine 2 1/2, S. 2, pens. 22 1/2 *M* per week) is a straggling village with 700 inhab., and a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. Its healthy and at the same time sheltered and picturesque situation has made it one of the most frequented summer-resorts in the Vosges.

The wooded *Environs of Hohwald afford many pleasant excursions, which are greatly facilitated by numerous way-posts. To **Bellevue** (1 hr.): we turn to the right at the first saw-mill below the hotel, cross the bridge, and skirt the wood for about 1/2 M., until we reach the beginning (on the left) of a narrow, partly grass-grown path, which afterwards widens and winds gradually round the mountain, chiefly through wood, and keeping at nearly the same elevation. At the exit from the wood we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Breitenbach, and 1/4 M. farther of the Weilerthal. Thence to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Ungersberg* (2985 ft.), with view-tower (extensive *View). — To the **Neuntenstein** (there in 1 1/4 hr., back in 3/4 hr.), a fine point of view, a good path ascends from the garden of the Hôtel Kuntz (numerous finger-posts); another path leads from the forester's house of Welschbruch (2 M.; see above). Inn at the former forester's house of *Rothlach*. — At the entrance to the wood, about 1/4 M. above the hotel, on the right side of the road, is a guidepost, indicating the way to the *Rathsamhauserstein* (3440 ft.; there in 1 1/2 hr., back 1 hr.; view over the upper Breuschthal), the *Cascade du Hohwald* (1/2 hr.), and the Champ-du-Feu. — The *Pelage*

(3110 ft.), another favourite point, is reached by the road below the hotel, leading to the W. across the bridge; it affords a picturesque view of the Weilerthal, into which we may descend viâ Breitenbach.

The **Hochfeld**, French *Champ-du-Feu* (3590 ft.), is ascended from Hohwald in 1½-2 hrs. (guide unnecessary; finger-posts, see above). Fine view. The path we follow in returning skirts the trench dug across the ridge, and in about 25 min. leads to the dairy-farm of *Kälberhütte* (the Pelage is ½ M. to the right, the new dairy lies on the left), whence Hohwald is reached in 2 hrs.

FROM HOHWALD TO WEILER, 2½ hours. Follow the above-described route to Bellevue, then descend to *Breitenbach* (Löwe) and thence proceed by the road to (4½ M.) Weiler.

Weiler, French *Villé (Stadt Nanzig; Alte Post*, both good), with 1000 inhab., is the chief place in the valley which diverges from the Leberthal at Weilerthal. Steam tramway (in 35 min.) from Weiler by *Trienbach*, *St. Moritz*, (3½ M.) *Thanweiler*, with a château belonging to the Vicomte de Castex, built in 1518-40 and restored last century, to (6¼ M.) the railway-station *Weilerthal* (see below).

II. THE UPPER, OR HIGH VOSGES MTS.

FOUR DAYS suffice for a glance at the Upper Vosges Mts.: By railway in the afternoon from Strassburg to *Weilerthal* (see below), and thence in the evening to the summit of the *Hohen-Königsburg*, 2¼ hrs. — 1st day. To *Rappoltsweiler* 3 hrs., *Kaysersberg* 2 hrs., *Orbey* 2¼ hrs., in all 7¼ hrs. — 2nd Day. *Weisse See* 2 hrs., *Reisberg* ¾ hr., *Daarensee* 1 hr., *Schluchi* 1¼ hr., in all 5-6 hrs. — 3rd Day. *Münster* 3 hrs., explore environs (Schlosswald) 2½ hrs., on foot or by omnibus to *Metzeral* 1¼ hr. — 4th Day. Over the *Herrenberg* to *Wildenstein* in 4¾ hrs., *Wesserling* 2 hrs., in all 6¾ hrs.

a. From Schlettstadt to Markirch. Hohen-Königsburg. Rappoltsweiler.

13 M. RAILWAY in 1 hr.; fares 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20, 75 pf.

Schlettstadt, see p. 283. — The line ascends the **Leberthal**, a picturesque, industrial valley enclosed by wooded hills.

3 M. **Kestenholz**, French *Châtenois* (*Établissement Badbronn*, with 120 rooms, very comfortably fitted up, board 20 ℳ per week, R. & S. extra), a place with 3200 inhab., situated at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley. It lies at the foot of the *Hahnenberg*, on which rise two warm mineral springs (61° Fahr.; new Hotel). To the N. are the Scherweiler Schlösser (p. 292). — To Hohen-Königsburg, see p. 299.

A road leads to the S. from Kestenholz to (1 M.) **Kinzheim**, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hohen-Königsburg may be ascended hence in 2 hours.

3¾ M. *Weilerthal*, French *Val-de-Villé*, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the right to *Weiler* (see above). Above it to the right, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*, with its massive, round tower, built in the 12th cent., and burned down in 1582. — From Weilerthal to the Hohen-Königsburg, see p. 298. Steam-tramway to *Weiler*, see above.

The line continues to follow the Leberthal. — 5½ M. *Wanzell*, whence there is a footpath to the (2½ hrs.) Hohen-Königsburg. 8¾ M. *Leberau*, French *Lièpvre* (Grand Cerf; La Fleur), opposite

the entrance to the *Rumbachthal*, a valley of imposing beauty, still little frequented by tourists; the principal place in it is *Deutsch-Rumbach*, with a French-speaking population. 11¼ M. *St. Kreutz*, French *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*.

13 M. **Markirch**, French *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* (*Grand Hôtel*, of the first class; *Hôtel du Commerce; Lutterbach*, near the station; *Brasserie de l'Action*, *Brasserie Gruber*, with gardens), the capital of the valley, with 11,900 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton-factories. The once productive silver-mines have been long exhausted. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through the middle of the town, the right bank of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette* being German, the left French, but it is now less strongly defined. The German-speaking portion embraced the Reformation and was subject to the Counts of Rappoltstein, while the French inhabitants were Roman Catholic and under the sway of the Dukes of Lorraine.

A pleasant Walk may be taken by the St. Dié road (the bends may be avoided by short-cuts) to (3 M.) the frontier (Inn, with good red wine), and then to the right along the frontier to (⅔ M.) the *Pavilion* of the *Château de Faîte*, situated exactly upon the boundary-line, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Meurthe, and of St. Dié and its environs. — The limestone-quarries of (1½ M.) *St. Philip*, in the gneiss rock, are interesting.

From Markirch to Rappoltsweiler, 11¼ M., there is a good road leading across the hill. The old road, diverging to the left from the new, ½ M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving. It first passes some cherry-trees and then leads generally through a dale, rejoining the new road in about ½ hour. Fine retrospect of Markirch. The summit of the hill (1670 ft.) is about halfway. The road then descends into the valley of the *Strengbach*, and leads through wood nearly the whole way to Rappoltsweiler. About 1½ M. from the summit, and 3½ M. from Rappoltsweiler, a new road begins to ascend to the right (S.), leading to (3 M.) *Altweier*, Fr. *Aubure* (Hôtel du Bressoir), which is also connected with Markirch by a direct road. The tower of the picturesque ruin of *Bilstein* (1 hr. from Altweier) next comes in sight on a hill to the right; while to the left are the three castles of Rappoltsweiler, easily reached in ¾-1 hr. by a good path through the Dusenbachthal, the entrance of which is about 1 M. on this side of Rappoltsweiler (comp. p. 300).

The Ascent of the Bressoir, which may be accomplished from Markirch in about 3 hrs., is a very pleasant excursion. We follow the road ascending the Leberthal to (½ hr.) *Eckirch* or *Eschery* (1405 ft.), to the left of which a brook, rising on the Bressoir and flowing through the *Rauenthal*, joins the Leber. From this point a path, at first steep and afterwards traversing wood, ascends the spur which divides the Rauenthal from the Leberthal to the farm-house of (1½ hr.) *Haycot* or *Blutteberg* (refreshments), whence the summit is reached in about ¾ hr. — [We may also make the ascent from Eckirch, either by ascending the Rauenthal, or by keeping to the carriage-road up the Leberthal as far as a small inn ('Les Bagenelles') upon a height, where we turn to the E., towards the farm of Haycot.] — The **Bressoir**, *Brézouard*, or *Brüschbückel* (4030 ft.), commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. It may also be ascended from *Urbach* or *Fréland* (p. 302), or from *Altweier* (see above) in 2-2½ hrs.

From *Weilerthal* (p. 297) a road ascends in windings through wood to the (8 M.) Hohen-Königsburg. About ½ hr. below the

top, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, is the new *Hohen-Königsburg Hotel* (D. incl. wine 3 *M*), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and the slopes of the Vosges.

Pedestrians follow the road skirting the hill, to the left of the railway (passing the ruin of *Frankenburg*, p. 297, on the hill where the Leberthal and Weilerthal divide), as far as the (3/4 M.) third road diverging to the left, where a stone indicates the route to the Hohen-Königsburg and Wick (forester's house). About 3/4 M. farther another stone indicates the way to the right. The road traverses fine woods at the base of the Hohen-Königsburg. After 2 M. more a path diverges to the left (finger-post), which ascends in 1 hr. (the last 20 min. again on the road) to the hotel.

Other very pleasant routes, also partly indicated by direction-posts, ascend from *Leberau* (p. 297) and *St. Pilt* (p. 283; 1 1/2 hr.). A fourth path, constructed by the Vosges Club, and also provided with finger-posts, leads from *Kestenholz* (p. 297) to the top in 1 1/2 hr.; or viâ *Kinzheim* in 2 hrs.

The path to the right by the huge S.W. tower leads to the principal entrance of the castle.

The ***Hohen-Königsburg** (2475 ft.) is, after Girbaden (p. 294), the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The ruins are still in tolerable preservation. The W. portion served for purposes of defence, while the dwelling-rooms were in the E. part. The principal entrance leads to a *Court-yard*, from which we pass through the *Löwen-Thor* (commemorating the dukes of the house of Hohenstaufen, p. 302) to the *Inner Quadrangle*. The imposing main building here (15th cent.) consists of four stories, the lowest of which was the kitchen, the others the dwelling-rooms. The platform of the E. tower commands a most extensive *View.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of the castle, but it has obviously been the work of several centuries. As early as 1462 the castle was partly destroyed by the Bishop of Strassburg and the Archduke Sigismund of Austria on account of depredations committed by its proprietor. It was subsequently restored, but was bombarded and burned by the Swedes in 1633.

From the Hohen-Königsburg a path not easily mistaken leads to the S.W., passing a forester's house (20 min.) to the right, which has been already visible from above, to (1 hr.) *Thannenkirch* (Hôtel Tännchel, well spoken of; Lirot), a scattered village, lying at the foot of the *Tännchel* (2955 ft.; with a 'Heidenmauer' like that on the Odilienberg, curious rock formations, and a fine view). Rappoltsweiler may be reached hence in 1 3/4 hr., either directly by a new path or by another new path across the hill, past the three castles of Rappoltsweiler (numerous finger-posts).

Rappoltsweiler (locally called *Rapperschwier*), French *Ribeauvillé* (*Zum Lamm*; *Hôtel de Nancy*, both very fair), an old cotton-manufacturing town, with 5600 inhab., 3 M. from the station (p. 283), with which it is connected by a steam-tramway, lies at the entrance of a short but beautiful valley, watered by the *Strengbach*, and bounded by productive vineyards (p. 283). On the rocks

above, to the right, rise the 'Three Castles' of the Counts of Rappoltstein, a family often mentioned in the mediæval history of Alsace.

The *Count of Rappoltstein* was the 'king' of all the musicians and minstrels of the Upper Rhine, who recognised him as the head of their brotherhood and paid him a yearly tax, while he in return extended to them the benefit of his protection. Every year on 8th Sept. (which is still the date of a local feast), these wanderers assembled at Rappoltsweiler (afterwards at Bischweiler) to celebrate a joyous festival, called the 'Pfeifertag', and to settle all their disputes. On the death of the last Count of Rappoltstein in 1673, this singular jurisdiction, along with the title of 'king of the pipers', was conferred on the *Counts-Palatine of Birkenfeld* (afterwards *Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld*), who were in the service of France, and was retained by them until they were deprived of it by the French Revolution. Max Joseph, Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, a colonel in the French service (1777), and afterwards King of Bavaria (d. 1825), resided in the château (now a school) down to 1782.

The ancient town-walls of the the 14-16th cent. are still partly extant. A long street, containing many fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, intersects the town from E. to W. The *Metzgerthurm*, in the market-place, is a remnant of the inner fortifications, which once separated the four adjacent parishes, now forming the town of Rappoltsweiler. Handsome fountain of 1536; farther up a modern one, with a figure representing Alsatia, by Friedrich. The Gothic *Parish Church* was completed in 1473. Philip Jacob Spener, the eminent theologian (1635-1705), was a native of Rappoltsweiler. — About 1/3 M. from the town is the *Carola-Bad*, with restaurant and swimming-bath.

In order to visit the three castles we pass to the right of the upper church, follow to the left (finger-post) the new walk in the *Lützelbachthal*, crossing the stream, and then ascend to the right through the coppice. In 1/4 hr. we cross a footpath leading from the forester's house of *Lützelbach* to Girsberg, and soon after the plain of the Rhine is disclosed to view. About 1/2 hr. from the church we turn sharply to the left (to the right a new path) and reach in 5 min. more the ruin of **Girsberg** (13th cent.), perched boldly on a precipitous cliff. A fine path leads hence to (1/4 hr.) the ***St. Ulrichs-Burg**, the most modern of the three castles, erected about the middle of the 15th cent., and abandoned since the Thirty Years' War. It is remarkable for its artistic architecture (Transition style), best exhibited in the spacious 'Rittersaal', with its beautiful double windows, surrounded by niches. A finger-post at the entrance to the St. Ulrichs-Burg indicates the way to (3/4 hr.) **Hohen-Rappoltstein**, with its lofty tower, constructed in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier building, and affording a good view. — From Hohen-Rappoltstein to Thannenkirch, about 1 1/4 hr., see p. 299. — The best route for returning to Rappoltsweiler is through the *Dusenbachthal* (finger-post), past the ruins of the chapel of that name (end of 15th cent.), formerly much frequented by pilgrims, to the (40 min.) Markirch road (p. 298), and by it to (1 M.) Rappoltsweiler.

From Rappoltsweiler to Kaysersberg (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside to (1 1/2 M.) *Hunaweier* (Rebstock, Traube),

Basel
Strasbourg

containing a church of the 15th cent., surrounded by a wall and bastions. To the E. we observe the ancient *Zellenberg*, a village and castle, also surrounded with a wall. About 1½ M. beyond Hunaweier we reach —

Reichenweier (*Hirsch*, good wine), a small and ancient town with 1700 inhab., containing several good specimens of mediæval architecture, and surrounded by vineyards yielding excellent wine. Its walls and gates are among the finest works of the kind in Alsace, particularly the *Oberthor*, on the W. side of the town, with its double gateway. Near the Oberthor is a fine *Fountain*, of the 17th century. The old *Château* of the Counts of Würtemberg-Mömpelgart, to whom the town was subject, is now a school. The town contains a number of handsome private dwelling-houses, built in the 16th and 17th centuries in the Gothic and Renaissance styles.

From Reichenweier to Kaysersberg (see below), 3 M.

From Rappoltsweiler to Kaysersberg viâ Bilstein, see p. 302.

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b. The Weissthal. The Weisse and Schwarze See. Reisberg.

Steam Tramway from *Colmar* to *Schnierlach* viâ *Kaysersberg*, 12½ M., in 1½ hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 90 pf.). Those who desire to visit the lakes leave the tramway at *Hachimette* and walk to *Urbeis* in ½ hr. From Urbeis footpath to the *Weisse See* (2 hrs.), and thence to the *Schlucht* (3½ hrs.).

The Vosges differ from most other mountainous regions in the facilities which they afford for long walks along the crest of the hills without fatiguing descents into intervening valleys. Such, for example, are the walks from the Weisse See to the Schlucht, from the Schlucht to the *Hoheneck*, and from the Hoheneck to the *Rheinkopf* (or to the *Kahle Wasen*, p. 306) and to the *Gebweiler Belchen* (p. 309).

Colmar, p. 283. The tramway starts from the principal railway station. 2 M. *Logelbach* (p. 304). Immediately after crossing the *Fecht* we reach (3 M.) *Ingersheim*.

5 M. **Ammerschweier** (*Zwei Schlüssel*), an old town with 1800 inhab., and a number of interesting buildings, among which may be named the late-Gothic parish-church, the Gothic Kaufhaus (1538), the Renaissance Rathhaus (1552), and a fountain of the 16th century. There are also several handsome dwelling-houses of similar dates; and the walls and towers, of the 16th cent., particularly the Schelmenthurm of 1535, merit attention.

From Ammerschweier to the 'Drei Aehren' (p. 304), 2 hrs.

The tramway next crosses the *Weise*, a tributary of the Fecht. 5½ *Sigolsheim*. The village, which lies ½ M. to the E., possesses a fine late-Romanesque church, with interesting sculptures on the portal; the tower over the cross is late-Gothic. Near Sigolsheim is the so-called 'Red Field', where the degenerate sons of Louis the Pious took their father prisoner in 833, after they had seduced his army from its allegiance. In consequence of this event the spot is sometimes termed the 'Lügenfeld' (*i.e.* field of lies).

6 M. *Kienzheim* is one of 'three towns in one valley' (the other two being Kaysersberg and Ammerschweier), mentioned in a verse quoted by Merian (1663) as characteristic of Alsace along with 'three castles on one hill, and three churches in one churchyard'.

7 M. **Kaysersberg** (**Krone*, R. 1½, D. with wine 2½, S. 2 *M*; *Gibecière*; **Buffet*), an old town with 2700 inhab. and several cotton-factories, lies at the point where the picturesque *Weissthal* contracts

and is commanded by the ruins of the ancient *Kaiserburg*, the residence of the imperial Landvogt of Alsace during the 13th and 14th centuries, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War (view from the platform). The town was founded by Emp. Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen family, who were Dukes of Swabia and Alsace and were solicitous for the welfare of their land. The famous preacher *John Geiler* (p. 273) was brought up here. The ancient walls, the numerous quaint houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the old fountains (with inscriptions) combine to give the town a particularly pleasing air of antiquity. The handsome *Town Hall*, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1604. The spacious *Church*, originally constructed in the 12th cent., but subsequently altered, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains a Lamentation for Christ in stone, of the 15th cent., and a winged *Altar-piece of the beginning of the 16th century. The *Sommerhaus* (1/4 hr.), on a hill on the opposite bank of the Weiss, commands an admirable view of the plain; the *Wetterkreuz*, somewhat higher up, is another good point of view.

From Kaysersberg to Rappoltsweiler (10 M.), a path (different from that described at p. 301), constructed by the Vosges Club, diverges from the path to the castle a few yards to the W. of the Kaiserburg, and ascends through vineyards to the right to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Hohe Schwerz*, on which is a pavilion commanding an extensive view. At first descending from this point, we afterwards ascend through the *Reichenweierer Wald*, and then follow an almost level path to the *Brudersmatt*, where a guide-post indicates the route to the (1 1/4 hr.) ruined castle of *Bilstein* (comp. p. 298). Refreshments in the adjacent forester's house of *Bärenhütte*. Hence to Rappoltsweiler, 3 1/2 M. (p. 298).

From Kaysersberg to *Drei Aehren* (p. 304), a path made by the Vosges Club leads in 2 hrs.

The road crosses the Weiss by an ancient bridge at Kaysersberg, and ascends on the right bank. 8 1/2 M. *Alspach*, formerly a Clarissine Nunnery, now a factory. About 2 1/2 M. from Kaysersberg (tramway-station) the road to *Urbach* or *Fréland* (*Inn), which is visible above us, turns to the right across the Weiss (ascent of the Bressoir, see p. 298; from Urbach path made by the Vosges Club).

12 M. *Eschelmer*, French *Hachimette*, just within the bounds of the French-speaking district, which embraces the country on the E. slope of the mountains, watered by the Weiss and its tributary streams. Crossing the stream, we pass, 1/4 M. farther on, on the left, the road (indicated by a finger-post) leading to Orbey or Urbeis (see below), and next reach —

12 1/2 M. *Schnierlach*, French *La Poutroye* (Zur Post), the tramway-terminus and the capital of the upper part of the *Weissthal*, which is also called the Schnierlachthal, situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the Weiss, and possessing considerable cotton-factories. On the neighbouring *Grand Faudé* is a view-tower. — The road proceeds to (3 M.) *Le Bonhomme*, Ger. *Diedolshausen* (*Hôtel des Lacs; *Cheval Blanc), whence an easy route leads to the Weisse See (p. 303). It then ascends circuitously to the *Col du Bonhomme*

(3120 ft.), its highest point, and the boundary of Alsace. Thence to *St. Dié*, 16 M.

From Hachimette (see above) we proceed towards the S.W., up the left bank of the Weiss for $2^1/_4$ M., to **Orbey** or *Urbeis (*Cornelius)*, a scattered mountain-village, with various industries, and a new church conspicuous far and wide.

From Orbey to the Drei Aehren (p. 304) in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.: footpath to ($4^1/_4$ M.) *La Chapelle*, and thence either by footpath or by the carriage-road viâ (4 M.) *La Baroche*, Ger. *Zell* (Kreuz, by the church).

Most travellers pay a visit from Orbey to the two mountain-lakes, the Weisse See and the Schwarze See, which lie two hours' walk to the W. of it, and nearly on the summit of the granite ridge separating Alsace from Lorraine. The road to the Schwarze See ($1^1/_2$ hr.; at first suitable for carriages) passes the old Cistercian abbey of *Päris*, the extant portions of which have been converted into an hospital. From the Schwarze See to the Weisse See, footpath in 1 hr. — The road from Orbey to the Weisse See is preferable (shadeless but affording fine views; guide to the Schlucht 4 *M*, unnecessary in clear weather). It turns to the right in the village; at a point about $^1/_4$ M. beyond the 'Neue Hammerschmiede' or 'Nouveau Martinet', where the path divides, we ascend to the left, passing several farmhouses. We may cut off the last wide bend of the road by ascending direct to the left about $1^1/_2$ hr. after leaving Orbey.

The **Weisse See**, or **Lac Blanc** (3450 ft.; **Hôtel des Lacs*, moderate), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. The **Schwarze See**, or **Lac Noir** (3115 ft.), about half the size of the other, lies only $^3/_4$ M. to the S., but the two lakes are separated by a huge wall of granite, which it takes a full hour to cross. The discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*.

On the W. side of the lakes rises the **Reisberg** (3310 ft.), the northernmost and highest eminence of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes*, which extends to the Schlucht (about 9 M.; p. 306). The summit, along which runs the boundary of Alsace, may be attained from the Hôtel des Lacs in $^3/_4$ hr. by a new footpath. The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. The path (numerous guide-posts) keeps on the German side of the boundary. About $^3/_4$ hr. after leaving the hotel we get a view of the Schwarze See lying below us, and about $^1/_2$ M. farther a survey is obtained to the S. of the Münsterthal, with the Swiss Alps in the distance. Those who wish to proceed direct to the Münsterthal descend here, turning slightly to the left (viâ *Les Hautes Huttes*; to Sulzern 2 hrs.).

After $^3/_4$ hr. we reach a low wood of beech and pine, and about 50 paces to the left, obtain a view of the **Daaren-See**, or *Lac Vert*, a small mountain-lake like those mentioned above, but more picturesque, being enclosed by pines, and bounded on three

sides by precipitous rocky banks. We follow the crest of the hill for 1½ hr. more to the *Schlucht;* see p. 306. Fine view of the Schlucht from the *Kruppenfels* (to the left, ¼ hr. before reaching the Schlucht).

c. From Colmar to Münster. The Schlucht. Metzeral.

12 M. Railway to Münster in ¾ hr.; fares 1 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 10, 65 pf.

To the W. of Colmar (p. 283) opens the fertile ***Münsterthal,** formerly called the St. Gregorienthal, watered by the *Fecht,* one of the most beautiful and frequented valleys of the Vosges. Its inhabitants, most of whom are Protestants, are very industrious, carrying on manufactures of various kinds in the valley itself, and cattle-farming on the neighbouring hills. The 'Münster cheese' resembles the highly-esteemed Camembert.

The line skirts the *Logelbach,* an old canal, conducted from the Fecht at Türkheim, on which numerous cotton-manufactories are situated. 2 M. *Logelbach,* with a small modern-Gothic church. In the plain between Colmar and Türkheim, on 5th Jan., 1675, Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army, which had gone into winter-quarters here. This decisive engagement drove the Germans across the Rhine and effectually expelled them from Alsace.

3¾ M. **Türkheim** (**Hôtel Aubert,* at the station; good wine at the *Sauvage* and the *Petit Turenne),* an old town still almost entirely surrounded by walls and towers. One of the best wines of Alsace is yielded by the neighbouring vineyards.

From Türkheim to the Drei Aehren. We may either follow the road to the W. (5½ M., carriage from Colmar 10 ℳ; short-cuts for walkers, 1¼ hr.), which leads in long windings through beautiful pine-wood, or that to the N., viâ *Nieder-Morschweier.* **Drei Aehren,** French *Notre Dame des Trois Épis,* German *Unsere Liebe Frau zu den drei Aehren* (1910 ft. above sea-level; *Hôtel des Trois Rois,* D. 2½ ℳ, *Hôtel des Trois Épis,* both good; *Notre Dame,* unpretending) is a village and resort of pilgrims, on the hill to the W. of Türkheim. [The pedestrian may avoid the windings of the road by attending to the following directions: at the 3rd path, 1¼ M. from Türkheim, ascend to the right; after regaining the road, follow it for ¼ M., then take a footpath to the left, joining the road once more; follow it for another ¼ M., then again diverge to the right; by this route the village is reached in 1 hr. from Türkheim.] Its picturesque situation and salubrious air have rendered this spot a favourite summer-resort. The village consists of an unpretending Gothic church, containing a number of votive tablets, with a few houses adjacent. The *View embraces the lower Münsterthal towards the S., the E. slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. If the last are very distinct, rain may generally be expected. — A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is gained from the **Galz** (2400 ft.), a rocky height to the N.E., which may be ascended in ½ hr. — The *Grosse Hohnack* (3215 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S.W. of Drei Aehren, also commands a pleasing view, with the Münsterthal in the foreground, and opposite, on the N., the *Kleine Hohnack* (3015 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle restored in the 13th cent. and destroyed in 1655. From Drei Aehren to the lakes (p. 303), passing between the two Hohnacks, 4½ hrs.; by *Hohrodberg* to Münster (see below) 3½ hrs.; to Ammerschweier 1½ hr., to Orbey 2½ hrs.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of stat. Türkheim

and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in 1/4 hr., 40, 25 pf.), lies the village of **Winzenheim** (*Storch; Meyer*, well spoken of), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of Hohenlandsberg and Plixburg. A footpath, not to be mistaken, issuing from the W. end of the village, ascends in 1 hr. to the ruin of **Hohenlandsberg** (2055 ft.), consisting of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. Fine view. In returning we may either proceed by the *Plixburg* (also called *Nixburg* by the natives), or by a direct and easy path to stat. *Walbach* (see below), or, taking the direction indicated by the finger-post on the S. slope of the Hohenlandsberg, pass almost entirely through wood to (3 M.) the ruin of *Drei-Exen*, and thence by (1 1/2 M.) *Marbach* to (2 1/2 M.) the station of *Herlisheim* (p. 285). In clear weather the Swiss Alps are visible from Drei-Exen.

6 1/4 M. *Walbach.* — 8 M. *Weier im Thal* (Nouvelle Auberge, at the station), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient little town of *Sulzbach.* (From Sulzbach a pleasant walk may be taken over the mountains to Sulzmatt, 3 hrs., see p. 285; another by Wasserburg to the Kahle Wasen, p. 306, also 3 hrs.) The village of Weier im Thal, with a conspicuous new church, lies 1 M. to the N. of the station, and is commanded by the pilgrimage-chapel of *Heiligkreuz.* — 10 M. *Günsbach*, with a large cotton-factory, at the foot of the Schlosswald (see below). The train then crosses the Fecht to —

12 M. **Münster** (**Münster Hotel*, at the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2 1/2 *M*; *Storch)*, a manufacturing town with 5700 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the *Kleinthal* with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the Fecht. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome new Romanesque church is conspicuous, testify to the present prosperity of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the **Schlosswald**, 1 1/4 M. to the E. (there and back including stay 2-2 1/2 hrs.), an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds, and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg.* It is the property of the Hartmann family, and generally open to the public. *View.

From Münster to the Kahle Wasen, see p. 306.

The Road from Münster through the Schlucht to Gérardmer (11 M.; omnibus 2 *M* 80 pf.; one-horse carr., there and back, 12 *M*), ascends the Kleinthal towards the W. At (2 M.) *Stossweier* (Schlucht Inn) it turns towards the N. to (1 1/4 M.) *Sulzern*, and ascends the hill in a long curve. At the N. angle of this bend is a group of houses belonging to the parish of Sulzern, and named *Insel.* (Thence to Orbey, 9 M., p. 303; to the Daaren-See, 6 M., p. 303; comp. Map.) The road continues to ascend through fine wood. As we approach the head of the pass the scenery becomes grander. The whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks, and a few hundred paces below the summit it passes through a tunnel.

Pedestrians beyond Stossweier (see above) cross the stream, follow its left bank to *Ampfersbach*, and then ascend by the new path of the Vosges Club, which regains the road about 1 M. below the Schlucht. — (The Schlucht may also be reached viâ the Hoheneck in 4-5 hrs.; comp. the Map.)

The ***Schlucht**, French *Col de la Schlucht* (3735 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine-forest, lies between the *Montabec* (4115 ft.) on the N. and the *Altenberg* (4125 ft.) on the S., two heights of the Central Vosges Mts., which, before the construction of the road, were crossed by a footpath only. The summit of the pass forms the boundary between Germany and France. On the French side is a large new hotel (D. with wine 3½ fr.), on the German side a small inn.

The ***Hoheneck** (4465 ft.) affords a beautiful and extensive view. The route from the Schlucht to the (1 hr.) summit cannot be mistaken, if we follow the finger-posts and boundary-stones. We turn to the left and begin the ascent at the back of the stable of the inn. The view (mountain-indicator) extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. The Hoheneck is also of great interest to the botanist. On the summit stand the boundary-stone No. 2858, and a finger-post pointing to the Schlucht on the N.W. and the Fischbödle on the E. Proceeding in the latter direction we reach by a path past *Schiesrothried*, where a pond has recently been dammed in, the (1½ hr.) *Fischbödle*, a small lake, well stocked with trout, surrounded by wild rocks, probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the *Wolmsathal*. From the Fischbödle to Metzeral 1½ hr. (a beautiful walk, seen to greatest advantage in ascending).

The road from Münster into the Grossthal (to Metzeral, 3¾ M., omnibus twice daily) ascends towards the S.W. and passes *Luttenbach* (ascent of the Kahle Wasen, see below), *Breitenbach*, and *Mühlbach*, three pretty and pleasantly-situated villages, with cotton-factories. The inhabitants of the Grossthal, most of whom are Protestants, retain several old peculiarities of manner and costume.

From Luttenbach a carriage-road, the windings of which may be avoided by the pedestrian, leads through wood to the (6 M.) *Melkerhütte* (refreshments). A new footpath, constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends in 40 min. from the hut to the top of the **Kahle Wasen**, or *Kleine Belchen* (4160 ft.), which commands a view of the Münsterthal and the Lauchthal. In June the mountain is covered with a carpet of Vosges violets (Viola elegans). The descent is made to *Lautenbach* (p. 308), by a good path constructed by the Vosges Club, and indicated by red marks on the trees.

The Kahle Wasen may also be ascended from *Münster* (p. 305). We pass below the railway-viaduct and follow the road from (½ M.) *Eschbach* to (4½ M.) *Erschlitt*, a village occupied by French-speaking woodmen. In the middle of the village a steep path ascends to the right (finger-posts) and in 10 min. reaches the road from Luttenbach (see above), at a point about ½ hr. below the Melkerhütte. Fine view of the Münsterthal before the beginning of the wood.

Metzeral (*****Goldene Sonne*, beyond the bridge over the Fecht, unpretending), another small village with several cotton-factories, lies at the union of the two streams which form the Fecht.

From Metzeral to the Grosse Belchen (p. 309), 6-7 hrs. We first follow the road viâ (1½ M.) *Sondernach* to (3 M.) the forester's house of *Querben*, and then ascend by a path to the left to the (1 hr.) crest of the mountains. We now either cross the meadow-land to the chalet of *Oberlauchen* (refreshments) in the Lauchthal, visiting the new pond and the cascades of the *Lauch*, on the way. Or we follow the ridge towards the W. (right) to a meadow a little to the S. of the bald summit of the *Wissort* or *Lauchenkopf*, skirt the frontier for some distance, then cross it, and proceed through brushwood, above the Lauchthal, to the (1 hr.) dairy of *Steinlebach*. We descend to the enclosure, but instead of passing through it ascend gradually along the wood and then proceed through wood and over grass, passing several chalets (refreshments at the *Mordfeld*, 1½ hr.), until our route unites with that coming from the Roll (p. 309). Fine view of the *Belchen-See*. — From Oberlauchen to the forester's house of *Niederlauchenhof* (*Inn), ¾ hr.; thence to Lautenbach, 1½ hr.

From Metzeral to Wildenstein (p. 310), in 4 hrs., a very interesting route. The road turns to the right opposite the inn, and continues to follow the valley of the Fecht. After 1 M. the road to the above-mentioned Fischbödle diverges to the right across a bridge. At (2 M.) *Mittlach* the road divides (guide beyond this desirable, 2-2½ *M*; the whole route, however, is provided with finger-posts); we turn to the left before the bridge, and a little farther on cross a bridge to the left bank of the Fecht, and proceed to (¾ M.) the forester's house of *Herrenberg* (refreshments). Immediately beyond this the road is quitted by a wooden pathway, used for the timber-traffic (see p. 296), which ascends in windings through the wood for nearly 2 hours. On the *Herrenberger Wasen* at the top is a large chalet. From here to Wildenstein (guide-post) 1 hr.; path rugged and often steep.

The Ascent of the Rothenbachkopf may be agreeably combined with the above excursion by making a digression of 1-1½ hour. From the chalet on the Herrenberger Wasen we follow the road to Wildenstein for ½ M., and then ascend to the right, keeping close to the ditch. After a gentle ascent of about ½ hr. we attain the summit of a rounded eminence, commanding a view over the St. Amarinthal. From this point we reach the small peak of the **Rothenbachkopf** (4305 ft.), to the N., in another ¼ hour. Extensive View, particularly of the Münsterthal. We may descend to the dairy of *Rothenbachhof*, whence the Vosges Club has constructed a path to *Wildenstein* (comp. p. 310).

d. From Bollweiler to Lautenbach.

8 M. Railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 *M* 20, 75, 50 pf.).

Bollweiler, see p. 285. The line traverses a fertile district. — 3 M. *Obersulz*, a town of 4400 inhab., with silk-factories, contains an unpretending but elegant parish-church, chiefly in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower above the cross, begun in 1278, and altered in the 14th and 15th centuries. To the left near Gebweiler are several modern houses in the Gothic style.

4½ M. **Gebweiler** (**Zum Engel*, at the station, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.; *Goldene Kanone;* beer at the *Luxhof*), the capital of a district, with 12,400 inhab., situated at the entrance to the *Lauchthal*, is an important manufacturing place, the products of which are cotton goods, cloth, sugar, and machinery. The road from the station leads straight to the *Neue Kirche*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style of the 18th cent., erected in 1759 by the Prince-Abbots of Murbach, when they transferred their residence to Gebweiler. The main street leads to the right past the late-Gothic *Rathhaus* to the

**Parish Church (St. Leodegar)*, a fine example of the Transition style, begun in 1182, and lately restored. It possesses double aisles, a transept, three towers of unequal height, and a fine Romanesque porch occupying the whole breadth of the W. front. The choir is Gothic. The sculptures on the W. central portal merit inspection. One of the best wines of Alsace is produced near Gebweiler.

A good path, indicated by red marks, ascends from Gebweiler to (3½ hrs.) the *Belchen* (p. 309).

About 1½ M. to the E. of Gebweiler lie the scanty remains of the old Antonite monastery of *Isenheim*, the source of a number of the most important works of art in the Museum of Colmar (see p. 284).

The railway ascends the pretty Lauchthal, passing the ruin of *Hugstein*. 5½ M. *Heissenstein*; 7 M. *Bühl*.

About 1½ M. to the W. of Bühl, in a side-valley watered by the *Murbach*, is the picturesquely-situated Romanesque Abbey Church of Murbach, surrounded by a few houses. This Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Eberhard of Swabia in 727, became one of the most powerful on the Upper Rhine, and possessed extensive domains, in which three towns (including Gebweiler) and thirty villages were situated. It was presided over by an abbot of princely rank, who bore as his device a black greyhound ('haughty as the Murbach hound' was a mediæval saying). The church, of which the nave has disappeared, was consecrated in 1139, and ranks, like that of Maursmünster (p. 291), as one of the oldest and finest Romanesque buildings in Alsace. The S. transept contains a handsome Gothic tombstone of the 13th century. The house to the left, about 50 paces beyond the archway across the road, with its ground-floor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn, a boy from which may be engaged as a guide to the summit of the Gebweiler Belchen (1½-2 *M*). Comp. p. 309.

The terminus of the railway is (8 M.) *Lautenbach* (Weisses Lamm), a large industrial village, with cotton and thread factories. In the neighbourhood is the *Chapel of St. Gangolf*. Opposite, on the right bank of the Lauch, is the village of *Lautenbach-Zell*.

e. From Mülhausen to Wesserling.

20½ M. Railway in 1½ hr.; fares 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 20 pf.

Mülhausen, see p. 286. This railway connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the **St. Amarinthal**, the industrious valley of the *Thur*, and opens up to visitors an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. — 2 M. *Dornach*; 4 M. *Lutterbach*, see p. 285; 9½ M. *Sennheim*, Fr. *Cernay* (Zwei Schlüssel), where a branch-line diverges to Gewenheim and Masmünster (see p. 310).

12½ M. **Thann** (*Kaiser*; *Zwei Schlüssel*; *Restaur. Pointet*, with garden, Munich beer; *Cafés Beck* and *Engel*), a town with 7500 inhab., a large chemical manufactory, and thriving machinery, cotton, and silk-factories, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the narrow valley of the *Thur*, the mountains enclosing which are covered with wood on their upper, and vineyards on their lower slopes. The **Church of St. Theobald*, begun in 1351, the choir of which is first visible in approaching from the station, is a gem of Gothic architecture. Its bold and elegant open tower, begun in 1430 and completed in 1516 by Meister Remigius Walch (inscription on the spire

at the top), is one of the finest specimens of later Gothic, far surpassing the tower at Strassburg. The handsome double portal on the W. side also deserves attention. The interior is adorned with carved work of the 16th cent., Gothic stained-glass, and a fine painting, of the school of Martin Schongauer, of Christ amid several apostles. — The church is seen to advantage from the *Engelburg*, a castle crowning an eminence on the left bank of the Thur (which is crossed by two bridges), and commanding the town and entrance to the valley. (The route to the castle diverges to the right from the main street, opposite the church.) The overthrown tower of the castle, which was destroyed by Turenne in 1674, somewhat resembles a huge cask. The district to the E. of the Engelburg yields the 'Rangener wine', which is mentioned by the German historian Münster as early as 1550. The *Staufen*, 1½ M. from Thann, is a fine point of view.

14½ M. *Bitschweiler*, 15½ M. *Weiler*, two industrious villages, with modern Gothic churches.

The Grosse Belchen may be ascended from Weiler. The road ascends the valley of the *Rennebach*. At the crucifix, 1½ M. from the village, we may either remain in the valley (to the left), or cross the bridge to the right, and turn immediately to the left, cross the brook, and ascend the cart-track. In about 1¼ hr. we reach *Altenbach*. The cart-road continues to (5 M.) the *Haager Hütte* (Rfmts.), whence the summit may be reached in about ½ hr. Just below the summit is the **Belchen Inn* (14 beds). The **Grosse Belchen**, also known as the **Gebweiler**, or **Sulzer Belchen**, French *Ballon de Soultz* (4680 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., affords an extensive panorama, embracing the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. The descent on the N. side to the Lauchthal (p. 308) may be made either past the Belchen-See and viâ the *Roll* (Inn opposite the falls of the Seebach), or viâ the *Redlerhütte* to Murbach (p. 308). To the E. to Gebweiler (p. 307). — St. Amarin is also a favourite starting-point for the excursion to the Belchen (3½ hrs.; numerous guide-posts). The ascent may also be made from Moosch (see below).

The line now skirts the left bank of the stream. 17½ M. *Moosch*. 18½ M. *St. Amarin* (Goldener Löwe), one of the most ancient places in the valley, to which it has given its name. Since its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, St. Amarin has been a place of no importance. Then —

20½ M. **Wesserling** (**Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station), a place of modern origin, built partly on what was once the moraine of a huge glacier, being a colony of extensive cotton-factories, with numerous pretty villas, and well-kept pleasure-grounds (between the station and the hotel, beyond the bridge). It is a suitable spot for a prolonged stay. Carriage to Wildenstein in 1¼ hr., 8 *M*.

On the W. slope of the range separating Alsace from Lorraine, immediately beyond the *Col de Bussang*, which is traversed by the road to Remiremont, 6 M. from Wesserling, the *Moselle* takes its rise. The road leads through (2½ M.) the frontier-village of *Urbis* (Hôtel de la Couronne, good). On the top is a tunnel about 300 paces in length, with a boundary-stone in the middle, just beyond which is the source of the river.

From Wesserling to Wildenstein, 7 M., a pleasant route for pedestrians (diligence twice daily). A good road ascends the pictur-

esque valley of the Thur, passing through the thriving villages of *Felleringen* (Ochse), *Oderen* (Löwe; Adler), and (2¼ M.) *Krüth*, a resort of pilgrims.

About 1½ M. beyond Krüth, and the same distance below Wildenstein, suddenly rises the *Schlossberg*, an isolated and precipitous wooded eminence, on the S. side of which stand the ruins of *Wildenstein*. This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach (p. 308), by which it was surrendered during the Thirty Years' War to Marshal Caumont de la Force. In 1634 it was betrayed to the troops of Lorraine, and ten years later was taken and destroyed by General v. Erlach, the commander of the Weimar troops. Fine view.

Wildenstein *(Sonne)*, the chief place in the St. Amarinthal, is almost entirely shut in by rocky heights.

A good path leads from Wildenstein to the *Rothenbachhof* and the *Rothenbachkopf* (p. 307). Thence a pleasant walk along the crest of the hills viâ the Rheinkopf and the Hoheneck (p. 306) to the *Schlucht* (p. 306) in 4½-5 hrs.

From Wildenstein across the Herrenberg to Metzeral in 4½ hrs., see p. 307.

From Sennheim to Masmünster, 12 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 10, 65 pf.). The stations on the branch-line mentioned at p. 308 are (3 M.) *Aspach*, (5 M.) *Burnhaupt*, (7 M.) *Gewenheim*, (9 M.) *Sentheim*, and (10½ M.) *Aue*. — 12 M. **Masmünster**, Fr. *Massevaux (*Adler)*, an old town with 3500 inhab., the principal place in the *Dollerthal*. This picturesque valley, with its imposing ramifications, merits the attention of tourists (good inns).

Farther up lie *Niederbruck*, *Kirchberg*, *Wegscheid*, and (4 M.) *Oberbruck* (omnibus thus far twice daily), the best starting-point for the ascent of the **Wälsche Belchen**, or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4080 ft.). The route ascends the Dollerthal from Oberbruck to (40 min.) *Sewen* (Hirsch; Krone). A good path leads hence past the new fishponds (Rfmts. at the overseer's) to the (2½ hrs.) *Ferme Rosaye* (*Inn, unpretending), about 10 min. from the top. The view (mountain-indicator) from the granite summit of the Belchen is magnificent, especially in the direction of Belfort; to the N.W. it is somewhat limited by the *Ballon de Servance*. Below the top, on French territory, is a good Inn. We may return by the picturesque road leading past *St. Maurice*, *Bussang* (Hôtel Central; Deux Clefs), and the *Source of the Moselle* (p. 309) to Wesserling.

The following excursions may also be made from Oberbruck: by (40 min.) *Rimbach*, with guide, to the lonely *Stern-See* and the *Rothe Wasen* or *Rouge Gazon* (4100 ft.; fine view), and then to *Storkensauen* and *Wesserling* (p. 309; 4 hrs.); or from Rimbach to the top of the *Rossberg* (view), with descent to Moosch (p. 309) or Thann (p. 308).

45. From Heidelberg to Baden.

57½ M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 15, 3 ℳ 20 pf.; express, 8 ℳ 70, 6 ℳ 15 pf.). Carriages generally changed at Oos, the junction for Baden.

Heidelberg, see p. 234. 2½ M. *Kirchheim*; 3½ M. *Leimen*; 5 M. *St. Ilgen*; 6¾ M. *Walldorf-Nussloch*; 9 M. *Wiesloch* (the village ¾ M. from the line); 12 M. *Roth-Malsch*; 13½ M. *Mingolsheim*. Before reaching Langenbrücken, we pass, on the right, *Kislau*, formerly a hunting-seat of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, and now a penitentiary for women. 15 M. *Langenbrücken* (360 ft.; Ochs, Sonne), a small village with sulphur-baths; 17½ *Ubstadt*.

22 M. **Bruchsal** (370 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*, at the back of the station; **Hôtel Keller*, **Rose*, both near the station), a town with 11,900 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a handsome Rococo structure of the beginning of last century, elegantly fitted up and adorned with frescoes by Zick, merits a visit. Opposite the Schloss, which stands in a pretty garden, is a large *Reservoir* built in the form of a small château. The castellated building to the left of the line is a *Prison*. The *Church of St. Peter* contains the burial-vault of the last bishops. The *War Monument*, commemorating the campaign of 1870-71, is in the German Renaissance style. — Bruchsal is the junction for the Wurtemberg line; comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From Bruchsal to Germersheim, 16 M., railway in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 80, 1.90, 1.20 pf.). Stations: 2½ M. *Karlsdorf*; 5½ M. *Graben-Neudorf* (p. 247); 9 M. *Huttenheim*; 11 M. *Philippsburg*; 13 M. *Rheinsheim*. The train then crosses the Rhine. 16 M. *Germersheim*, see p. 264.

On the Michaelsberg, near (24½ M.) *Unter-Grombach*, stands the old *Michaels-Capelle* (855 ft.; Restaurant). On a hill near (26¼ M.) *Weingarten* rises the tower of the ruin of *Schmalenstein*.

31 M. **Durlach** (380 ft.; *Karlsburg*), a small town with 8500 inhab., the capital of the duchy of Baden-Durlach from 1529 to 1771, was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1688. A wire-rope railway ascends to the lofty tower on the *Thurmberg* (840 ft.), said to be of Roman origin, commanding a splendid view.

From Durlach to Pforzheim, 16 M.; thence to Wildbad, 14½ M. more. Railway to Wildbad in 2-3 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ, 1 ℳ 90 pf.). The train traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. 1½ M. *Grötzingen*; 3 M. *Berghausen*; 5 M. *Söllingen*; 6 M. *Kleinsteinbach*; 7½ M. *Wilferdingen* (Krone); 9½ M. *Königsbach*; 12 M. *Ersingen*; 14 M *Ispringen*.

16 M. **Pforzheim** (**Post*, R. & L. 2 ℳ; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Rappen*; *Dr. Friedrich's Hydropathic*, pens. 3-6 ℳ), a thriving manufacturing town, with 30,000 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold*. The manufacture of gold and silver wares is largely carried on here, employing upwards of 10,000 workmen. The **Schlosskirche*, close to the station, erected in the 12-15th cent. in the Transition style, contains a number of monuments of the Margraves of Baden of the 16th century. In the town are a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1558), the founder of the now extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family, and a *War Monument*. A branch-line connects Pforzheim with Mühlacker, where it joins the Bruchsal line to Stuttgart. — Railway to Calw, Tübingen, and Constance, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The WILDBAD RAILWAY continues to follow the pleasant, grassy valley of the *Enz*, which now contracts. 18 M. *Brötzingen;* 19¼ M. *Birkenfeld.*

22½ M. **Neuenbürg** *(Post)*, a picturesquely-situated little town, is commanded by a *Schloss* (now occupied by public offices), erected in 1558 by Duke Christopher on the site of an older building, on a wooded height encircled by the Enz. Adjoining the Schloss is the ruined castle called the *Fruchtspeicher*, with some Roman relics. Diligence thrice daily to Herrenalb (14½ M.; p. 341).

The train crosses the Enz, passes under the Schlossberg by a tunnel, and again crosses the stream. 25 M. *Rothenbach;* 26½ M. *Höfen;* 28 M. *Calmbach* (Sonne), with a handsome new church.

30½ M. **Wildbad** (1475 ft.; **Bad-Hotel; *Bellevue; *Hôtel Klumpp*, with lift, R. 3, D. 3½-4½ *M*; **Frey, Hôtel de Russie*, D. 2½ *M*; *Keim*, D. 2 *M*; *Ross; Goldenes Lamm*, etc.; *Weil, Railway Hotel*, opposite the station), a much-frequented watering-place with 3500 inhab., lies in the pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, on both sides of the stream. The greater part of the town, with the principal street, the bath-establishments, and the hotels, is on the right bank; the railway-station lies on the other bank at the N. or lower end of the town. In the CUR-PLATZ, at the end of the Haupt-Strasse, rises the *Royal Bath Hotel* (Curhaus), with café, reading, and ball-rooms (music 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.), and the large *Bath House*. The thermal springs (94-180° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths for each sex, capable of containing 22 persons each (1 *M*; 30 private baths, 1 *M* 80 pf.). The salutary qualities of the water, which contains no mineral ingredients, are ascribed in great measure to its being used immediately at its source. The bath may be inspected between 12 and 1 (fee). Annual number of patients about 6500. An elegant iron *Trinkhalle* (with music-pavilion) has been erected between the Enz and the Hôtel Bellevue, by Bok of Stuttgart, who is also the architect of the *Katharinenstift*, or bath for the poor. The *English Church* is open for service during the season. Walks and pleasure-grounds extend on both sides of the river; on the S. (upper) side of the village, past the Roman Catholic church, as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café, and on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden-restaurant '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort opposite the railway-station.

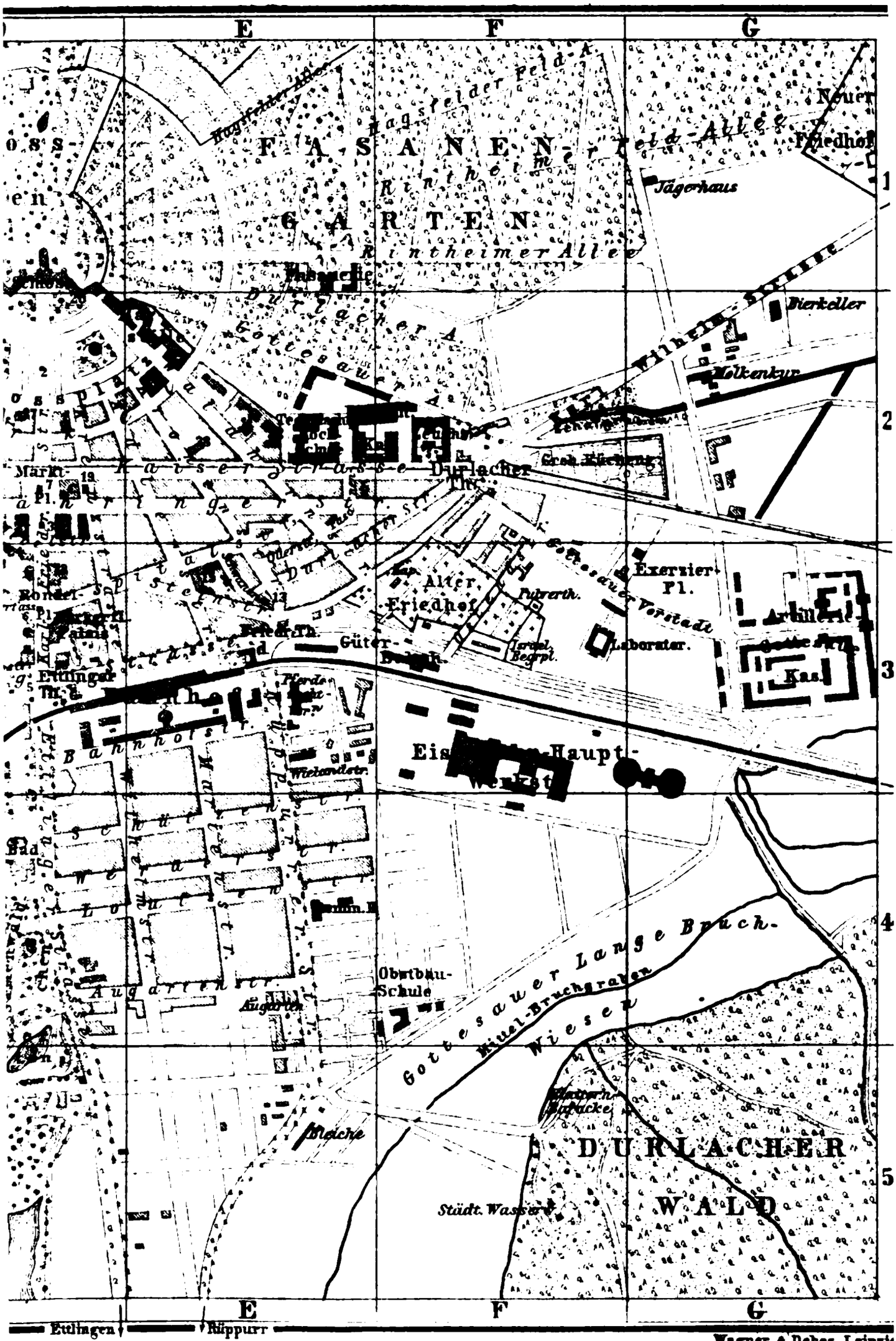
EXCURSIONS. A road ascends the valley of the Enz to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn) and (3 M.) *Gumpelscheuer* (Lamm), and thence to (17 M.) Freudenstadt (p. 355). Another excursion may be taken by the small *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, and thence to the shooting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2845 ft.; *Inn), and the (¼ M.) **Hohlohthurm* (3250 ft.; view). By (4½ M.) *Eyachmühl* to (2½ M.) *Dobel* and (3 M.) *Herrenalb*, see p. 341.

On the right as we approach Carlsruhe is *Schloss Gottesaue* (p. 317).

34½ M. *Carlsruhe*, see below. The through-trains to Switzerland generally stop here for dinner. Railway beyond Carlsruhe, see p. 318.

Carlsruhe. — The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3) is on the S. side of the town; trains to Heidelberg, see above; to Baden, see p. 318; to Pforzheim and Wildbad, see above; to Bretten and Wurtemberg, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.* On the W. side of the town there is a small station ('Mühlburgthor') for the trains to Maxau (p. 317) and Mannheim (p. 247).

Hotels. *Near the station:* *GERMANIA (Pl. a; D, 3), at the corner of the Kriegs-Str. and Carl-Friedrichs-Str., well fitted up, R. & L. from 3, A. ½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *VICTORIA (R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*), BAHNHOF-HOTEL, both in the Kriegs-Str., opposite the station. — HÔTEL ...TZ, HÔTEL NATIONAL, GRÜNER HOF (Pl. e; E, 3), with restaurant and ...den, all near the station. — *In the town:* ERBPRINZ (Pl. b; D, 2), Kaiser-


E
F
G
FASANEN-GARTEN
Hagsfelder Feld-A.
Rintheimer Feld-Allee
Rintheimer Allee
Neuer Friedhof
Jägerhaus
Durlacher A.
Gottesauer A.
Bierkeller
Molkenkur
Wilhelm-Strasse
Kaiser-Strasse
Durlacher Th.
Markt-Pl.
Alter Friedhof
Pulverth.
Gottesauer Vorstadt
Exerzier-Pl.
Laborator.
Israel. Begrpl.
Güter-Bahnh.
Ettlinger Th.
Bahnhofstr.
Wielandstr.
Eis-Haupt-Werkst.
Obstbau-Schule
Augarten
Augartenstr.
Gottesauer Lange Bruch-Wiesen
Mittel-Bruchgraben
Bleiche
DURLACHER WALD
Städt. Wasserw.
1
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Rüppurr
Wagner & Debes, Leipzi

Str., with café; *Hôtel Grosse (Pl. c; D, 2), in the Markt-Platz, R., L., & A. 2½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M* 40 pf.; Hôtel Stoffleth (*Weisser Bär*; Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1 *M* 50, B. 70 pf., and Goldner Adler (Pl. f; D, 3), R. 2, D. 2 *M*, both in the Carl-Friedrichs-Str. — Hôtel Garni Tannhäuser, Kaiser-Str. — **Boarding House:** *Fräulein Nernst*, Douglas-Str. 5, 150-160 *M* per month.

Restaurants. *Englischer Hof*, Markt-Platz; *Zum Krokodil*, Ludwigs-Platz; *Lohengrin*, Carl-Friedrichs-Str.; *Rodensteiner*, *Landsknecht*, both in the Herren-Str.; *Café Bauer*, Lamm-Str.; etc.

Tramway (fare 15 pf.) from *Gottesaue* (on the E.) through the *Kaiser-Str.* to the *Mühlburger Thor* (on the W.) and on to Mühlburg (10 pf. more). — *Steam-Tramway* from the Durlacher-Thor to Durlach every 20 min.

Cabs. One-horse or two-horse, to or from the station, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70 pf., 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. 1 *M* 10, each package of luggage 20 pf. — Drives *within the town:* one-horse, 1-2 pers. for ¼ hr. 50, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; for ½ hr. 90 or 1 *M* 10 pf.; two-horse 60, 90, 1 *M* 10, 1 *M* 60 pf. — To the *Neue Friedhof* 1 *M*, 1 *M* 40 pf., two-horse 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 80 pf.; to *Durlach* 1 *M* 80, 2 *M*, two-horse 2 *M*, 2 *M* 40 pf. — After dusk 10 pf. more for each ¼ hr.; double fares from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (in winter 8-7).

Post Office (Pl. 30; D, 2), Friedrichs-Platz 1, entrance from the Ritter-Str.; and at the station. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 39; D, 2), corner of the Herren-Str. and the Ständehaus-Str.

Theatre (Pl. 12; D, 2), four times a week; closed from 15th June to 15th Aug.

Baths. *Städtisches Vierordtsbad* (Pl. D, 4), near the Stadtgarten; *Friedrichsbad*, with swimming-basin, in the Kaiser-Str. — *In the Rhine*, at Maxau (p. 318), to which special morning and evening trains convey bathers in summer.

English Church Service in the chapel of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Krankenheim, Kaiser-Allee, at 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. O. Flex*, Lessing-Str. 72.

Carlsruhe (320 ft.), the capital of the Grand-duchy of Baden (73,000 inhab., ⅖ Rom. Cath.), situated 6 M. from the Rhine, on the outskirts of the Hardtwald, is a clean, well-built town, which owes its origin to the Margrave Charles William, who founded a castle here in 1715 and transferred his residence hither from Durlach. The plan of the old town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace. Several distinct architectural styles may be observed: The palace and the other older buildings are in the French style prevalent at the beginning of the 18th century. The structures of the next period exhibit the simple and harmonious classical forms introduced by *Friedrich Weinbrenner* (d. 1826), an architect who received his training in Rome. His principal successors were *Hübsch* (1795-1863) and *Eisenlohr* (1805-1854), who erected many handsome buildings in the modern Romanesque (round-arched) style, and long determined the tone of Carlsruhe architecture. The stately edifices erected in recent years by *Berckmüller* (d. 1879), *Lang*, and others form a fourth period, marked by great diversity of style. The importance of Carlsruhe as an industrial town has of late increased very rapidly, its principal manufactures being engines and railway-carriages, furniture, and plated goods.

In front of the railway-station (Pl. D, E, 3) is a small Platz, planted with trees, and embellished with a bronze statue of *Winter* (Pl. 6; d. 1838), the minister, designed by Reich and executed by Burgschmiet in 1855. — Farther on, to the left, is a *War Monu-*

ment (Pl. 5) in memory of 1870-71, consisting of a group in marble by Volz, on a lofty sandstone pedestal.

Opposite the memorial, at the entrance to the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse, stands a handsome *Fountain* (Pl. 25).

The CARL-FRIEDRICHS-STRASSE (Pl. D, 3, 2), extending from the site of the old Ettlinger Thor northwards to the palace (¾ M.), is one of the main streets of the town. The chief buildings here are nearly all by *Weinbrenner*, and present a handsome and uniform appearance. In the Rondel-Platz rises an *Obelisk* ('Verfassungs-säule'; Pl. D, 3) to the *Grand Duke Carl* (1811-18); on the right is the *Margrave's Palace*, by Weinbrenner. The *Landes-Gewerbe-halle* (Pl. 23), farther on to the right, contains a good industrial museum and a technical library. [Admission daily except Mon. 10-12 (on Sun. 11-12) and 2-4.]

On the left side of the MARKET-PLACE (Pl. D, 2) is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 31), built in 1821, with a memorial tablet to the natives of Carlsruhe who fell in 1870-71 (on the staircase), and on the right the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 17), with a Corinthian portico, the burial-church of the grand-ducal family. Both these edifices are by Weinbrenner. In the centre of the market-place is a fountain with a *Statue of the Grand Duke Lewis* (1818-1830; Pl. 3), by Raufer.

Farther along the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse, near its intersection with the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 317), the other principal street of the town, is a *Pyramid* (Pl. 7) in honour of Margrave Charles William (p. 313), who is buried here.

In front of the palace, in the centre of a square embellished with gardens and fountains, is the *Bronze Statue of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick* (Pl. 2; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler, erected in 1844.

The **Palace** (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1754-76, is in the form of a semicircle, and surmounted by the *Bleithurm* (150 ft.), which affords an extensive view. The dininghall, ball-room, and other apartments are sumptuously fitted up. In the hall is a fine orchestrion, which is generally played on Sunday forenoons. The ducal *Stables* (open 12-4) are on the E. side.

In the crescent on the W. side of the Schloss-Platz, connected with the Schloss by an arcade, is the **Court Theatre** (Pl. 12), erected in the Romanesque style in 1847-1853, by *Hübsch*, to replace one which had been burned down. The pediment contains (r.) reliefs of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, and (l.) of Mozart, Beethoven, and Gluck; in the centre the Muse of the Drama; all by *Reich*. In the interior the new drop-scene, painted by *Keller*, merits inspection.

An arched passage in the W. wing of the Schloss leads to the **Palace Garden** (Pl. D, 1), embellished with fountains, sculptures, etc., which extends into the *Hardtwald*.

Behind the Court Theatre is the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. D, 1, 2; closed on Sat. and Sun., and from 12 to 2 on other days), with a WINTER GARDEN

(Pl. 43; open on Mon. and Frid., 10-12 and 2-4), containing a palm-house, pond for the Victoria Regia, orangery, green-houses, etc.

Adjacent is the **Hall of Art** (Pl. 21; D, 2; generally called the 'Academiegebäude'), built by *Hübsch* (1836-45) in the modern Romanesque style, containing collections of pictures, casts, and antiquities (entrance from the Linkenheimer-Strasse). The sculptures at the entrance are by *Reich*. The collections are open to the public on Wed. and Sun., 11-1 and 2-4; at other times fee $^1/_2$-1 *M.*

Ground-Floor. On the left is the saloon of the *Carlsruhe Art Union* (adm. on Sun., Tues., Wed., and Frid., 20 pf.), containing a collection of modern pictures and other works of art, chiefly by artists of Carlsruhe (for sale). — On the ground-floor are also several rooms and cabinets containing casts of ancient and modern sculptures.

Staircase. Frescoes by *Schwind*, executed in 1840, representing the consecration of Freiburg Cathedral by Duke Conrad of Zähringen. The standard-bearer is a portrait of the Grand Duke Leopold, with his son by his side; the workman with the white collar to the right of the entrance is the architect Hübsch; the crowned female figures are portraits of the Grand Duchess and her daughters; Schwind himself is seen on the scaffolding to the right; to the left is Sabina, daughter of Erwin of Steinbach (comp. p. 272), to the right is Baldung Grien, painting the Margrave Christopher I. — The allegorical paintings in the lunettes are also by Schwind: that in the middle represents Art protected by the Church and State; on the right are Fancy and Wealth, on the left Science and Peace. — Another part of the wall is adorned with a continuation of the under-mentioned Procession of Children by Schwind, and 542. *F. Dietz*, Destruction of Heidelberg by Mélac.

First Floor. The First Corridor (to the left) contains a few cartoons by *Overbeck*, *Schwind* (Procession of Children), and *Schnorr von Carolsfeld* (scenes from the Nibelungenlied in the Palace at Munich and from the 'Orlando Furioso' in the Villa Massimi at Rome), and a number of early German and Netherlandish works. The last include examples of *Hans Holbein the Elder*, *Hans Holbein the Younger* (Nos. *67, 66. SS. George and Ursula, probably the wings of an altarpiece), *Hans Baldung Grien*, *Cranach*, *Burgkmair*, *Beham*, etc.

1. Cabinet. *130. *Georg Pencz*, Life-size portrait of a citizen of Nuremberg; 177. *Rubens*, Family portraits (an early work). — We now enter —

Room I. (beginning on the right). 186. *Jac. Jordaens*, Moses bringing water from the rock; *Adr. Brouwer*, 191. Dentist, 192. Sleeping peasant; *235. *Barth. van der Helst*, Young married couple; 318. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape; 290. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle in a wood; 362. *De Heem*, Still-life; 329. *Jan Wynants*, Landscape, with figures by *A. van de Velde*. — *238. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself, 1633; 262. *J. Ochterveld*, Declaration of love; 272. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Portrait, a youthful work; *261. *Gabriel Metsu*, Young couple, probably the painter himself and his wife; *260. *Jan Steen*, Husband and wife in a garden; 259. *Pieter de Hooch*, Woman and girl in a room overlooking a garden; 380. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers (dated 1714); *Dou*, 266. Herring-seller (1652), 268. Lace-maker, 267. Repentant Magdalene. — 344-346. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 270. *P. van Slingeland*, Family-scene.

Room II. contains a few other Netherlandish works, and examples of *Alunno*, *Ann. Carracci*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Sassoferrato*, etc.

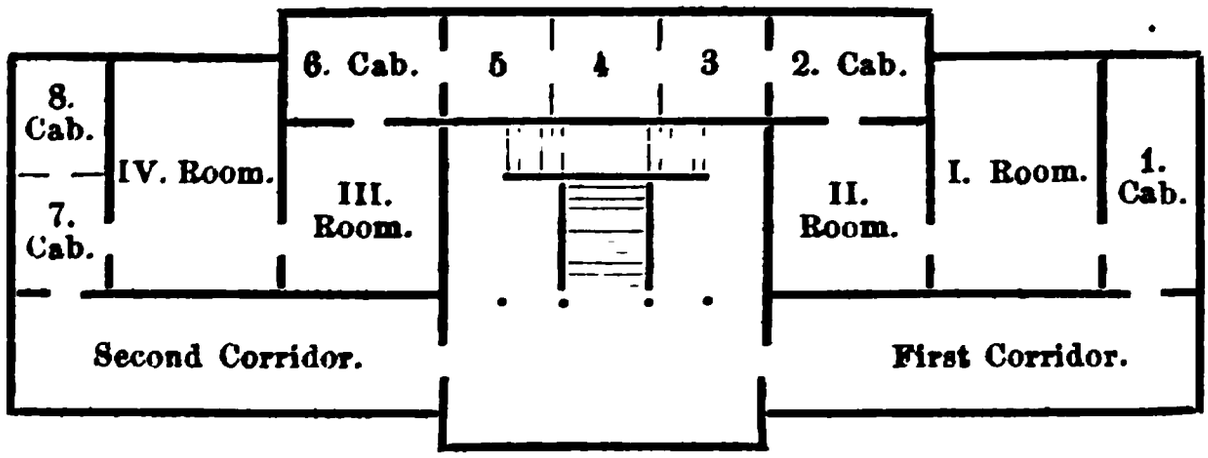
Cab. 2. 468. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 495-499. *J. B. Chardin*, Still-life. — The following rooms contain the modern works.

Cab. 3. 789. *J. Koch*, Landscape, with rainbow; 588. *Frommel*, Heidelberg; 509. *Overbeck*, Raising of Lazarus. — Cab. 4. 521. *M. von Schwind*, Ritter Kurt's Bridal Procession (Goethe), a humorous composition in the old-German manner, bearing the motto, 'Widersacher, Weiber, Schulden, ach! kein Ritter wird sie los' (Of foes, women, and debts, alas! no knight can get rid). 576. *Kachel*, Love; 570. *Tidemand*, The grand-mother's bridal crown. — Cab. 5. 560-563. *Kirner*, Rustic scenes in the Black Fores'

and in Italy; 602. *A. Fries*, Italian landscape; 645. *A. von Bayer*, Jeanne de France at the nunnery of Bourges. — Cab. 6. *533. *Lessing*, Crusaders in the desert; *622. *Lindemann-Frommel*, Scene on the coast of Italy; 666. *Karl Roux*, Dorothea among the emigrants (from Goethe); 548. *Jul. Scholtz*, Wallenstein's banquet.

Room III. 575. *F. Hiddemann*, Funeral in Westphalia (dated 1877); 543. *F. Dietz*, Queen Maria Eleonora at the coffin of Gustavus Adolphus; 533. *W. Emele*, Battle of Nuits 1870; *552. *Nikutowsky*, Passage of the Beresina by Napoleon in 1812; 619. *A. Achenbach*, Steamboat colliding with an iceberg; 637. *Hans Gude*, Coast of Norway; 613-616. *Schirmer*, Parable of the Good Samaritan.

Room IV. 612. *Schirmer*, Thunder-storm in the Roman Campagna; 574. *Riefstahl*, Funeral-ceremony in the mountains; 554. *F. Keller*, Mar-



grave Lewis of Baden conquering the Turks; 611. *Schirmer*, Via Mala; 525. *K. F. Lessing*, Landscape from the Harz Mts., with soldiers of the 30 Years' War; 522. *Winterhalter*, Grand-Duke Leopold; 667. *Schmitson*, Shying horse; *534. *K. F. Lessing*, Dispute between Luther (left) and Eck (right) at Leipzig in 1519 in presence of Duke George of Saxony and Prince Barnim of Pomerania, a very effective composition; *551. *Ans. Feuerbach*, Dante and the ladies of Ravenna; *532. *Steinle*, Mary and Elizabeth (over the entrance); *797. *Defregger*, The young painter; 794. *K. Hoff*, Death of Christ; 699. *C. Wagner*, Emp. William I. on horseback; 800. *Riefstahl*, A child's funeral in the Passeier; 801. *Kallmorgen*, Inundation; 802. *Claus Meyer*, Children's school at Ueberlingen; *Baisch*, Cattle; *A. v. Meckel*, Oriental landscape.

Cab. 7. To the left: 571. *Ten Kate*, Genre scene; *577. *Wilhelm Sohn*, A matter of conscience; 620. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian landscape; 596, 594, 595. *Rottmann*, Greek scenes; 567. *J. Becker*, The proposal of marriage; *A. Feuerbach*, Portrait of the artist, Flower-piece; *F. Adam*, Battle of Sedan. — Cab. 8. Water-colours by *W. Dürr*, *Ad. Schrödter*, etc.

We now return to the staircase through the Second Corridor (which contains cartoons by *Veit*, *Hess*, *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, and others), and the Cabinet of Engravings (open on Thurs. 10-12).

Near the Hall of Art is one of the entrances to the *Botanic Garden* (p. 314). Beside it is a colossal bust of the architect *Hübsch* (p. 313). On the other side of the Linkenheimer-Strasse, nearly opposite the Academy, rises the handsome *Palace of Justice* (Pl. 16; C, 2), built by *Leonhard* (d. 1878), and accommodating the superior law-courts of Baden.

Farther on, at the corner of the Bismarck-Strasse, which diverges to the left, are the *Headquarters of the XIV. Corps d'Armée* (Pl. 42; C, 1), built by Devin. — Two buildings at the W. end of the street contain the **School of Art** (Pl. B, 2; director, *Karl Roux*), founded in 1853. In the Platz in front of it, a statue

of the poet *J. V. v. Scheffel* (see below), by Volz, was erected in 1892. — The adjoining streets contain numerous handsome villas.

The finest square in Carlsruhe is the Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), which is surrounded with imposing modern buildings, and embellished with pleasure-grounds, a fountain, and a group of Orestes and Pylades by Steinhäuser. On the N.W. side is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 18; D, 2), built by Weinbrenner in the style of the Pantheon. The square is traversed from E. to W. by the Erbprinzen-Strasse and bounded on the N. by a row of arcades and shops. On the E. side are the *Central Offices of the Baden Railways* (Pl. 9), and on the S. is the imposing building of the **United Grand-ducal Collections** (*Vereinigte Sammlungen*; Pl. 41; D, 3), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by *Berckmüller* in 1865-72. The four marble figures are by *Steinhäuser*. The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Keller* and *Gleichauf*. Adm. on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 2-4; at other times on payment of a fee. Catalogue 50 pf.

The collections of *Roman Antiquities* found in the neighbourhood, of Greek and Italic *Vases and Terracottas*, and of *Etruscan Bronzes* are noteworthy. In one of the rooms are a number of *Old Weapons*, chiefly Turkish spoils of war captured by Margrave Lewis William (p. 326).

On the ground-floor, to the left, is the *Mineralogical and Geological Collection*.

The upper floor contains the *Zoological Collection*, the *Modern Weapons*, of Greek and Ital. *Vases and Terracottas*, with models of cannons in the Baden arsenal, the *Library*, with about 150,000 volumes and a handsome reading-room (adm. Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-1 & 6-8), and lastly the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The Kaiser-Strasse, a street $1^1/_2$ M. long, flanked with handsome modern houses and attractive shops, runs through the centre of the town from E. to W. (tramway, p. 313). In its W. half, at the corner of the Wald-Str., is the *Kaiser Wilhelm Passage*, leading to the Akademie-Str. (Pl. C, 2); in its E. half, at the corner of the Kronen-Str., rises the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 38; E, 2), built by Durm in the Oriental style with Renaissance details. Farther to the E. is the **Polytechnic School** (Pl. E, 2), erected by *Hübsch* in 1836 and considerably enlarged by *Fischer* in 1863. Over the entrance are stone statues of Keppler and Erwin of Steinbach, by Raufer. In the vestibule is a tablet recording the names of the students who fell in the war of 1870-71, and in the court is a bust of Prof. Redtenbacher (d. 1867), the engineer, by Moest. This institution is the oldest of the kind in Germany, and is attended by about 600 students.

About $^1/_2$ M. from the Durlacher Thor (tramway), is the **Schloss Gottesaue** (Pl. G, 3), erected by Margrave Carl II. in 1553 on the site of a Benedictine abbey dating from 1110, and enlarged by Ernst Friedrich in 1588. The interior has been fitted up as an artillery-barrack. A large *Military Prison* has been erected in the vicinity. — To the N.E., the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. leads from the Durlacher Thor to (1 M.) the handsome **New Cemetery**, in which repose the statesman *Karl Mathy* (d. 1868) and the poet *Joh. Vict. von Scheffel*, a native of Karlsruhe (1826-86).

From Carlsruhe to Landau, 25 M., railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. (fares 3 *M*

20, 2.20, 1.40). — 1¼ M. *Mühlburgthor;* 2½ M. *Mühlburg;* 4½ M. *Knielingen;* 6¼ M. **Maxau** (baths, see p. 313), where the Rhine is crossed by a bridge-of-boats; then *Maximiliansau* (Rheinischer Hof); 8 M. *Wörth*, junction for Speyer and Lauterburg (p. 264); 12 M. *Langenkandel*; and 17 M. *Winden*, where the line joins the Palatinate railway. — 25 M. *Landau*, see p. 256.

Beyond Carlsruhe, the two towers of the church of *Bulach* (erected by Hübsch) are seen on the right. To the left wooded hills. 35¾ M. *Beiertheim*, served by local trains only. 39 M. **Ettlingen** (**Sonne*, **Hirsch*, with gardens; *Krone*), an industrial town with 6500 inhab., and large shirting, velvet, and paper manufactories; paper has been made here since 1482. Diligence to Herrenalb (12½ M.; p. 341), once daily. — 44 M. *Malsch;* 46½ M. *Muggensturm*. The mountains of the Murgthal bound the view on the left.

49½ M. **Rastatt** (405 ft.; **Kreuz*, in the market-place; **Schwert; Löwe*, plainer; omnibus to the town 30 pf.), a town with 11,552 inhab., burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (d. 1707), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct in 1771. The large *Palace*, completed by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta (p. 326), is now used for military purposes.

In one of the apartments the peace between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, was signed on 6th May, 1714 by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshal Villars. A congress held here in 1797-99 between Austria and Germany on the one side and France on the other led to no result, and at its close Roberjot and Bonnier, two of the French delegates, were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood, but at whose instigation it was never discovered. — The Baden revolution began at Rastatt in 1849 with a mutiny of the soldiery, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

The train now crosses the *Murg*, and reaches —

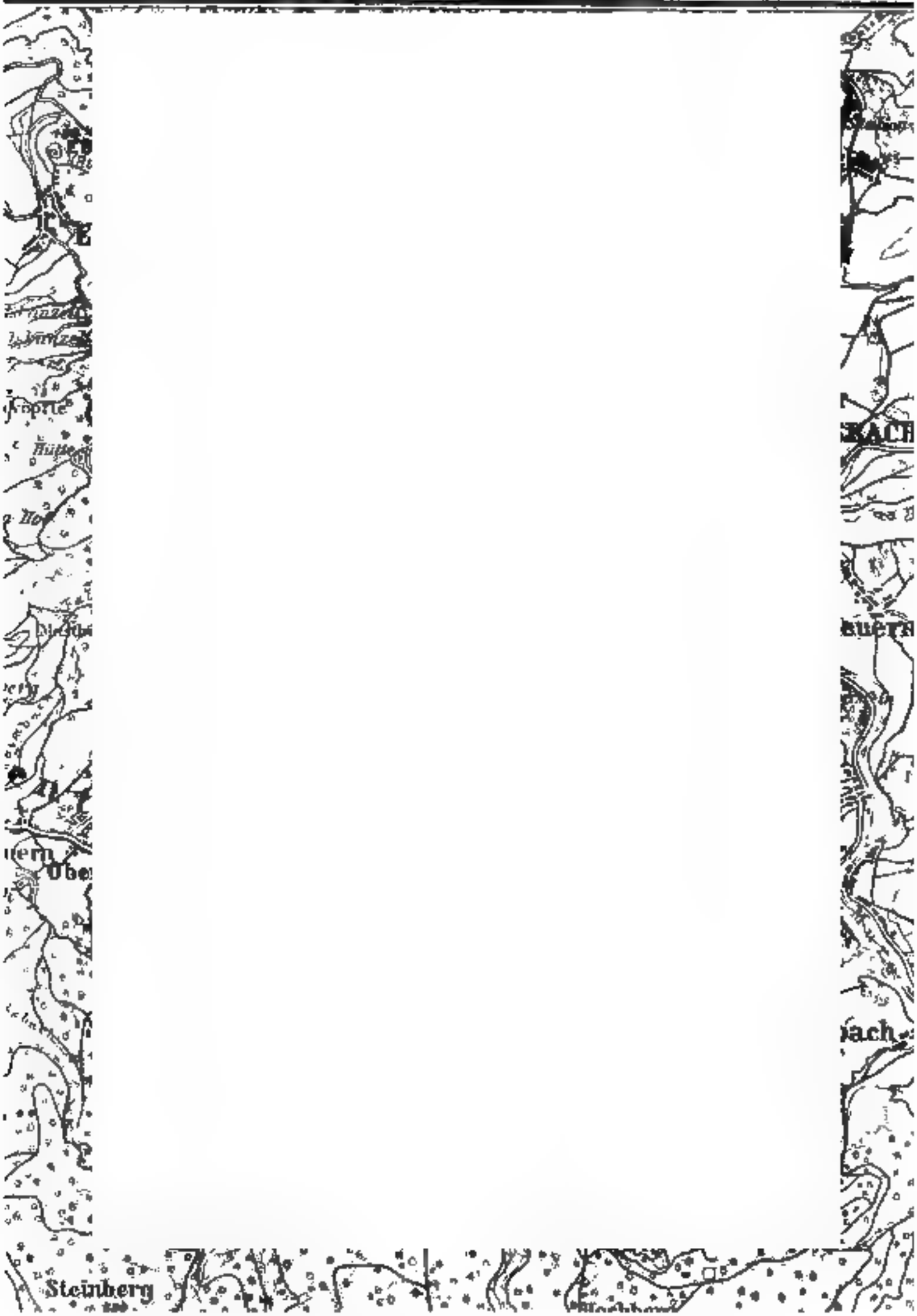
55 M. **Oos** (410 ft.; *Sonne, Engel*), whence a branch-line (change carriages) ascends the Oosthal in 10 min. to (57½ M.) *Baden*.

46. Baden and Environs.

Comp. Map.

Arrival. The Railway Station (500 ft.; Pl. A, 1) is on the N.W. side of the town. *Porter* from the train to a cab, 5 pf. for each article of luggage; for carrying a trunk into the town 30 pf., more than one 20 pf. each, light articles 10 pf. each; after 11 p.m. 35, 30, 20 pf. — *Cab* (*'Packdroschke'*): ¼ hr. for 1-2 pers. 70 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 ℳ 5 pf.; for ½ hr. 1 ℳ 5 or 1 ℳ 40 pf. (to Lichtenthal 1 ℳ 40 or 1 ℳ 70 pf.); from 9 to 12 p.m., 1 ℳ 5, 1 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 40, and 1 ℳ 70 pf.; from midnight to 5 a.m., 1 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 70, and 2 ℳ 15 pf.; each box 20 pf. — *Omnibus* to Lichtenthal, see p. 324.

Hotels. *Hôtel Mesmer (Pl. a; B, 3), to the S. of the Conversationshaus, with three dépendances and a large garden, first-class. In an open situation on the right bank of the Oos, surrounded with gardens: *Stephanienbad (Pl. b; C, 4), two houses, with lift; *Minerva (Pl. c; C, 4), with lift, well conducted; Bellevue (Pl. d; C, 5). — *Englischer Hof (Pl. e; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 2, by the Promenaden-Brücke; *Europäischer Hof (Pl. f; B, 3), Promenaden-Platz 2, good cuisine; *Victoria (Pl. g; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 3, in the Leopolds-Platz, with lift, patronized by the English


Steinberg

and Americans; *Holländischer Hof (Pl. h; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 14, with garden and the dépendance Pension Beausèjour (Pl. i; C, 3); *Russischer Hof (Pl. k; B, 2), Promenaden-Platz 4, with lift and garden; *Park Hotel, Fremersberg-Str. 2, overlooking the Lichtenthaler Allee; *Französischer Hof (Pl. l; B, 2), Louisen-Str. 34, with garden, open in winter also; *Zähringer Hof (Pl. m; B, 2), Lange-Strasse 63, with baths; *Badischer Hof (Pl. n; B, 2), Lange-Str. 22, at the entrance to the town, with baths and pleasant garden, patronized by the English, pens. 8-10 *M*; *Ziegler's Hôtel National (Pl. o; A, 1), Lange-Str. 98, opposite the station, with garden. Average charges at all these hotels: R. from 3 *M*, L. 40-70 pf., A. 50-80 pf., D. 3-4 *M*, B. 1¼-1½ *M*; pens. from 7-8 *M*. — Charges somewhat lower at the following: *Stadt Baden (Pl. p; A, 1), at the railway station, R. 3 *M*, L. 40, A. 50 pf., D. at 1 p.m. 3, at 6.30 p.m. 3½ *M*; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. q; A, 1), Lange-Str. 96, opposite the station, with garden, convenient for passing travellers; *Darmstädter Hof (Pl. r; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 1, with baths, R. 3, L. ¾, A. ½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6 *M*; *Petersburger Hof (Pl. s; C, 3), Gernsbacher-Str. 9, with baths and restaurant, R. 2 *M*, A. 50, L. 50 pf., B. 1, D. 2¾, pens. from 6 *M*; *Hirsch (Pl. t; B, C, 2), Hirsch-Str. 1, with baths, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5½ *M*; *Drei Könige (Pl. u; C, 3), Lange-Str. 62, D. 2½ *M*, good cuisine; *Deutscher Hof (Pl. v; B, 2), Lange-Str. 49, with restaurant, D. 2½, pens. from 4 *M*; *Stadt Paris, Sophien-Str., near the Friedrichsbad, pens. 5 *M*; *Stadt Strassburg (Pl. w; C, 3), opposite the last, Sophien-Str. 18; *Hôtel Friedrichsbad (Pl. x; D, 2), Gernsbacher-Str. 45; Germania (Pl. y; C, 4), opposite the Prot. Church; Oberst (Pl. z; C, 3), Louisen-Str. 1, pens. 5 *M*; Müller, Lange-Str. 36, well spoken of; Goldener Stern (Pl. A; B, 3), Lange-Str. 46, commercial; Goldenes Einhorn, Lange-Str. 7, with beer and wine restaurant; Bock (Pl. B; B, 2), Lange-Strasse 45, with its back to the Promenade, close to the Russischer Hof; Baldreit, Küfer-Str. 5, near the market, with baths, pens. 4-5 *M*; Stadt Carlsruhe, corner of Baldreit-Str. and Büttner-Str., unpretending; Rose, Grüner Baum, both in the Markt-Platz; Stadt Nancy, Sophien-Str. 22; Salmen, Löwe, Laterne, Geist, al; in the Gernsbacher-Str. — Stahlbad (hôtel garni), Lichtenthaler-Str. 27; there are also numerous other *Hôtels Garnis* and *Villas*. *Miss Scheve's Pension*, Lange-Str. 70, near the railway-station, 5-6 *M* a day; *Rausch*, Lange-Str. 43, quiet; **Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth*, pens. 5-10 *M* according to the position of the room, see p. 327. — *Inns at Lichtenthal*, see p. 324.

Restaurants. **Conversationshaus*; **Mangin*, Louisen-Str. 20, D. 4-5 *M*; **Petersburger Hof*, see above; *Goldener Stern*, *Drei Könige*, *Goldenes Einhorn*, see above. — Wine at the **Stadt Paris* (see above), ant at the **Anker* in Badenscheuren. —**Beer.** *Bayrischer Hof* (see above); *Haug*, Eisenbahn-Str. 11, near the station; **Zum Krokodil*, Mühlengasse 4, between Nos. 25 and 27 in the Lange-Strasse, much frequented, D. 1½-2 *M* from noon onwards; **Zur Post*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 4, near the Leopolds-Platz, in the 'Old German' style, D. 1 *M*; *Stadt Strassburg* (see above); **Ritter*, Gernsbacher-Str. 11, with garden; *Bletzer*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 35; *Sinner*, Lichtenthaler-Strasse 44; *Schützenhof*, to the N. of the station, beyond the bridge. — **Dinner** (1½-2 *M*) after 12 o'clock, at various eating-houses in the Gernsbacher-Str. and the streets running off the Lichtenthaler-Str.

Cafés and Confectioners' shops. **Perrimond-Rumpelmaier*, Augusta-Platz (Pl. C, 3), first-class, with garden; *Zabler*, Lichtenthaler-Str. 12, with garden; *Schababerle*, Gernsbacher-Str. 4.

Cabs ('Packdroschken' at the rail. station, see p. 318). a. By Time.	1-2 pers. *M*	1-2 pers. pf.	3-4 pers. *M*	3-4 pers. pf.
For ¼ hour	—	90	1	50
For ½ hour	1	40	2	—
For ¾ hour	2	—	3	—
For 1 hour	3	—	4	—
To Lichtenthal	1	40	2	—

Each additional ¼ hour 50 pf.

In summer after 9 p.m., and in winter after 8 p.m.: per drive (¼ hr.), 1-4 pers., 1 *M* 40 pf., each additional ¼ hr. 60 pf.; each large box 40 pf.

b. Drives at Fixed Charges (1-4 persons).

		M	pf.
For longer time rate per hour for 1-2 pers. is charged. — Carriage may be kept for 3 hrs.	To the Alte Schloss	4	50
	- - - - and back	6	—
	Fremersberg and Jagdhaus and back	6	50
	The Seelach or Gaisbach and back	5	—
	By the Yburg road, the Seelighöfe, and the new 'Verbindungs-Weg' to Lichtenthal, and back to Baden	8	—
	The Fremersberger Thurm and back	9	—
Carriage may be kept 6 hrs.	To the Alte Schloss and back	9	—
	The Favorite and back	7	50
	The Ebersteinburg and back	9	—
	- - - and back by the Alte Schloss	10	—
	Gernsbach and back	10	—
	Ebersteinschloss and back	9	—
	- - - and back by Gernsbach	12	—
	The Yburg and back	11	—
	The Fremersberger Thurm by the Fremersberger Convent, and back by the Jagdhaus	14	—
Carriage may be kept 14 hrs.	To the Alte Schloss, Ebersteinburg, Teufelskanzel, Mercurius-Thurm, and Müllenbild, or in reverse direction (not more than 10 hrs.)	14	—
	Same, including Gernsbach or Schloss Eberstein	18	—
	Same, including Gernsbach and Schloss Eberstein	21	—

Horses (Berthold-Str. 6): 1-2 hrs. 6 *M*.

Visitors' Tax. Tickets for admission to the Conversationshaus and grounds sold at the entrance to the grounds): for one day, 1 pers. 1 *M* (afternoon-concert only, 50 pf.); for a fortnight 8 *M*; for one month, 1 pers. 16 *M*, 2 pers. 25 *M*, each additional person 5 *M* more. *Balls* every Saturday during the season. Good *Concerts* frequently. — *Music* in front of, or in the Conversationshaus, 7-8 a.m., 3-4 and 8-10 p.m.

Theatre. Performances on Wednesdays (actors from the Carlsruhe theatre); during the season twice weekly.

Races at *Iffezheim* (near Oos, p. 318), at the end of August and at the beginning of September and of October.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), Lange-Str. 58.

English Church (*'All Saints'*), Berthold-Str., close to the Grand Hotel Bellevue; Sun. services at 8.30, 10.45, 11 a.m., 12.15 and 5.30 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. T. Archibald S. White, M. A.*, Lange-Str. 33.

Chemists. *Rieffel & Hoffmann*, Lange-Str. 2 (English spoken). — **Bankers.** *F. S. Meyer*, Luisen-Str. 26; *Joerger; Strohmeyer.* — **Lawn Tennis Club**, with cement court; tickets (40 m. for the season) from *Mr. Charles Groetz*, Promenade 12.

Baden has the reputation of being an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who live at the first-class hotels, attend all the numerous concerts, and liberally patronise the shops and bazaars; but many of the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances. A respectable private lodging may be procured for 10-20 *M* a week, the farther from the Cursaal, the cheaper (*e.g.* at one of the numerous villas near the railway-station, such as the Villa Haug, or at the village of Lichtenthal, 1½ M. distant). The lodgings in the Sophien-Strasse are pleasant and comfortable, but somewhat expensive. Breakfast in the lodging-houses costs 40-60 pf.; dinner at one of the houses mentioned at p. 319, 1½-2 *M*; baths 40 pf. to 2 *M* 50 pf. and upwards. — The *thermal water* may be drunk at the Trinkhalle and Friedrichsbad free of charge; other kinds of mineral water are supplied at fixed rates. Whey or goats'-milk, 20 pf. per glass.

Baden (600 ft.), or *Baden-Baden* (to distinguish it from the

Baden near Vienna and that in Switzerland), lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills, in the delightful valley of the *Oos*, or *Oel-Bach*, and vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation. It is one of the most popular watering-places in Europe, and is rivalled in Germany by Wiesbaden only. The number of visitors has risen from 2460 in 1815 to about 50,000 annually. The climate is mild and salubrious. The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*. For six centuries Baden was the seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann IV. (d. 1190 in the Crusades) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher (d. 1527), but both town and castle suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689) that the Margraves soon after transferred their residence to Rastatt. The modern reputation of Baden as a sanatorium dates from the beginning of this century. The first 'Conversationshaus' was opened in 1808, and the gaming-table, which was immediately set up, became a favourite resort of European wealth and fashion. The suppression of public gambling in 1872, however, has given Baden more of the character of a health-resort, though it is still annually visited by thousands of pleasure-seekers.

The town (14,000 inhab., chiefly Roman Catholic) is situated on the right bank of the Oosbach, and extends up the slope of a spur of the Battert, the summit of which is crowned by the grand-ducal château. Farther to the S. rises the —

Pfarrkirche, or *Stiftskirche* (590 ft.; Pl. C, 2; always open in the morning), erected in the 7th cent., raised to the dignity of an abbey-church in 1453, destroyed by fire in 1689, repaired in 1753, and restored in the original style in 1866. The choir contains **Monuments* of the Roman Catholic Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, and some modern stained glass.

Adjacent to the church, on the S. slope of the Schlossberg, are the *Hot Springs*, the chief of which have been united in the same channel. They yield upwards of 100 gallons per minute, and vary from 113° to 158° Fahr. in temperature. The efficacy of the water is chiefly due to its high natural temperature, the solid ingredients, chiefly chloride of sodium, amounting only to three per cent. The latest analysis has detected slight traces of arsenic.

The principal bath-house is the ***Friedrichsbad** (Pl. C, 2), an imposing Renaissance edifice designed by *Dernfeld*, and erected in 1869-77, rising in terraces from the Stein-Strasse, close to the springs. The exterior is executed in red and white sandstone, and embellished with statues, busts, and medallions. In the completeness and elegance of its internal arrangements the establishment is perhaps unrivalled by any other of the kind.

The first floor contains hot and cold plunge-baths (morning 1 *M*, after-

noon 70 pf.), sitz-baths (private bath. morn. 2½, aft. 2 *M*; general bath, 1 *M* 20 pf. and 1 *M*), electric baths (3 *M*), an inhaling room (50 pf.), etc. On the second floor is the division set apart for curative gymnastics and 'massage', the apparatus for which was purchased at Stockholm (subscription for 1 month 30, 2 months 50, 3 months 65 *M*). On this floor also are baths for bathing in company, vapour and douche baths, Turkish baths, and large swimming-baths with cold and warm water. A bath takes from 1½ to 2 hrs.; gentlemen 2 *M*, ladies 1 *M* 80 pf. On the third floor are the Fürstenbäder, or baths of the most luxurious description (10 *M*), and also vapour baths (1-2 *M*). — One half of each floor is assigned to ladies, the other to gentlemen. The second floor contains a promenading-room. — Admission to view the interior, 1-6 p.m., 1 *M*.

Above the Friedrichsbad is the *Alte Dampfbad*, built in 1846. The remains of *Roman Baths*, discovered during its construction, have since been covered up again. — To the N.E. of the Friedrichsbad are the new *Landesbad* (Pl. D, 2), the handsome new *Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad* for women (Pl. C, 2), and the *Ludwig-Wilhelms-Pflegehaus*, a home for ladies founded by Grand Duchess Luisa in memory of her second son, who died at an early age in 1888. — Old Cemetery, see p. 324.

The **Neue Schloss** (Pl. C, 2), on the hill to the N. of the town, founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and since partly restored, was fitted up as a summer-residence for the Grand Duke in 1842. The W. gateway, with its Gothic vaulting, leads into the court (bell to the left for the castellan, 1-1½ *M*), on the E. side of which is the handsome Renaissance château. It contains a number of handsome saloons and the apartments of the grand-duke, adorned with several good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons.

The beautiful Pleasure Grounds extending along the left back of the Oos, which flows for a long distance through an artificial channel, and along the W. slopes of the valley, form the chief resort of visitors (adm., see p. 320). The busiest points are the Trinkhalle and the Conversationshaus, and the main stream of traffic follows the Lichtenthaler Allee towards the S.

The **Conversationshaus** (525 ft.; Pl. B, 3), designed by *Weinbrenner*, erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1854, is 125 yds. in length and is preceded by a portico of 8 columns.

The Interior contains the ball, concert, reading, and other rooms, which were gorgeously fitted up by M. Benazet, the late lessee of the gaming-tables, from designs by the best Parisian masters. Immediately within the colonnade is the Great Saloon, 54 yds. long and 17 yds. wide, where the band plays in the evening in unfavourable weather. To the left are the so-called Landscape Saloon, the Italian Saloon, and the Flower Saloon; to the right the Renaissance Saloon. The New Saloons, opened in 1854, and used for concerts and other purposes, are fitted up in the Renaissance style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., and are still more sumptuous than the old (shown for a fee). — In the N. wing of the building are the well-stocked reading-rooms. The S. wing contains the restaurant (p. 319).

The band which plays in front of the Conversationshaus (p. 320) ays attracts a large assemblage of the fashionable world, and on

fine Sunday afternoons the grounds are crowded with visitors from Strassburg, Carlsruhe, and other neighbouring places. The small avenue leading to the Leopoldsbrücke, to the E. of the Conversationshaus, contains the *Bazaar*, consisting of two rows of stalls of various wares.

A few paces to the N. is the **Trinkhalle** (Pl. B, 3), designed by *Hübsch*, and erected in 1839-42, 96 yds. in length, with a colonnade of 16 Corinthian columns in front. It is most frequented from 7 to 8 in the morning, when the band plays and the waters are drunk. The relief in the tympanum, by *Reich*, represents the nymph of the springs administering health to sufferers of every kind. The somewhat faded frescoes in the arcades, by *Götzenberger*, represent fourteen legends of the Black Forest. — The grounds in front of the Trinkhalle are adorned with a marble *Bust of Emperor William I.*, by Kopf of Rome.

On the S. side of the Promenade is the **Theatre** (Pl. C, 3), built by *Derchy* in 1861, and richly fitted up from designs by *Couteau*. Between the Conversationshaus and the Hotel Mesmer ascends the Werder-Strasse, in which, to the right, is the studio of *Professor Kopf*, the sculptor, to which visitors are admitted on Thurs. 3-5 p.m. from July to October. — The *Kunsthalle* (Pl. B, C, 3), at the back of the theatre, contains an exhibition of pictures (adm. 50 pf.). Near it is the *International Club*. In the Kronprinzen-Strasse, farther up the hill, is the *Künstlerhaus*, (Pl. B, 4), with the studios of several artists.

The Leopoldsbrücke leads to the Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Grand Duke Leopold* (d. 1852), erected in 1861. The Sophien-Strasse, to theE. of this Platz, is bordered with trees, and forms another promenade. — In the new S. quarter of the town are the Gothic *Protestant Church* (Pl. C, 4), designed by Eisenlohr, with two towers, and the **English Church** (Pl. C, 5). The latter contains several handsome stained-glass windows, a fine candelabrum presented by the Empress Augusta of Germany, and a lectern given by the Grand Duchess of Baden. Near the municipal hospital in the Lichtenthaler-Str. is the *Russian Church* (Pl. C, D, 5).

On the Michaelsberg rises the **Greek Church** (685 ft.; Pl. B, 2), erected in 1863-66 from designs by *Klenze* of Munich in memory of a son of the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863, in his 17th year. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior, which contains the tombs of the family, is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. Key at the house No. 2; fee 50 pf. — A little to the S. is the *Château of Prince Solms-Braunfels*, built by Oppler in a mediæval style (Pl. B, 3; the interior is shewn by the castellan). Farther up is the **Friesenberg** (940 ft.), the pretty forest-paths on which afford beautiful views; it is reached by following the prolongation of the Werder-Str., passing the Villa

Hohenstein. The Werder-Str. is continued to the *Beutig* (830 ft.), with the Café Grethel. — To the left is the new *Château of Count Vitzthum* (Pl. A, 4).

The *Old Cemetery* (Pl. D, 2), now transformed into a promenade, contains a crucifix by Niclaus Lerch of Leyen (1467), and a late-Gothic 'Mount of Olives' with stone figures. — The *New Cemetery* lies on the hill to the S.W. (comp. Pl. D, 6).

Environs of Baden.

For the purposes of Prof. Oertel's 'Terrain Cure' for diseases of the heart and lungs the chief walks in the neighbourhood of Baden are classified by means of coloured marks on the trees, yellow signifying a level path, red an easy ascent, red and yellow a steep ascent. The height above the Conversationshaus is given (in mètres) at various points in red figures on a white ground.

The most attractive walk in the vicinity of Baden is the ***Lichtenthaler Allee** (Pl. B, 3, 4, C, 5, 6), ascending the left bank of the Oos, and much frequented in the afternoon. The avenue consists of fine old oaks, limes, and maples, bordered with flower-beds and shrubberies, and embellished with fountains. On both sides of the brook a number of handsome villas have sprung up, and their number is steadily increasing. About 1/4 M. from the theatre, beside the house No. 6, the roads to the Fremersberg and the Yburg (p. 328) diverge to the right; and about 1/2 M. farther on the road to Gunzenbach (Pl. D, 6) also runs off to the right.

Following the above-mentioned Fremersberg road and then turning to the left we may reach the *Sauersberg* (930 ft.; pleasant view from the *Birkenkopf*) in 1/2 hr., and the *Whey-cure Establishment* (refreshments), 1/2 M. farther on. — The *Gunzenbachthal*, with a prettily situated garden-restaurant and the *Gunzenbacher Hof* (pension), is interesting to mineralogists. The *Leopoldshöhe*, to the right of the entrance, commands a fine view. — A path leads from the Allee to the top of the *Caecilienberg* (p. 325).

About 1 1/2 M. from the Conversationshaus we reach —

Lichtenthal. — *Bär, with restaurant and pleasant garden, R. about 15 *M* per week, D. 2 *M*; *Ludwigsbad, with a chalybeate spring, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.; *Löwe, *Goldnes Kreuz, R. from 1 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2, pens. 5 *M*, unpretending. — Several *Breweries* at the entrance to the village. — Omnibus from Baden, starting from the station, to Lichtenthal 4-5 times daily, 50 pf.; from the halting-place near the theatre 30 pf. (after 9 p.m. 50 pf.).

At *Lichtenthal* (610 ft.), formerly called *Unter-Beuern*, a village with 3620 inhab., is situated the Nunnery of Lichtenthal (to the right, beyond the bridge), which was founded in 1245 by Irmengard, grand-daughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann IV. of Baden, and was taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection. The convent has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by Cistercian nuns. The *Church*, which has no aisles, contains the tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), consisting of a sarcophagus and a fine figure of the Margravine. Adjoining the church and connected with it by an archway is the *Todtencapelle* (mortuary chapel), built in the Gothic style in 1288, and restored in 1830. It contains tomb-

stones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and altarpieces by the old German master Hans Baldung Grien. The *Orphan Asylum*, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor *Stulz*, who was afterwards ennobled. In front of the nunnery is a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

The pine-clad *Caecilienberg* (750 ft.), immediately behind the nunnery, a spur of the *Klosterberg* (1760 ft.), affords pleasant walks and charming views. Higher up, on the hill between the valleys of Beuren and Gerolsau, rises the *Parish Church* with its lofty tower.

On the **Seelach** (890 ft.), the opposite height, on the E. side of the Gerolsau (ascended from the nunnery in ½ hr.; road to the right of the parish-church, footpath to the left), stands the villa of Count Kreptovitch, in the mediæval style, a fine point of view (restaurant adjacent).

From Lichtenthal the road ascends the Beuerner Thal, passing several houses and hamlets, to (1¼ M.) **Ober-Beuern** (690 ft.; **Waldhorn*, above the door of which is the laughing head of the late host, a relief by the well-known French sculptor *Dantan*, d. 1869). The valley now contracts. About 3 M. from the convent the road divides, the main branch, to the left, proceeding by Müllenbach to Gernsbach and Ebersteinschloss (see pp. 327, 342). To the right, on the branch leading to Gaisbach and Forbach (p. 342), is the **Gaisbach Piscicultural Establishment** (the '*Fischkultur*'; 875 ft.; *Inn and Restaurant; adm. to breeding-ponds 30 pf.), situated amid pleasant grounds in a picturesque nook of the valley, and a favourite point for excursions from Baden (omnibus from the Theater-Platz thrice daily in ¾ hr., 1 *M*).

Near Lichtenthal, on the S.W., opens the **Gerolsau**, a pretty grassy valley watered by the *Grobbach*, and fringed with wood, where (1½ M.) the village of that name (740 ft.; *Auerhahn*; *Hirsch*) is situated. A road leads to the right from Gerolsau by *Malschbach* (860 ft.) and *Neuweier* (p. 328) to (6 M.) *Steinbach* (p. 328). We follow the road to the left. Beyond the village the valley becomes more secluded; ¾ M. the pretty *Gerolsau Waterfall* (990 ft.; *Restaurant; omnibus from the Theater-Platz at Baden twice daily, 1 *M*).

From the Gerolsau Waterfall a pleasant route leads through wood to (9 M.) Herrenwies, Sand, and Plättig. At the (1 M.) bifurcation the road to the right leads direct to the Plättig (p. 329). We keep to the left; ½ hr. later the road again forks, but the two branches reunite on the *Badener Höhe* (3295 ft.; View from the Friedrichsthurm), 1¼ hr. farther on. *Herrenwies* (p. 329) and *Sand* (p. 329) are each about 1½ M. farther on; the path to the latter is indicated by finger-posts.

The Alte Schloss (1 hr.), lying 1000 ft. above Baden to the N., is reached by a carriage-road (comp. Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 1 and the Map). From the road, a bridle-path diverges to the right (direction-posts at doubtful points). About halfway is the *Sophienruhe* (1045 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion, beyond which is a fresh spring.

The ***Alte Schloss Hohenbaden** (1550 ft.; *Restaurant with shady terrace) is an extensive structure situated on a buttress of

the *Battert*, the walls of which probably date in part from the 3rd cent., when the Romans constructed some fortifications here. From the 12th cent. until the construction of the Neue Schloss (p. 322) it was the seat of the Margraves. The so-called Rittersaal dates from the end of the 14th century. Since its destruction by the French in 1689 the castle has been a complete ruin, but the tower has been rendered accessible by steps (10 pf.). The *View from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to a point far beyond Strassburg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas, its light-green woods of beech and oak, and its sombre pine-forests.

To the S., on the summit of the *Battert* (1855 ft.), which may be reached from the Schloss in 1/4 hr. (finger-post), rise the precipitous **Felsen** ('rocks'), a number of fantastically-cleft masses of porphyry. A good path leads through this chaos of rock, of which the *Felsenbrücke*, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. A picturesque path leads from the Schloss along the foot of the Felsen towards the E., after following which for 20-25 min. we may ascend the high-road to the right to (1 1/2 M.) Ebersteinburg (see below). — From the Alte Schloss we may reach in 3/4 hr., diverging to the left at the *Kellersbild*, the **Dreiburgen-Aussicht* (hut).

The route from Baden to (4 M.) Ebersteinburg is by the old Gernsbach road (Pl. D, 2), ascending the valley to the E. between the Battert and the Mercurius. On the saddle of the hill (1225 ft.), near which are two rocks known as the *Teufelskanzel* (1245 ft.) and *Engelskanzel* (1280 ft.), the Ebersteinburg road diverges to the left. A little farther on is a finger-post, also on the left, indicating the way to the romantic *Wolfsschlucht*, through the woods of which we may ascend to the village of Ebersteinburg.

From the village of *Ebersteinburg* (1398 ft.; Krone; Hirsch) we ascend in 10 min. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruins of the castle of **Alt-Eberstein**, or the *Ebersteinburg* (1598 ft.; Restaurant). Fine view from the tower (10 pf.). The castle stands on Roman substructures, and the present edifice dates from the 10-14th centuries. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards came into the possession of the Margraves of Baden.

From the Alte Schloss at Baden and from Ebersteinburg pleasant paths lead through the woods (comp. Map at p. 318; the paths eventually quit the woods) to (6 M. from Baden; 1 M. from the station of Kuppenheim) the **Favorite** (430 ft.), a château of the Grand Duke, erected in 1725, in the rococo style, by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta, widow of the Margrave Lewis William (d. 1707), who after the death of her husband superintended the education of her sons for nineteen years, and then retired to this spot. The Interior is decorated in the taste of the period and contains a valuable collection of porcelain. Small restaurant.

The Mercuriusberg, the highest mountain near Baden, may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. by one of several different routes. The carriage-road diverges on the above-mentioned saddle of the hill to

the right from the old Gernsbach road, passes near the Teufelskanzel, and leads to the top in long windings in less than an hour. — Pedestrians had better start from the Scheiben-Strasse in Baden (Pl. C, D, 3), and take the route over the *Annaberg* (995 ft.), a spur of the Mercuriusberg. At the top is the reservoir of the Baden waterworks, near which is the *Karlshof Inn*, with a garden commanding a fine view; here we turn to the left, through wood (numerous finger-posts). Or we may start from Lichtenthal and ascend across the *Schaafberg* (1050 ft.). — The summit of the **Mercuriusberg**, or *Grosse Staufen* (2205 ft.), is occupied by a tower 75 ft. in height, which commands a very extensive *View (key at the adjoining inn, 10 pf.). The mountain derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here, and now preserved in a small niche made for its reception. — The above-mentioned carriage-road passes near the summit of the Mercuriusberg, skirts the W. slope of the *Kleine Staufenberg* (2050 ft.), and at the Müllenbild joins the new road to Gernsbach (see below). Pedestrians may reach Gernsbach from the Mercuriusberg in 1 hr. viâ Staufenberg (see below), by taking the path to the E. at the bifurcation of the roads on the *Binsenwasen* (1695 ft.; finger-post).

From Baden to Gernsbach (p. 330) by the new road viâ Lichtenthal and Beuern (p. 325), 8 M. About $^3/_4$ M. from the Piscicultural Establishment, the hamlet of *Müllenbach* (Inn; 1056 ft.) is reached, after which the road ascends very circuitously (pedestrians effect a saving by proceeding straight on from the inn) to the so-called *Müllenbild* (1260 ft.), where it divides into two branches, that to the left descending to Gernsbach, and that to the right leading along the hill to Schloss Eberstein (p. 341). — The old road (6 M.) as far as the saddle (1225 ft.) between the Teufelskanzel and the Engelskanzel is described on p. 326. Fine view of the Murgthal in descending. On the right, after about $1^1/_4$ M., where the road again ascends a little, is the *Neuhaus*, a solitary inn. The road then descends the hillside to the left to Gernsbach. Pedestrians descend by a steep road to the right about 8 min. beyond the Neuhaus; $^1/_4$ hr. *Staufenberg*; $^1/_2$ hr. *Gernsbach*. (Comp. the Map, p. 318.)

The Fremersberg and the Yburg are also reached by two pleasant excursions from Baden. We may either follow the Werder-Str. and Beutig-Str., leading by the left of the Conversationshaus, and passing successively a large new villa in the Dutch Renaissance style, the *Château* of Count Vitzthum, and ($1^1/_2$ M.) the *Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth;* or we may leave the Lichtenthaler Allee by the Fremersberger-Str. (Pl. B, 5; p. 324), which diverges to the right, about $^1/_3$ M. from the theatre, and in little more than $^1/_2$ M. passes a group of houses known as *Thiergarten*. About $^1/_2$ M. farther on, $^1/_4$ M. from the Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth, the two routes unite, beside the *Restaurant zum Korbmattfelsen*. The road then forks, the

left branch leading to the *Korbmattfelsen* (1700 ft.) and the Yburg (see below), and the right through wood to (3 M.) the **Fremersberg** (1730 ft.; Inn). Another attractive route ascends from Baden in 1½ hr. past the *Waldsee*. The view from the top commands a wide survey of the Rhine valley. We return by the (2½ M.; 800 ft.) *Jagdhaus*, with a frequented garden-restaurant commanding a fine view of the Rhine valley, to (3¾ M.) Baden.

The Yburg lies 3-3½ M. from the above-mentioned Restaurant zum Korbmattfelsen. Both road and footpaths are indicated by numerous finger-posts. The direct road from Baden diverges from the Fremersberger-Str. almost immediately after leaving the Lichtenthaler Allee, and traverses fine pine-woods. The ancient **Yburg** (1695 ft.; new *Inn*) was like the Ebersteinburg once a Roman watch-tower. Extensive view of the Rhine valley, best in the morning. From the Yburg to *Steinbach* (see below), 4½ M.

47. From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 340, 346, 352, and 360.

Railway to Freiburg (66 M.) in 2½-4¾ hrs. (express fares 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 95 pf.; ordinary 8 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 85, 3 ℳ 70 pf.); to Bâle (105 M.) in 4½-7¼ hrs. (express fares 16 ℳ 30, 10 ℳ 95 pf.; ordinary 13 ℳ 85, 9 ℳ 20, 5 ℳ 85 pf.). Finest views to the left.

Baden, see p. 318. — 2½ M. *Oos*, see p. 318. — To the left rise the Black Forest Mts.; in the foreground stands the gray tower of the *Yburg* (see above). 4½ M. *Sinzheim*. Near (6¼ M.) **Steinbach** *(Stern)*, on a barren hill to the left, is a red sandstone monument to *Erwin*, the architect of Strassburg cathedral, supposed to have been a native of Steinbach (d. at Strassburg, 1318). A road leads hence to the E. to (6 M.) the Yburg (see above). In the valley of the Steinbach, about 2½ M. from the station of that name, lies the village of *Neuweier* (605 ft.; *Lamm), with an ancient castle and excellent wine. Hence to Baden, viâ Malschbach (p. 325), 6 M.; to the Yburg 4½ M. — *Affenthaler*, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced in the vicinity.

9½ M. **Bühl** *(Rabe, Badischer Hof*, booth good; *Krone, Koch)*, a thriving place with 3100 inhabitants. The new Gothic church has a handsome pierced spire; the old church with a tower dating from the 16th cent., is now the Rathhaus. On the hill to the S.E. rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck* (1285 ft.; 1¼ hr.), with two towers, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592.

About 6 M. to the N.W. of Bühl, and near the Rhine, lies *Schwarzach*, with a late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 12th century.

Through the industrious **Bühlerthal**, which opens here, a road leads past *Altschweier*, with a new church, and the straggling villages of *Unter-Bühlerthal* (Grüner Baum) and *Lauben* to *Ober-Bühlerthal* (Rebstock or Post; Wolf Inn). A diligence plies from Bühl thrice daily in 50 min. The road forks immediately beyond the Wolf Inn, the left branch leading to Baden viâ the (3¾ M.) *Schwanenwasen* and the (7½ M.) *Gerolsau Waterfall*

(p. 325), or, if the road to the right from the Schwanenwasen be taken, to (3 M. more) the Oberplättig (see below); the right branch leading viâ (5¾ M.) *Wiedenfelsen* to the (1½ M.) *Sand* (see below). We follow the latter, and beyond (1 M.) *Schindelpeter*, take the footpath to the left, which leads past the (2½ M.) *Falkenfelsen* to the (1 M.) Oberplättig, or (2 M.) Sand. The Inns on the **Ober-Plättig** (2545 ft.; pens. 5-6 *M*) and on the **Sand** (2715 ft.), which are connected by a picturesque path (1 M.) through the woods, are favourite summer resorts. The Sand lies on a saddle between the *Vorfeldkopf* (3120 ft.) and the *Mehliskopf* (3340 ft.; ascended from Sand in about 50 min.; view-tower on the top). About 1½ M. to the E. of the latter lies **Herrenwies** (2490 ft.; **Auerhahn*, pens. 4-4½ *M*), on an irregular plateau surrounded by mountains. — From these three points paths, which unite on the *Badener Höhe*, lead to (7½ M.) the Gerolsauer Waterfall and (5½ M. farther) to Baden; comp. p. 325. — By the **Hundseck** (3250 ft.; *Hotel & Pension*; 1½ M. from the Sand), with guide to the Hornisgrinde and the Mummelsee (p. 344), 3 hrs. — From Herrenwies to *Forbach* (p. 342) 3½ hrs., a pleasant woodland path, through the *Schwarzbachthal*.

11¼ M. **Ottersweier** (445 ft.; *Sonne; Adler*). The *Hub*, formerly a popular mineral bath, now a poor-house, lies 1½ M. to the E.

14½ M. **Achern.** — **Hotels.** Railway Hotel & Restaurant, at the station, well spoken of. In the town, about ⅓ M. from the station: *Post; Adler, well spoken of; *Sonne, unpretending.

Carriages and *Omnibus* at the station and hotels according to tariff: to Erlenbad 3 *M*; Ottenhöfen 7 *M*; to Allerheiligen 16 *M*; Brigittenschloss 12 *M*.

Baths in the Acher, 20 pf., tickets at the hotels.

Achern (480 ft.), a thriving little town with 3400 inhab., lies at the mouth of the Kappeler Thal. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the *Grand Duke Leopold* (d. 1852). The large *Lunatic Asylum* of *Illenau* (near Achern) has accommodation for 400 patients. Hence through the *Kappeler Thal* to *Allerheiligen*, see p. 345; diligence to (7 M.) Ottenhöfen once daily.

At *Sasbach*, 1½ M. to the N. of Achern, the French Marshal Turenne fell in 1675 during an engagement with the Imperial General Montecuccoli. The spot is marked by an obelisk in grey granite, erected by the French government in 1829 on the site of the old monument.

About ¾ M. to the E. of Achern lies **Erlenbad** (520 ft.), a small watering-place with thermal saline springs.

Pleasant walk (1 hr.) past the *Erlenbad* to the ruins of *Neuwindeck* or *Laufer Schloss*, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of *Lauf*. From Lauf by *Neuwindeck* and *Breitenbrunnen* (2663 ft.; Inn) or *Glashütte* to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 344), 3-3½ hrs. — The **Brigittenschloss** (or *Hohenroder Schloss*; 2500 ft.), 6 M. from Achern, is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. Halfway the road passes through *Sasbachwalden* (850 ft.; Badischer Hof; *Rebstock), a beautifully-situated village, above which is the *Gaishöhle*.

19 M. *Renchen*, with 2200 inhab., at the mouth of the Renchthal. — 22 M. **Appenweier** (450 ft.; *Railway Hotel; Krone; Adler*), a village with 1500 inhabitants. The railways to Strassburg and to *Oppenau* (see p. 346) diverge here from the main line (change carriages).

From Appenweier to Kehl and Strassburg, 16 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line traverses a district rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Kinzig*, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl. 3 *M Legelshurst*; 5½ M. *Kork*.

9 M. **Kehl** (460 ft.; *Post*, or *Weisses Lamm; Salmen; Blume; Fingado*, beer-garden, at the station), a small Badish town (3200 inhab.) with manufactures of tobacco and paper-hangings, was erected by the French as a

tête-de-pont of Strassburg in 1688, and has often been besieged. During the siege of Strassburg in 1870 the town sustained serious damage. Excellent baths on both sides of the Rhine. Close to the bridge, on the left bank, is the open-air pleasure-resort *Rheinlust* (p. 277).

At Kehl the junction-line between the Baden and the Alsace railways crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, immediately below the bridge-of-boats. The train stops at a station near the S.E. gate *(Metzger-Thor)* of Strassburg, describes a wide circuit to the S. of the town, and enters the large station of (16 M.) *Strassburg* (see p. 268).

From Appenweier to *Oppenau*, see p. 346.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the left rises the castle of *Staufenberg* (1260 ft.), founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strassburg, and still in good preservation. It now belongs to Prince Wilhelm von Baden, and is much visited for its splendid view. 24½ M. *Windschläg.*

27 M. **Offenburg.** — **Hotels.** Railway Hotel, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 *M*, well spoken of; Fortuna, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 *M*, ¾ M. from the station; *Schwarzer Adler or Post. — Rheinischer Hof, near the church; Sonne; Ochse, with a café, not far from the station. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Offenburg (440 ft.), a small town on the *Kinzig*, with 8500 inhab., was once an imperial town, and down to the Peace of Pressburg the capital of the district of *Ortenau*, or *Mortnau*. It contains a statue of *Sir Francis Drake*, 'the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586,' by Friedrich, a monument with the bust of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851), and a modern Gothic *Protestant Church* in red sandstone with an open-work tower. The comfortable appearance of the town with its numerous industries and well laid-out promenades bears witness to its prosperity.

From Offenburg to *Hausach*, *Triberg*, and *Constance*, see p. 349.

The train crosses the *Kinzig*. On a hill to the left rises *Schloss Ortenberg* (p. 349). 32½ M. *Nieder-Schopfheim*; 35 M. *Friesenheim*. — 38½ M. *Dinglingen* (530 ft.), the junction of a branch-line (7 min.) to **Lahr** (550 ft.; **Sonne; Pflug; Krone*), an industrial town, with 10,800 inhab., in the Schutterthal, 2½ M. from the main line. It contains a venerable *Abbey Church*, a modern *Roman Catholic Church*, an old *Rathhaus*, and a *War Monument*. In one of the suburbs, beyond the *Christuskirche*, is the *Villa Jamm*, now the public library, surrounded by a public park. — To Biberach, 9 M., see p. 349.

41½ M. *Kippenheim* (535 ft.; Anker), a market-town, lying ½ M. from the station, was the birthplace of *Stulz*, the rich tailor (p. 325), and possesses a monument to him. To the right in the distance rise the Vosges. The castle of *Mahlberg*, on a basaltic hill to the left, above the small town of that name (595 ft.; Prinz), was once the seat of the old Baden governors. In the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen family.

About 2 M. to the E. of (44 M.) *Orschweier* (545 ft.; Krone) lies *Ettenheim*, at the entrance to the Münsterthal, with a conspicuous church.

A melancholy interest attaches to this village as the spot where the

Duc d'Enghien was arrested by order of Napoleon on the night of 14th March, 1804, to be shot at Vincennes six days later.

Farther up the valley lies (1½ M.) *St. Landolin*, a small, pleasantly-situated watering-place.

46 M. *Ringsheim*; 47½ M. *Herbolzheim*. Beyond (49½ M.) *Kenzingen* the line crosses the *Elz* twice. Above *Hecklingen* are the ruins of *Lichtenegg*, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen.

At (52½ M.) **Riegel** (590 ft.; **Zum Kopf*) the *Dreisam* unites with the Elz. The entire plain here was formerly a marsh, but is now drained by the *Leopolds-Canal*. Riegel lies at the N.E. base of the *Kaiserstuhl*, a basaltic hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, and entirely planted with the vine, which rises from the plain in upwards of forty peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine.

54½ M. *Köndringen*. On the hill, the ruined castle of *Landeck*. — 57 M. **Emmendingen** (**Post* or *Krone*; *Adler*), with two modern churches. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are (3 M.) the extensive ruins of the *Hochburg*, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

The train now crosses the canalized Elz. 60 M. *Kollmarsreuthe*. — 61 M. *Denzlingen*; branch-line to Waldkirch, 5 M., see p. 357.

The *Glotterbach* is then crossed, the pretty wine-growing valley of which extends to the foot of the Kandel (to *Oberglottenbach*, 4½ M., omnibus twice daily; Sonne Inn). — Near Freiburg, on the left, stands the watch-tower of the ruined castle of *Zähringen*, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 by the death of Count Berthold V. (p. 334). The train now passes a large prison, on the left, and reaches —

66 M. **Freiburg.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *Zähringer Hof (Pl. a), opposite the station, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 3 ℳ, with a 'dépendance'; *Hôtel Victoria, Eisenbahn-Str., next door to the Post Office, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 ℳ; Trescher zum Pfauen (Pl. c), *Hôtel de l'Europe, near the station. — *In the Town:* *Engel (Pl. c), Engel-Str., near the Münster, R. 1½-2 ℳ, B. 80 pf.; *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. h), beside the Martinsthor (p. 336); *Hôtel Foehrenbach (Pl. b), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ, these two in the Kaiser-Str.; Freiburger Hof, a large new house outside the Martinsthor; Wilder Mann (Pl. f), Salz-Str. 6; *Hôtel Geist (Pl. g), opposite the W. portal of the Münster, R. 1½ ℳ. — Rheinischer Hof (Pl. i); Markgräfler Hof, Gerberau; Germania, outside the Schwabenthor. — **Pension Utz*, Werder-Str. 8; *Pension & Hôtel Garni Thomann*, corner of Werder-Str. and Belfort-Str.; *Roseneck*, corner of Rosa-Str. and Rotteck-Platz; *Pension Zahn*, Ludwigs-Platz 1; *Pension Bellevue*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, both on the road to Günthersthal and well spoken of. A large new hotel is being built opposite the station of Wiehre (p. 336), and another outside the Schwaben-Thor.

Restaurants & Cafés. *Kopf*, adjoining the Engel (Pl. c), well supplied with newspapers, with old-German drinking-room and garden, D. from 1½ ℳ; *Alte Burse*, Berthold-Str. 5; **Wiener Café*, *Franziskaner*, both near the war-monument; *Hechinger*, Salz-Str. 7; *Thomann*, opposite the Allee-Garten; *Rommel's Schlösschen*, above the Schwabenthor (view). — **Wine** at **Vogel's*, Münster-Platz; *Dietsch-Hetterich*, Salz-Str. (luncheon rooms). — **Confectioner.** *Wolfinger*, Kaiser-Str.

The **Stadt-Garten**, with fine grounds, good restaurant, large hall (Pl. 12) for concerts, and an aquarium, is a favourite resort. Annual subscription 10 ℳ; for 6 weeks 3 ℳ, one day 20 pf.; adm. to concerts in the evening 50 pf., on Sun. 30 pf.

Tramway from the Station through the Berthold-Strasse and Salz-Strasse to the *Schwabenthor* and *Nægelesse*, and through the Kaiser-Strasse to *Günterstthal* and the *Kybburg*.

Baths at the Zähringer Hof, in the garden of the Pfau, and at the *Marienbad*, Marien-Str. *Swimming Baths* on the Dreisam and at the Lorettoberg.

Cabs. *From the station into the town* (one-horse), for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 *M* 20, 4 pers. 1 *M* 40, luggage 20 pf. — *In the Town:* ¼ hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 90 pf., two-horse, 70 pf., 1 *M*; ½ hr. 1 *M*, 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 40 pf., or 2 *M*; ¾ hr. 1 *M* 50, 2 *M*, 2 *M*, 2 *M* 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 *M*, 2 *M* 50, 2 *M* 60, 3 *M* 40 pf. — To *Loretto*, one-horse, 1 *M* 70, 2 *M* 60 pf.; two-horse 3 *M*, 3 *M* 80 pf.; to *Kappel* 3 *M* 50, 4 *M* 50, 4 *M* 60, 5 *M* 50 pf.; to the *Schlossberg* ('Kanonenplatz'), two-horse, 3-4 *M*; to *Günterstthal*, 1 *M* 50, 2 *M*, 2 *M* 60 pf., 3 *M*. Longer drives also according to tariff; two-horse carr. about 20 *M* per day with fee of 2 *M*; comp. p. 347.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 14), Eisenbahn-Strasse.

United States Consular Agent, *Mr. Felix S. S. Johnson*.

English and American Chapel, Kaiser-Str. 51; services on Sun. at 7.45 (H. C.), 10.30, 2.30, and 3.30. Chaplain: *Rev. E. J. Treble, A. K. C.*, Lessing-Str. 8.

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the station through the town as far as the Kaiser-Str., then turn to the right, follow the Salz-Str. to the Schwabenthor, and ascend the *Schlossberg*, a walk of 25 minutes. On the way back cross the Karls-Platz to the *Münster* and *Kaufhaus* (exterior only of the latter), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse *(Fountains, War Monument, Protestant Church)*, and return to the station by the Friedrichs-Strasse. The best *View is obtained from the *Lorettoberg* by evening-light (cab from the station and back in 1-1½ hr.).

Freiburg (920 ft.), situated in the *Breisgau*, 11 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation highly attractive.

The town owes its origin to Duke *Berthold II. of Zähringen*, who founded it about 1091, and it remained in possession of his successors till the line became extinct in 1218. For over 400 years Freiburg belonged to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years' War; in 1677 it was taken by the French, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymwegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697 it was given back to Austria, but captured by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence. It was again restored to Austria by the Peace of Rastatt in 1714, plundered and to a great extent destroyed by the French in 1745, and then, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The **Breisgau**, an hereditary possession of the house of Austria, of which Freiburg was the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg in 1806, and the town thus restored to the representatives of the house of Zähringen, by which it was originally founded.

Freiburg is the chief city of the upper Rhenish province of Baden, and since 1456 has been the seat of a university, now attended by about 1200 students, and since 1827 of an archbishop whose see comprises the church of the Upper Rhine. Population 48,800, including about 16,000 Protestants and 1000 Jews. Silk, chicory, pottery, buttons, machinery, etc., are largely manufactured in and around the town, which is also the chief market for the productions

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6. Franziskaner-Kloster
7. Erbgrossherzogl. Pal
8. Hospital
9. Kaserne
10. Kaufhaus
11. Martinskirche
12. Festhalle
13. Loge
14. Post
15. Museum
16. Rathhaus
17. Theater
18. Mutterhaus
19. Kath. Knabensem.
20. Martinsthor
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of the Black Forest. The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the *Dreisam*, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer, and the town is surrounded with a girdle of pretty promenades and villas. Freiburg is indeed one of the pleasantest towns in Germany, and its inhabitants have long been noted for their good-nature and courtesy. It is much patronised as a residence by retired North German officials.

The railway-station is connected with the town by the Eisenbahn-Strasse, which passes the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. 14) and the Monument of *Rotteck*, the historian (d. 1840; Pl. 3). Crossing the Werder-Str., which leads to the right to the Allee-Garten (p. 336), and the Rotteck-Platz, which diverges to the left, we reach the Franziskaner-Platz, in which stand the Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 11), the interior of which has been restored, with its simple cloisters, the *Rathhaus*, of 1218, also lately restored and adorned with frescoes, and the quaint *Old University*, now occupied by a clinical institute. In the centre of the square is a statue of the Franciscan *Berthold Schwarz* (Pl. 4), the inventor of gunpowder (1330; at Freiburg), as the reliefs indicate. Close by in the Berthold-Str. is the *New University*, formerly a convent.

We next reach the broad and handsome Kaiser-Strasse, which intersects the town from N. to S. In the centre rises an old **Fountain* of the late-Gothic period, embellished with a number of old and modern figures. To the S. of it is a modern fountain with a statue of Berthold III., and inscriptions to the memory of that prince, the law-giver of Freiburg (1120), of his brother Conrad, the founder of the cathedral (1123), of Archduke Albert (see below), and of Charles Frederick of Baden, the 'Nestor of princes', in whose honour the fountain-column was erected in 1807. To the N., in the same street, is another modern fountain, with a statue of Archduke Albert, the founder of the university (1456). A little farther on is the War Monument, p. 335.

The Münstergasse leads straight to the W. portal of the cathedral, in front of which rise three lofty columns bearing poor statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, the patron-saints of the cathedral.

The **Cathedral** *(Münster)*, the tower of which is the earliest and most perfect of its kind, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Germany, and has justly been admired from a very early period. The church, which is constructed entirely of dark-red sandstone, was begun at a period when the Gothic style had not as yet become naturalised in Germany. We accordingly find that the transept with the side-towers, the oldest part of the edifice, are in the Romanesque style. From the transept the work was continued towards the W., so that the tower was not begun till the end of the 13th century. While the form of the nave and aisles resembles that of the contemporaneous cathedral of Strassburg, it is ob-

vious that the architects found it difficult to bring them into harmony with the style of the older transept. The resemblance between the two cathedrals has given rise to the conjecture that both may have been partly designed by the same architect. After the completion of the nave and aisles, the construction of the choir was begun in 1354 by Johannes of Gmünd, but it was not completed till the beginning of the 16th cent. (1513). The most artistic part of the whole building is the *Tower*, which is 380 ft. in height. The three bold and simple stories at once reveal their structural significance: the massive square basement, the lofty octagonal bell-tower, and the airy pyramid of perforated masonry, which the octagon, both in form and ornamentation, serves harmoniously to connect with the square base.

In the side of the tower is the *Principal Portal*, adorned with rich sculptures, dating from about 1270-1301, and recently restored. On the right side are the seven Arts and the Foolish Virgins, on the left the Wise Virgins and several figures from the Old Testament looking forward to the Redemption. On the wall of the portal are statues of Judaism and the Church, and representations of the Salutation, the Annunciation, and the Adoration of Christ. In the segment of the arch is portrayed the further history of the Saviour down to his return at the Last Day. Around the whole building are niches containing statues of saints, fathers of the church, prophets, and allegorical figures. The *S. Portal* is unfortunately disfigured with a portico of the 17th century.

The *Interior (354 ft. long, 102 ft. wide, 85 ft. high), consisting of nave and aisles, transept, choir and ambulatory, with magnificent ancient and modern stained-glass windows, is most impressive. It has been recently restored. The best time to visit it is after 10.30 a. m. (the sacristan, Münster-Platz 29, admits visitors to the choir; fee 50 pf.).

Nave. The *Pulpit*, executed by *Jerg Kempf* in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone. The *Twelve Apostles*, by the pillars, are somewhat rough specimens of sculpture. — The arch at the intersection of the nave and transept is embellished with a fresco by *L. Seitz*, executed in 1877, and representing the Coronation of the Virgin. — The screen was constructed in the 17th cent. by *Jacob Altermadt*.

S. Aisle (right). The rose-window in the W. wall and the four first windows on the side contain good stainedglass of the 15th cent. The fifth window on the right is modern (1820-25; after Dürer). Below this window is the tombstone (14th cent.) with high-relief of Berthold V. of Zähringen, the last of his line (d. 1218). In the *Holy Sepulchre Chapel* the Saviour on a sarcophagus; beneath it the watchmen of the sepulchre asleep, old sculptures dating from the beginning of the 15th century. — The windows of the N. Aisle are also modern, but neither they nor the modern marble statues of prelates beneath them, are highly successful works of art.

The Transepts are inartistic additions of the 18th cent., from which period the rood-loft also dates. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the right with the Adoration of the Magi, executed in 1505, is the finest.

Choir. At the entrances on the right and left, reliefs of dukes Berthold III. and IV., Conrad III., and Rudolph of Zähringen. On the

wall (right) a monument of *Gen. de Rodt* (d. 1743). — **High-altar-piece* by *Hans Baldung Grien* (1516): in the centre, Coronation of the Virgin between God the Father and Christ, to the right St. Peter and other saints, to the left St. Paul and some warriors; outside, the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, and Flight into Egypt. The carved reredos and episcopal throne are modern. — Choir Chapels. The stained glass (1528-42) in these chapels is damaged; in the 2nd Chapel on the left the originals have been replaced by careful copies. — *Altarpieces:* 1st Chapel. Winged picture, in the centre SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Rochus, SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings, master unknown. — 2nd (University) Chapel. *Holbein the Younger*, Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, painted about 1520, brought hither from Bâle after the Reformation; the paintings on the outside are of later date and little value. Next to it, the Portrait of a priest, dated 1600. Near it are memorial-stones to former professors. The stained glass is modern. — At the back of the high-altar-piece, a winged picture by *Hans Baldung Grien* of the *Crucifixion, on the left St. Jerome and John the Baptist, on the right St. George and St. Lawrence. The chapel to the left behind the high-altar contains a Romanesque *Crucifix* in silver-gilt (11th cent.), brought from Magdeburg. — The second chapel on the left contains an *Adoration* of the 15th cent., in carved wood, with Gothic framework. — In the third chapel is a modern altar.

Tower (p. 334). Entrance in the church to the right of the portal; ticket 20 pf., fee to custodian 40 pf., who also shows the mechanism of the clock, made by Schwilgué in 1851 (comp. p. 273).

The **Kaufhaus**, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 10), opposite the S. portal of the Münster, was erected in the 15th century, and has recently been restored. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico, resting on five pillars, and above it a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, four small statues of emperors of Germany. — The *Kornhalle*, on the N. side of the Münster-Platz, contains a handsome concert-hall.

A little to the S. of the Kaufhaus stands the *Theatre* (Pl. 17). Adjacent is an old *Augustine Convent*, now converted into a school and containing the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities.* This comprises a few Roman and numerous mediæval antiquities from the neighbourhood of Freiburg (altar-pieces and gospels from the convent of Adelhausen), fine axes from Jutland and other prehistoric objects, and a numismatic cabinet (adm. free on Sun. and holidays, 11-1; at other times, fee). — The *Palace of the Crown-Prince* (Pl. 7) is in the Salz-Str.

In the N. part of the Kaiser-Strasse, opposite the *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. 9), built by the Austrian Government in 1776, rises a large **War Monument**, erected in 1876 to the 14th German Army Corps and its leader, General von Werder. It consists of a large granite pedestal, surrounded by figures of soldiers, and surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory, by *C. F. Moest.* — A little farther on is the Romanesque **Protestant Church**, erected by *Hübsch* in 1839 with materials from the ruined abbey-church of Thennenbach. Richly-ornamented portal. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by *Dürr.* — In the Albert-Str., farther on, are the handsome buildings of the *Medical and Scientific Faculties* of the university. To the E. lies the *Old Cemetery.* Farther to the S.E. is

the *Schlossberg* (see below), which we may ascend. Adjacent is the *Stadtgarten* (p. 331).

The Kaiser-Strasse ends, to the S., in the **Martinsthor** (Pl. 20), on the wall of which is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. — By turning to the right (W.) and following the Belfort-Strasse we reach the **Alleegarten**, pleasantly laid out, and embellished with an artificial waterfall, the three genii above which represent the three tributaries of the Dreisam and the industries carried on on their banks. Opposite rises the *Realschule*, with sculptured groups by Knittel in the pediment. A little to the N. is a *Monument to General Werder*, by Knittel. Hence to the S. over the bridge to the Loretto Chapel and Günthersthal, see below. On the **Schwabenthor** (Pl. 21) is an ancient fresco, representing a Swabian peasant driving a heavily-laden wagon.

From the Schwabenthor a broad path to the left leads through vineyards and past the reservoir of the town-waterworks to the ***Schlossberg** (1490 ft.), once defended by two castles, which were destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Above the so-called 'Kanonen-Platz', where a road from Immenthal joins ours, we reach the *Ludwigshöhe*, on which are a pavilion and an iron indicator of the places visible hence. The view, particularly of Freiburg itself and of the valley of the Dreisam, is very fine. Morning-light most favourable. — The shortest way back to the town leads from the Kanonen-Platz through a gate, passing *Rommels Schlösschen* (beer-saloon); another leads by the 'Kreuz' (wine-restaur.) and *Gut Schöneck* (milk) to the Stadtgarten (p. 331). A third but longer path leads from the Kreuz to the N.E. to the (2½ M.) *Jägerhäuschen* (fine view), from which the traveller may return to (1½ M.) Freiburg by the suburb of *Herdern*.

Other pleasant promenades lead N.E. to (1¼ hr.) *St. Ottilien* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and inn; and to the (1¾ hr.) *Rosskopf* (2425 ft.), with an iron belvedere, and thence to the *Jägerhäuschen* (see above) or to the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 331).

Within the last 20 years an attractive residential suburb has sprung up at **Wiehre**, on the left bank of the Dreisam. The station of that name (p. 358) lies about ½ M. from the bridge.

On the other side of the railway, to the S.W., 1 M. from the bridge, rises the **Lorettoberg** (1090 ft.), with a chapel dating from 1657, and a view-tower. View best by evening-light.

The Environs of Freiburg are well shaded with pleasant woods, through which numerous paths have been constructed, affording many beautiful walks. Comp. Map, p. 332.

From Wiehre a shaded path skirts the foot of the wooded hill to (1½ M.) the **Waldsee**, with a fine park, a good garden-restaurant (concerts), etc. Thence to Littenweiler (p. 358), 1½ M.

Between the Lorettoberg on the W. and the *Bromberg* on the E. lies the charming *Günthersthal. At the entrance to the valley footpaths diverge to the left from the road, and lead along the wooded slopes of the Bromberg. About 2 M. up the valley lies Günthersthal (*Hirsch; Zum Kybfelsen*), with an old monastery, now converted into a brewery. About 1½ M.

farther on is the *Kybburg Hotel* (pens. 6 ℳ), whence we may return through the beautiful pine-forests on the S.W. side of the valley to the Lorettoberg and Freiburg. Attractive paths lead through the woods, both from the entrance of the Günterstthal, near the *Villa Mitscherlich*, and to the S. and E. from the Günterstthal to the *Kybfelsen* (2750 ft.; view), 7 M. from Freiburg.

Pleasant excursions may also be made to *St. Ottilien* (1515 ft.), a chapel and inn 1¼ hr. to the N.E.; then to the *Rosskopf* (2255 ft.), with iron view-tower, in 1¾ hr., and thence to the *Jägerhäuschen* (p. 336), or the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 331).

The *Schau-ins-Land, or *Erzkasten* (4220 ft.), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, commanding a similar view as the Blauen (p. 366), may be ascended in 4½ hours. The best route leads by *Günterstthal* (p. 336), beyond which we follow the road through the picturesque valley watered by the *Bohrerbach* to the (3 M.) *Bohrer* restaurant, to which also carriages can ascend. The route divides here (finger-post): to the left a path to the Schauinsland leads by the *Sægendobel;* a better and shorter path ascends to the right along the margin of the wood, past a forester's house and through the *Diessendobel*, nearly to the saddle (1 hr.) and thence past a refuge-hut and the *Luisenfelsen* (fine view) to the (1 hr.) *Rasthaus*, a small but good inn, 10 min. below the summit.

About ¾ hr. to the S. of the summit, is the *Halde* (3840 ft.), a group of houses with a good inn. Thence to the Nothschrei (p. 358), 1 hr.; from it direct to the Feldberg, 2½ hrs. — The Belchen lies 3½ hrs. to the S.W. of the Schau-ins-Land; footpath viâ the *Hörnle* and the *Wiedener Eck* (p. 368). — Both the Feldberg and the Belchen are good points from which to extend our mountain-expedition: from the Feldberg to the Belchen, viâ the Nothschrei and the Wiedener Eck (see above), 12 M.; from the Belchen to the Blauen, 12 M.

From Freiburg to Colmar (28 M.). Railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 55, 2 ℳ 35, 1 ℳ 50 pf.).

The line traverses the *Mooswald*, a marshy tract, crosses the *Dreisam Canal*, and turns to the W., between the undulating slopes of the *Tuni-Berg* on the left, and the *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 331) on the right. 5 M. *Hugstetten;* 7½ M. *Gottenheim;* 9½ M. *Wasenweiler;* 11¼ M. *Ihringen* (Ochs).

14 M. **Alt-Breisach** (626 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser*, or *Post; Salmen*), the Roman *Mons Brisiacus*, a picturesque old town, with 3100 inhab., situated on the extreme S.W. spur of the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, lies at the foot of a rock rising precipitously to a height of 240 ft. above the Rhine.

As lately as the 10th cent., the Rhine is said to have flowed round the town, which was anciently an important fortress and regarded as the key of Germany. After 1331 it belonged to Austria; in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death garrisoned by the French; in 1700 again in possession of Austria; in 1703 taken by Tallard and Vauban; and in 1714 restored to the Austrians. In 1740 a change in the course of the Rhine proved so detrimental to the fortifications, that they were abandoned and partly demolished by the Austrians, and then completely destroyed by the French in 1793. The Rheinthor bears the following plaintive inscription, dating from the time when the disunited Germans felt their inability to repel the attacks of the French: —

Limes eram Gallis, nunc pons et janua fio;
Si pergunt, Gallis nullibi limes erit!

On the highest point in the town (745 ft.) rises the *Minster of St. Stephen*, a cruciform edifice, now being restored. The choir, supported

by an open substructure, the S. tower, and the W. half of the nave are Gothic, dating from the 14th cent.; the transept and N. tower are Romanesque. It contains a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a large Gothic winged altar-piece in carved wood, executed in 1526 by Hans Lievering(?), representing the Coronation of the Virgin. Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. The treasury contains some interesting works of art. Fine view from the terrace. — In the '*Schlossgarten*' is a tower erected in honour of Colonel Tulla, an officer of engineers. To the S. rises the *Eckardsberg*, with fragments of an old fortress.

The railway now crosses the Rhine by means of a new iron bridge. — 16 M. *Neu-Breisach*, a small fortress, constructed by Vauban in 1703, and taken by the Germans in 1870, after a siege of eight days. 22½ M. *Sundhofen*. — 28 M. *Colmar*, see p. 283.

From Freiburg to Bâle (39 M.). Railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 10 pf.; express-fares 5 ℳ 70, 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 80 pf.). The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. Stations *St. Georgen* and *Schallstadt*. — 9½ M. *Krotzingen* (Badischer Hof, at the station; Rössle, in the village ½ M. from the railway; diligence to *Staufen*, p. 367). — The small town of (13 M.) **Heitersheim** (740 ft.; *Adler*, *Kreuz*), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is ¾ M. from the station. To the E., 4½ M. up the valley (diligence twice daily), lies the town of *Sulzburg* (1115 ft.; Hirsch), prettily situated amidst wood; 3 M. farther on is *Bad Sulzburg* (1515 ft.; plain but good accommodation), 6¾ M. from Badenweiler (p. 364). — 15 M. *Buggingen*.

18 M. **Müllheim**. — **Hotels.** Bahnhofs-Hôtel, at the station, with garden and restaurant. — In the town: Schwan, well spoken of; Neue Post; Löwe. — **Railway Restaurant.* — Omnibus to *Badenweiler*, see p. 364. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at Badenweiler are often full.

Müllheim (880 ft.) is a thriving little town of 3200 inhab., with new Prot. and Rom. Cath. churches, lying on the hillside, 1 M. from the station, and extending for about 1 M. up the valley of the *Klemmbach*, through which runs the road to Badenweiler. It is noted for the Markgräfler wine produced in the neighbourhood. — Branch-railway to *Mülhausen*, see p. 287.

19½ M. *Auggen* (Bär), with a handsome church; 21 M. *Schliengen* (845 ft.; Krone; diligence to Kandern, p. 366, 5½ M., twice a day). The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided by islands into several arms. Best views to the right. 24 M. *Bellingen*; 26 M. *Rheinweiler*; 28 M. *Kleinkems*.

Then three short tunnels through the '*Isteiner Klotz*', a limestone cliff overhanging the water, to (30 M.) *Istein*, a picturesque village with a château of Baron Freystedt. 31 M. *Efringen-Kirchen*. The construction of the line, which winds along the hillside high above the river, is an object of interest between Bellingen and Efringen.

Beyond (33½ M.) *Eimeldingen* (880 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander;* fine view. 35 M. *Haltingen;* 36 M. *Leopoldshöhe*, whence branch-lines diverge to the right to *St. Ludwig* (p. 287) and to the left to *Lörrach* (p. 369). The train now crosses the *Wiese*, and stops at the station of (39 M.) *Klein-Basel*, ½ M. from the Rhine-bridge, and connected with the central station at Bâle by a junction-line.

Bâle. — **Hotels.** *Drei Könige, on the Rhine, R. 3-5, L. & A. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel Euler, *Schweizerhof, *National, etc., near the central station. — *In the town:* Metropole; Wilder Mann; Storch; Hôtel Central; Krone, Bellevue, both on the Rhine; Post. — At *Klein-Basel:* Hôtel Krafft, Kreuz, both on the Rhine; Basler Hof, Schrieder, near the station.

Bâle (870 ft.), the capital of the canton Basel-Stadt (pop. 70,000), and a busy commercial place, is first mentioned in 374 as *Basilea.* In the middle ages it was a free city of the empire, and in 1501 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. The **Münster* was erected in the Gothic style in the 13th and 14th cent., on the site of an older Romanesque building, of which the W. portal still remains, and was consecrated in 1363. The towers were not completed till 1500. In the interior (sacristan ½ fr.) are some very fine pieces of sculpture (monuments, rood-loft) of the 12-15th centuries. In the building adjoining the church is the interesting *Mediaeval Collection* (apply at Münster-Platz 13). On the first floor is the Council Hall, so named from the convocation which sat in the cathedral from 1431 to 1448, which contains the remains of the celebrated *Basel Dance of Death* (1439). The cloisters date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Extensive view from the *Pfalz*, a terrace behind the Münster. The **Museum* (open daily, fee 1 fr.), in the street leading from the Münster to the bridge, is chiefly valuable for its collection of paintings and drawings by *Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. at London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. There are also a number of good works by modern painters (Vautier, Calame, Girardet, etc.). Bâle contains several other interesting buildings, such as the *Rathhaus* of 1508, and the *Spahlenthor*, built in 1400, formerly one of the town-gates. For farther details see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

48. The Black Forest *(Duchy of Baden).*

Pedestrian Tour of eleven days from Baden. 1st. Ebersteinschloss, Forbach, Schönmünzach (p. 342). — 2nd. Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, Allerheiligen (p. 345). — 3rd. Oppenau, (drive to) Griesbach, (walk to) Holzwälderhöhe, Rippoldsau, Schapbach (p. 354). — 4th. Wolfach, railway to Triberg (p. 360), Furtwangen. — 5th. Simonswald, Waldkirch, Denzlingen, railway to Freiburg (p. 331). — 6th. Freiburg and environs — 7th. Railway through the Höllenthal to the Titisee; ascent of the Feldberg (p. 360). — 8th. St. Blasien, Höchenschwand (p. 372), by the Albstrasse to Albbruck. — 9th. Railway to Brennet, Wehr (cavern at Hasel), Todtmoos (p. 370). — 10th. Präg, Schönau, Belchen (p. 367). — 11th. Badenweiler and environs (p. 364).

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none presents so beau-

tiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The Kinzigthal (p. 349) divides the mountains of the Black Forest into two portions, which are also distinct in regard to their geological formation: *viz.* the Lower Black Forest to the N., consisting chiefly of variegated sandstone, and culminating in the *Hornisgrinde* (3825 ft.; p. 344); and the Upper Black Forest to the S., in which granite and gneiss predominate, and of which the *Feldberg* (4900 ft.; p. 362), the *Herzogshorn* (4650 ft.; p. 362), the *Belchen* (4640 ft.; p. 367), and the *Bärhalde* (4330 ft.) are the highest mountains. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine-forests, while the populous valleys are generally fertile and well-cultivated. Numerous mineral springs have given rise to a number of little watering-places, which offer tempting retreats, and good inns are found in various other places. Charges have risen of late years, so that living, even in the remotest districts, is no longer so remarkably cheap as formerly. (The following is the average scale: R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 60 pf. to 1 *M*, D. 1½-2½ *M*.)

The staple commodity is timber, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. The great timber-merchants, locally called 'Schiffer', have been for centuries formed into the so-called 'Schiffergesellschaften' (p. 341), whose profits are divided in shares termed 'Stämme'. Their extensive forests are known as 'Schifferwald' in contradistinction to the 'Herrschaftliche Wald', or private property. The chief branch of industry in the Black Forest is clock-making, while straw-hats, brushes, and wooden wares are also largely manufactured. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown. To German scholars the charms of the Black Forest will be much enhanced by a perusal of the *Allemannische Gedichte* of *Hebel*.

a. From Rastatt to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen.

Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee.

Two Days. 1st. Railway to *Gernsbach*, see below (or from Baden to Gernsbach on foot, 6 or 8½ M., comp. p. 327); thence to *Forbach* 10 M. (or from Baden to Forbach direct 12 M., see below), Forbach to *Schönmünzach* 7 M.; 2nd. Schönmünzach to the summit of the *Hornisgrinde* 4½ hrs., down to the *Mummelsee* ½ hr., *Seebach* 1 hr., *Ottenhöfen* 1 hr., and thence over the hill to *Allerheiligen* 1½ hr. (or from the Mummelsee by the *Eckle*, *Wilde See*, and *Ruhstein* to *Allerheiligen*, 4 hrs.; in all 8½-9 hrs.

From Rastatt (p. 318) to Gernsbach, 9½ M., railway in 41 min. (fares 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 20, 75 pf.). 2½ M. *Kuppenheim*, a small town with 2000 inhab., on the left bank of the *Murg*, which is here spanned by an iron bridge. The *Favorite* (p. 326) lies 1 M. to the S.W.

The line continues in the valley of the *Murg*, here upwards of 3 M. in width. — 5 M. *Rothenfels*, with a small château of Princess Sophia of Lippe-Detmold, a mineral-spring (Bath-house, pens. 5 *M*) and well-kept grounds. 6¼ M. *Gaggenau*; 8 M. *Hördten*.

may choose the path diverging from the road 5 min. farther on, at the *Klingelkapelle*, and ascend by the cliff of *Grafensprung* (view temple). The castle is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg. It contains ancient relics, weapons, armour, etc., and in one of the apartments pictures of the 16th century. The beautiful and extensive view embraces the picturesque Murgthal, upwards nearly to Raumünzach, and downwards as far as the Rhine valley.

Pedestrians may reach Baden from Schloss Eberstein in 2¾ hrs. by the road mentioned at p. 327, viâ Müllenbild, Oberbeuern, and Lichtenthal. Carriages take 1½ hr. The road leads through fine woods.

A footpath descends from the castle to the S. to *Obertsroth* (Blume, D. 3 *M*), 1 M. from Gernsbach, on the Murgthal road. At (1 M.) *Hilpertsau* the road crosses the Murg.

The Murgthal between Gernsbach and Schönmünzach is wild and beautiful. The slopes are richly clothed with wood. As far as Schönmünzach the rocks consist of granite, huge blocks of which lie scattered about; beyond it the formation is gneiss, whence the smooth, rounded aspect of the slopes. Variegated sandstone also occurs. The valley then widens and loses much of its peculiar charm. It is seen to the best advantage in descending.

2½ M. (from Gernsbach) **Weissenbach** (635 ft.; **Grüner Baum*), with a modern Gothic church of red sandstone. The hamlet of *Au* lies picturesquely on the left bank of the Murg. The valley becomes narrower and wilder (tunnel); 2½ M. *Langenbrand* (870 ft.; Ochs); 1½ M. *Gausbach* (*Waldhorn). Near (¾ M.) Forbach the road crosses the Murg by a lofty iron bridge.

Forbach (1090 ft.; *Grüner Hof*, near the new bridge; *Krone* or *Post*, a little farther; *Hirsch*, *Stern*, by the old bridge), a thriving village (1500 inhab.), with a picturesque Romanesque church built in 1889 on a hill, is the finest point in the valley.

The Direct Route from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) follows the high-road at the Piscicultural Establishment (p. 325; 4½ M. from the Conversationshaus in Baden) to (½ M.) *Gaisbach* and (1½ M.) *Schmalbach*, beyond which we take the path through the woods, indicated by finger-posts, surmounting the hill, to (4½ M.) *Bermersbach* (1360 ft.). We may now either ascend to the right at the second fountain in the village, or proceed to the inn (Blume) beyond the church, and thence follow the path through the woods (the villagers will show the beginning of the path) to (1¼ M.) *Forbach*.

From Forbach to Herrenwies (p. 329), 4 hrs., a lonely but easily traced forest path past the Herrenwieser See.

Beyond Forbach the Murgthal, although more secluded, continues grand and beautiful. About halfway to Schönmünzach, at the village of *Raumünzach* (Grüner Baum), the river of that name falls into the Murg; 1 M. above the confluence the former is augmented by the *Schwarzbach*; below the 'Fallbrücke' is a picturesque waterfall. A road leads through the valley of the Schwarzbach to (10½ M.) *Herrenwies* (p. 329).

14 M. **Schönmünzach** (1495 ft.; *Glashütte* or *Post*, D. 2, pens.

4½-5 M., well spoken of; *Waldhorn*, R., L., & A. 2 M., B. 80 pf.; *Schiff*), the first village in Wurtemberg, contains a glass-work, and is a favourite summer-resort. The *Schönmünzach* falls into the Murg here. To the Hornisgrinde, see below. Numerous walks in the woods. Carriage to the Eckle 14, to Ottenhöfen 20, to Allerheiligen 28 M.

The Murg, 1½ M. beyond Schönmünzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character. The village of *Schwarzenberg* (Ochs) on the height to the left commands a pleasant view; on the right *Hutzenbach*; then (2¼ M.) *Schönengründ* (Inn), whence a road leads to the N. by *Besenfeld* and *Urnagold* to *Enzklösterle* (*Waldhorn), and through the Enzthal to *Wildbad* (p. 312). On this road, ¾ M. from Schönengrund, are situated the scanty remains of the château of *Königswart*.

The next village in the Murgthal is (3¾ M.) *Reichenbach* (*Sonne, also a 'pension'), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082; the church is a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with a W. portico.

23½ M. **Baiersbronn** (1910 ft.; *Ochs; Hirsch*), a considerable village at the confluence of the Murg and the *Forbach*. The road following the course of the latter passes the government-foundries of *Friedrichsthal* and *Christophsthal*, and leads to (4½ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 355). Attractive promenade to the *Sankenbach Falls*.

About ¼ M. from Baiersbronn, the Murgthal road crosses first the Forbach and then the (¼ M.) Murg, thereafter skirting the left bank of the latter. From (3 M.) *Mittelthal* (*Tannenberg, pens. 3½ M.; Lamm) a road leads to the left by the *Elbachthal* to the (4½ M.) *Kniebis*, joining the road described at p. 347 near the Schwedenschanze. About 1½ M. farther up the Murgthal, into which several brooks descend from the Kniebis, are the *Schwan Inn* and the hamlet of *Tannenfels*, opposite which is the ruin of that name, situated on a precipitous rock in a wild gorge to the right. We then soon reach the first houses of *Oberthal*, whence a road (1¼ M. from the 'Schwan') diverges on the left through the valley of the *Rechte Murg* to the (1½ M.) large *Buhlbach Glasshouse* (*Inn). The road continues to ascend, forming long windings towards the saddle between the *Alte Steigerkopf* (3580 ft.) and the *Vogelskopf* (3475 ft.), to (6 M.) the **Ruhstein** (3020 ft.), on which is **Klumpp's Inn*, visited as a summer-resort (pretty walks; to the Wilde See and Allerheiligen, see p. 344). We then descend again (several fine views) into the valley of the *Acher*. Lastly we pass the **Wolfsbrunnen Inn* (pens. from 4½ M.), where there is a finger-post indicating the way to the *Mummelsee* (¾ hr., p. 344), and reach (3 M.) *Seebach*; in all about 5-5½ hrs. from Baiersbronn.

To the Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee two roads lead from *Schönmünzach* (see above), the Baden road on the left bank of the

Schönmünzach, and the Wurtemberg road on the right. Following the latter, which diverges at the Schiff Inn, beyond the bridge, we reach (3 M.) *Zwickgabel* (Inn), cross the brook, and ascend to the right along the *Langenbach*, which at Zwickgabel unites with the Schönmünzach. The road then passes (1½ M.) *Vorder-Langenbach*, and at (2¼ M.) *Hinter-Langenbach* (Auerhahn) ascends to the left.

About ¼ M. farther on is a way-post, indicating the route to the (3½ M.) *Wilde See* (see below) and (12 M.) Allerheiligen. The road now ascends more rapidly to the (3 M.) *Eckle* (3115 ft.), the angle of a wood, with a refuge-hut on the saddle of the mountain, where a stone marks the boundary between Wurtemberg and Baden, and a view of the Vosges is obtained. The road descends to the left to the road from Baiersbronn to Seebach (see p. 343 and below).

From the Eckle we may reach Allerheiligen in 4 hrs. by following the boundary-stones towards the S.E., passing the picturesque, isolated Wilde See (2930 ft.) and the *Ruhstein* (p. 343), and then descending to the S.W. by the *Melkereikopf*.

Three Paths here enter the wood. That most to the right leads to the S.E., and forms the boundary between the above-mentioned states. That to the left leads to (25 min.) the *Mummelsee*, turning to the right after 10 minutes. A steep path ascends along the boundary-stones. We follow the path to the right of the latter, which leads past the *Drei-Fürstenstein*, bearing the arms of Baden and Wurtemberg, to the (1 hr.) bare and marshy summit of the **Hornisgrinde** (3825 ft.), the massive tower on which (refuge-hut), 22 ft. in height, may be ascended by a ladder. The view is extensive, but frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swabian Alb and peaks of the Höhgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, and beyond them even the Alps (comp. p. 362); S.W. the Kaiserstuhl (p. 331) and Vosges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strassburg, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Brigittenschloss (p. 329); N. the mountains around Baden.

From the Hornisgrinde a stony path descends in windings to the S.W., and after ½ hr. reaches the **Mummelsee** (3385 ft.), a gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites. By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is a new *Inn* (also pension).

From the Mummelsee we descend by a winding footpath to the (20-25 min.) road from the Eckle, which we follow to the right to the (25 min.) Baiersbronn and Ruhstein road (p. 343), reaching it at the inn *Zum Wolfsbrunnen*. About 1¼ M. farther on we come to **Hinter-Seebach** *(Adler)*. A way-post opposite the 'Adler' indicates a path with steps leading to (2 hrs.) Allerheiligen; and others are placed at doubtful points. On reaching the summit, after a stiff climb of ¾ hr., we keep to the right. The road at first traverses extensive tracts of debris, commanding a view of the valley of the Rhine, and then descends through forest.

The village of **Vorder-Seebach** (lower part 1175 ft., upper 1620 ft.; *Krone; Hirsch*) lies on the high-road, 1½ M. beyond Hinter-Seebach, and extends along the road for a considerable distance. Then (¾ M.) *Hagenbrücke* (to the Edelfrauengrab, see below), and (¾ M.) *Ottenhöfen.*

b. Allerheiligen and Büttenstein Waterfalls.

Comp. Map, p. 340.

Two Days. 1st. From *Achern* to *Griesbach*, 24 M., better by carriage; 2nd. To *Wolfach*, 24 M. — Or the traveller may accomplish this tour in one day as follows: From Achern to *Ottenhöfen* by carriage in 1¾ hr. (diligence at 9 a.m.); walk to *Allerheiligen* 1¾ hr., from the inn to the foot of the falls ½ hr.; then drive to *Griesbach* 2¼ hrs.; walk over the Holzwälder Höhe to *Rippoldsau* 2 hrs.; drive (omnibus twice daily) to Wolfach 2¾ hours.

From *Oppenau* (p. 347) Allerheiligen is reached in 3 hours.

Achern (p. 329) is the starting-point for this tour. The road to Allerheiligen leads through the *Kappeler Thal*, a pleasant, green dale watered by the *Acher* (to the left on the hill, the *Brigittenschloss*, p. 329), past the villages of (½ M.) *Oberachern* and (3 M.) *Kappelrodeck* (*Ochs; Erbprinz; Linde), the latter of which is commanded by the château of *Rodeck*, dating as far back as the 8th cent., and recently altered and restored, with fine grounds and views (for adm. apply to the gardener).

The road then ascends by the course of the *Acher* to (3 M.) — 6½ M. (from Achern) **Ottenhöfen** (1020 ft.; **Linde*, moderate; **Pflug*, D. 2 *M*; **Engel*, pens. 3½ *M*; *Wagen*), a prettily-situated village, forming suitable head-quarters for a number of pleasant excursions.

From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the *Edelfrauengrab* and the *Blöchereck* (2¼ hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church turn to the left, then follow the footpath immediately to the right, and the road to the left higher up, which diverges from the road to Allerheiligen at a point about 300 yds. beyond the church. After 10 min. follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty *Gottschlägthal* (Inn), cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) **Edelfrauengrab** ('grave of the noble lady'), a very insignificant grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the road ascending beyond this point past the numerous pretty cascades. Then (1 hr.) *Blöchereck*, beyond which the wood is traversed, and the new road soon reached (see below); ½ hr., *Allerheiligen*. — Travellers coming from Seebach (see above) may diverge to the left at the *Hagenbrücke*, beyond the Edelfrauengrab, ¾ M. before reaching Ottenhöfen.

The road from Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen ascends the *Unterwasser-Thal* towards the S. to the (2¼ M.) *Erbprinz Inn.* Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the left, while the old road ascends the steep slope on the right, on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; 1½ M. from the Neuhaus a way-post indicates the way to the Edelfrauengrab by Blöchereck (see above). From the top of the hill (from which a short-cut descends by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to (2¼ M.) ***Aller-**

heiligen (2035 ft.), the first glimpse of which is very striking. The ruins of the Præmonstratensian abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1196, secularised in 1802, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, occupy almost the entire breadth of the wooded dale. The *Inn* is often full (R. & A. 2 ℳ 20 pf.); the *Gasthof zum Wasserfall*, 1/2 M. from the lower end of the falls, on the road to Oppenau, belongs to the same landlord.

Immediately below the monastery is a rugged cleft in the rocks, formed by an earthquake, through which the *Gründenbach* is precipitated into the valley beneath over blocks of granite in seven falls, called the 'Sieben Bütten' (seven cauldrons), or ***Büttenstein Falls**, some of them 50 ft. in height. A good path, cut through the rock at places, descends by the falls to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley, 300 ft. below. From the second 'Rondel', or platform, the double fall is best surveyed. The waterfalls, the picturesque accessories of which form their chief attraction, are seen to most advantage in ascending from the valley below. The best way of approaching them is, accordingly, to take the footpath to the 'Louisenruhe, Engelskanzel, and Teufelsstein', which diverges to the right of the barn, opposite the new Logirhaus, and leads through wood to the (1/2 hr.) road at the foot of the falls; then ascend the path to the (1/2 hr.) Inn.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau direct (5 hrs.) over the Kniebis (guide unnecessary, way-posts everywhere). We may either ascend by the *Rothe Schliffkopf* (3460 ft.), with a belvedere, and the *Steinermäuerle;* or we may take the path which diverges to the left at a finger-post ('Zur Zuflucht') on the way to the falls, a few yards from the inn, and runs through wood for the first hour; farther on, an extensive prospect is enjoyed, embracing the plain of the Rhine, Strassburg, and the Vosges Mts.; 2 1/2 hrs. *Refuge* (see below) by the Schwedenschanze; 1 hr. *Kniebis;* 1 1/2 hr. *Rippoldsau* (p. 354). A shorter route thither leads from the *Alexanderschanze:* follow the Griesbach road for 1/2 M., then enter the wood to the left; after 20 min. more, where the path divides, select that descending rapidly to the right.

From Allerheiligen to Oppenau, 2 1/2 hours. The carriage-road affords the shortest and best route. As above mentioned, it passes at the foot of the waterfalls, crosses a bridge to the left, and follows the bank of the *Lierbach* (as the Gründenbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. At the Kreuz Inn, near Oppenau, the Kniebis-Strasse and the road to (3 M.) Antogast (p. 347) diverge to the left.

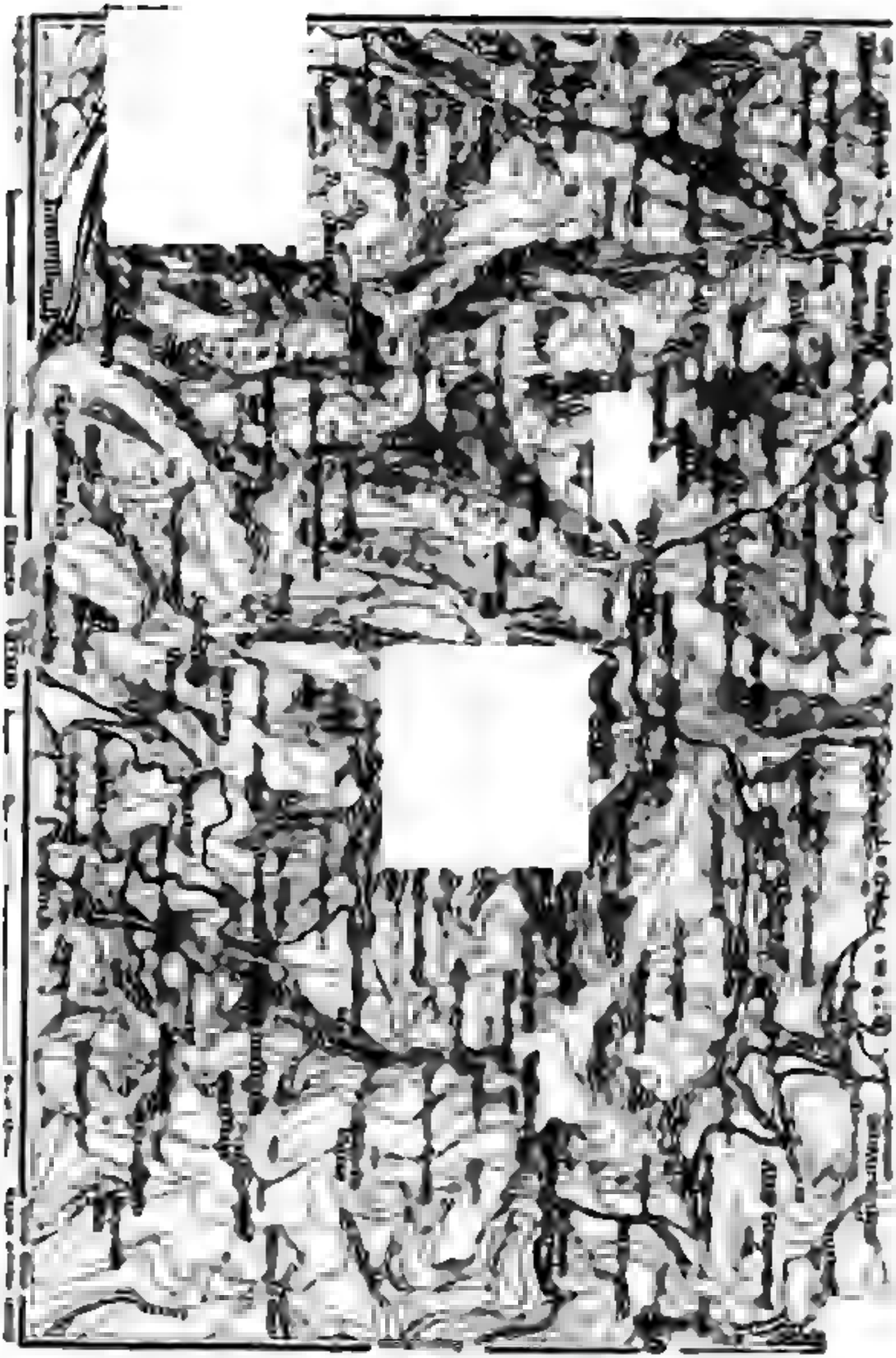
From Allerheiligen viâ Sulzbach to Hubacker (2 hrs.), see below. We descend by the waterfalls to the road, which we ascend for 1/4 M. to a stone fingerpost on the right, indicating the way over the *Braunberg* to (3 M.) Sulzbach.

From Allerheiligen to *Oberkirch* (see below), across the *Sohlberg*, in 3 hrs., a pleasant but somewhat steep route (numerous finger-posts).

c. Renchthal Railway. Kniebis Baths.

Railway from Appenweier to *Oppenau*, 11 M., in 50-59 min. (fares 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 50, 95 pf.).

Appenweier, see p. 329. The train ascends the Renchthal to (2 1/2 M.) *Zusenhofen*. — 5 1/2 M. **Oberkirch** (*Linde*, **Ochs*, with shady garden, pens. at both 4 ℳ; **Goldener Adler*, good wine;



Schwarzer Adler; beer at *Braun's)*, situated in an extremely fertile district on the slope of the hill, at the entrance to the narrower Renchthal. About 1 M. farther down the valley, to the right of the line, is the boldly-situated ruined castle of *Fürsteneck*. About 2¼ M. to the left of Oberkirch lie the ruins of *Schauenburg*, whence a fine view is obtained; *Von Haberer's Höllhof* is another good point of view. — 7½ M. *Lautenbach* (705 ft.; *Schwan, Kreuz, Stern), with an old church containing an interesting screen, lady-chapel, and stained-glass windows. — 9 M. *Hubacker*, station for *Sulzbach*, a small bath 1½ M. to the N. (pens. 5 *M*), with a saline spring (70° Fahr.); from Sulzbach by a picturesque road viâ the *Braunberg* to Allerheiligen, 2½ hrs. (uphill), see above.

11 M. **Oppenau.** — **Hotels.** *Stahlbad, *Alte Post or Engel, belonging to the same owner, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Goldener Adler, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; Hirsch; Ochs; Fortuna, at the station, unpretending. — Taube, with mineral baths, 1½ M. from Oppenau, on the road to Allerheiligen (see below). — Hôtel zum Finken, see p. 348.

Diligence to (5 M.) Petersthal and (7½ M.) Griesbach thrice daily in summer. An *Omnibus* from the Renchthal Baths meets the trains.

Oppenau (880 ft.), a busy little town, with 1900 inhab., is frequented as a summer-resort. 'Kirschwasser' is largely manufactured here. In the market-place is a *War Monument*. — A conspicuous belvedere near the town commands an excellent view; it is reached in 20-25 min. by passing the N. side of the church, to the left of the 'Turn-Platz', and after about 350 paces taking the footpath on the left, which at first ascends in steps.

Close by the Oppenau station the high-road divides, the right (S.) branch being the Renchthal road (see below), and the left (E.) arm leading to the Kniebis. The latter passes through Oppenau. — Immediately beyond the town the road to (3 M.) *Antogast* (1585 ft.; Huber), one of the Kniebis Baths, charmingly situated in the pretty *Maisachthal*, and known as early as the 16th cent., diverges to the right; the road in a straight direction leads to Allerheiligen (see above). Footpath to (2 hrs.) Griesbach (see p. 348).

The Kniebis Road ascends the *Rossbühl* from Oppenau in windings (pleasing retrospects) to the (6 M.) *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian intrenchment'), an ancient earthwork; ¼ M. to the S. is the *Schwedenschanze* (road to Baiersbronn, see p. 343); near it, the inn **Zur Zuflucht* (3150 ft.). About 1½ M. farther is the grass-grown *Alexanderschanze* (*Inn), on the summit of the **Kniebis** (3195 ft.), where the Renchthal road joins ours (see below). At the inn *Zum Lamm* (3060 ft.), 1¼ M. farther, another road diverges, leading to Rippoldsau (p. 354) by the Baden village of *Kniebis* and the E. side of the Holzwälder Höhe. The Kniebis road then leads by the Wurtemberg village of *Kniebis* (*Ochs) along the left bank of the *Forbach*, which rises in the vicinity, to (6¾ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 355).

27 M. **Hornberg** (1265 ft.; **Post*, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; **Bär*, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Rössle*), an old town of 2000 inhab., is one of the most picturesque spots in the Black Forest and attracts numerous summer visitors. There is a *War Monument* near the church. The costume of the peasantry here is interesting. The women wear black petticoats, short-waisted green bodices, and broad-brimmed straw-hats adorned with black and red rosettes or black caps with projecting flaps at the sides. The men wear black coats with a red lining. The picturesque *Château*, situated on a precipitous hill, was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, but soon recovered by the peasantry.

From Hornberg to Elzach, 13½ M. About 1½ M. below Hornberg our road diverges to the W. from the Hausach road. Near *Landwasser* it reaches the *Prechthal*, in which it then descends. *Elzach*, see p. 357.

From Hornberg to Schramberg, a charming walk of 10½ M. through the *Schönachthal*, by *Lauterbach*. **Schramberg** (**Post*; *Lamm*), a busy little town, prettily situated on the *Schiltach*, is commanded by the lofty ruins of the *Nippenburg*. Picturesque road thence to (6 M.) *Schiltach* (p. 355). The return-route to Hornberg may be made by the *Berneck*, a romantic rocky valley, and (6 M.) *Thennenbronn* (Krone); thence passing above *Gersbach* to the *Reichenbachthal*, through which a road descends to (6 M.) Hornberg.

The most interesting part of the line is between Hornberg and (18 M.) St. Georgen. For some distance the railway runs parallel with the road, which, like the line itself, is in many places hewn in the rock, and then ascends the narrow wooded Gutachthal. Above the village of (32 *M*) *Niederwasser* (1380 ft.; Rössle), which we observe to the right, is the 'Niederwasser Kehrtunnel', where the first great curve begins. Tunnels (of which there are 26 between Hornberg and St. Georgen), viaducts, and bridges follow in rapid succession. The gradient varies from 1 : 58 to 1 : 50. — The road from Hornberg to Triberg is very interesting for pedestrians, and affords good views of the remarkable structure of the railway.

35½ M. **Triberg.** — The station (2020 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*) lies close to the 'Kreuzbrücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and about ½ M. from the town (2245 ft.), to which omnibuses run. Porter, for luggage under 55 lbs., 50 pf.; to the Schwarzwald and Bellevue hotels 60 pf. — From the station to the market-place 1 M.; thence to the Falls 10-15 min. more; so that the walk from the station to the Falls and back takes 1½-2 hours. Visitors who desire to spend at Triberg only the interval between two trains should visit the waterfall first and then dine at the railway restaurant.

Hotels. *Schwarzwald-Hôtel (2345 ft.), in a beautiful situation, ¼ M. from the Falls, with view of the valley, R. from 2½-3, B. 1.30, D. 3-4 *M*; *Löwe, in the town, R. from 1½-2 *M*, B. 90 pf.; *Ochs, R. 2, B. 1 *M*; *Bellevue, high up, with view; *Sonne, with brewery; *Engel, Adler, Lilie, Rössle, etc.

Baths and Restaurant at *Schwer's*, opposite the Hotel zum Ochs, to the right of the main street. — Numerous private lodgings.

English Church Service in summer at the Schwarzwald Hotel.

In summer the Falls are illuminated several times a week.

Triberg lies in the heart of the Black Forest, and is one of the principal centres of the trade in clocks, numerous specimens of which may be seen in the *Industrial Exhibition* (adm. 50 pf.).

Pop. 2500. The lofty and yet sheltered situation of the place, and the fine waterfall attract many summer-visitors. The streets and waterfall are lighted by electricity.

At the upper end of the town stands a finger-post, the left arm of which indicates the way to the waterfall, past the Schwarzwald Hotel, while the right arm points across the bridge to the Industrial Exhibition. Beyond the Schwarzwald Hotel we take the lower path to the right, and in 5 min. reach a projecting rock, from which the best general view is obtained. The *Waterfall, formed by the *Gutach*, is the finest in W. Germany. The stream, which is here of considerable volume, is precipitated from a height of 500 ft., and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The cascade, like the fall of the Giessbach in Switzerland, is picturesquely framed by dark pines. The best points are reached by good paths. A pleasant footpath ascends on the right bank, with several fine points of view. Visitors who are pressed for time need not go beyond the (10 min.) bridge. In 20–25 min. more, above the falls, and close to the *Inn Zum Wasserfall* (2930 ft.), we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 356), by which we return.

Other walks may be taken through the *Prisenthal* to the (¾ hr.) *Geutsche* (2980 ft.; Inn) and on to the (1 hr.) *Kesselberg* (3365 ft.; view), to the *Klein-Rigi* (view), above the station, etc.

The road from Triberg to *Schonach*, from which the Furtwangen road diverges to the left by the *Wallfahrtskirche* (p. 355), a few hundred paces above Triberg, ascends the Unterthal to the N.W. From (3 M.) Schonach (2910 ft.; *Lamm*) we may either continue to follow the road to the N.W., and pass through the *Oberthal* into the *Prechthal* (p. 350), or, turning to the left on leaving Schonach, and passing the (3 M.) *Elzhof*, proceed by a footpath across the *Rohrharditsberg* and through the *Yachthal* to *Elzach* (p. 357), about 10 M. from Schonach.

The train now crosses the Gutach, and in the great 'Triberger Kehrtunnel' turns direct to the N., towards the top of the hill. Several tunnels and viaducts. For some distance we observe to the left below us the portion of the line which we traversed before reaching Triberg. The train turns to the S., passing through tunnels and over viaducts. Beyond (40 M.) *Nussbach* it again turns to the E. Among the next tunnels is one 1852 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill of (43 M.) *Sommerau* (2730 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. (Many passengers alight here, and travel back direct, or walk to Triberg, 1½ hr.; behind the station is a restaurant.)

45 M. **St. Georgen** (2660 ft.; *Adler*, *Hirsch*), a busy clock-manufacturing place, is prettily situated on a height on the left bank of the *Brigach*, a little above the station. The old Benedictine abbey, founded at the end of the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806. The Brigach, which after a course of 21 M. unites with the Brege at Donaueschingen and forms the Danube (see p. 352), rises about 4 M. to the W. of St. Georgen.

The line now traverses the plateau, not far from the Brigach.

— 47½ M. *Peterzell* (2550 ft.; Krone), with a small church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, is the station for (2½ M.) **Königsfeld** (**Gasthof Brüdergemeinde*, pens. 4½ *M*), an interesting little Moravian settlement in the heart of the pinewoods which enjoys a great local reputation for the salubrity of its atmosphere, and is always full of visitors in summer. Two excellent Moravian schools for boys and girls. — 51 M. *Kirnach* (2390 ft.), whence a diligence runs twice daily through the picturesque *Kirnachthal* to Vöhrenbach (8 M.; p. 356), passing the ruin of *Kirneck* and the village of *Unter-Kirnach* (2½ M.; Rössle). Kirnach (Hönninger's Restaurant) lies on the edge of the Villinger Stadtwald, which is traversed by paths in all directions from this point.

54 M. **Villingen** (2310 ft.; **Blume* or *Post; Flasche; Deutscher Kaiser*, not far from the station; *Falke; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient manufacturing town (6400 inhab.), mentioned as early as the 9th cent., and a centre of the Black Forest clock-making industry, is partly surrounded with walls and gates, which successfully resisted sieges in the Thirty Years' War (1633-34) and the war of the Spanish Succession (1703-4). A *War Monument* for 1870-71 rises on the promenade between the station and the town. Gothic *Münsterkirche* with two towers (of 1420), a Gothic pulpit, and some good plate. The *Rathhaus* contains well-preserved rooms in the mediæval style, and a few antiquities (40 pf.). The *St. Michaelsthurm*, with a statue of the 'Landsknecht' Romeius (d. 1513), is the most interesting of the old towers. The *Tower of the Altstadtkirche*, beside the (½ M.) cemetery, is a relic of the old town of Villingen which was removed to its present site about 1119. The *Wanne*, a neighbouring hill, commands a view of the Alps in clear weather (key of the tower at the neighbouring Inn). About 1 M. to the S. of Villingen is the ruined *Warenburg*. — Villingen is the junction for the railway to Rottweil; see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From (55 M.) *Marbach* (2280 ft.) a diligence plies twice daily to (3 M.) the baths of *Dürrheim*. — 56½ M. *Klengen*; 58 M. *Grüningen*.

62½ M. **Donaueschingen** (2220 ft.; **Schütze*, pens. from 4½ *M*; *Falke* or *Post; Railway Hotel;* small *Saline Bath* beside the station), an ancient town with 3600 inhab., is the residence (since 1723) of the Princes of Fürstenberg, who possess a celebrated library and valuable collections. From the station, we follow the main street, past the 'Domain Administration', to a bridge, beyond which, to the right, is the gate of the princely *Park*. The latter, with its fine trees and ponds, is always open to the public, but the *Palace* only occasionally. Near the palace is a round, walled-in basin, with a spring of clear water, which is led by a subterranean channel to the Brigach about 100 ft. distant. An inscription styles this spring the '*Source of the Danube*' (2220 ft. above the sea-level; 1780 M. from the sea), but the name Danube (Donau) is usually first applied to the stream formed by the union of the Brigach and the Brege.

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On an eminence behind the church and the palace stands the *Karlsbau* (1868), containing the art and other collections.

On the ground-floor is the *Geological Collection.* — The first floor contains, on the right, the *Mineralogical Collection*, ethnological curiosities, and Roman, Franconian, and other antiquities found in S.W. Germany; to the left is the *Zoological Cabinet.* — The ART-COLLECTIONS on the second floor consist of pictures and casts, the latter chiefly from the antique. The most important pictures are those of the Swabian and Franconian Schools of the 16th century, which are collected in a room lighted from above. (Catalogue by *Woltmann.*) Among them are examples of *Zeitblom* (Nos. 41, 42), *Holbein the Elder* (43-54), *Hans Burgkmair* (69-71), *B. Strigel* (72), and *Barthel Beham* (73-90). — Among the modern pictures, which fill several rooms, few are of much merit.

The *Armoury*, which occupies a separate building, embellished with a frieze with hunting-scenes, contains a number of old implements of the chase and a few modern arms.

The *Library* and *Archives* are in separate buildings near the post-office. The library, with which that of Baron von Lassberg was united in 1860, consists of 90,000 vols. and about 1000 MSS., including the finest MS. of the Nibelungenlied after those of Munich and St. Gallen, and several others of early-German origin. The same building contains the collections of *Engravings* (Dürer, Mantegna, etc.) and *Coins.* — A large brewery at Donaueschingen belongs to the princely family. — Post-omnibus to (18 M.) Neustadt (p. 360), twice daily in 4¼ hours.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the *Danube.* Stations *Pfohren*, *Neudingen* (with mausoleum of the princes of Fürstenberg), *Gutmadingen*, *Geisingen*, *Hintschingen*, (75 M.) **Immendingen** *(Falke; Deutscher Kaiser)*, with 1000 inhab., the junction for *Waldshut* (p. 374) and for Tuttlingen and Rottweil (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*). The line intersects the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. Several tunnels and viaducts. 77 M. *Hattingen;* 80 M. *Thalmühle.* Beyond (84 M.) *Engen*, the railway skirts the volcanic cones of the Höhgau, rising to the W. 85½ M. *Welschingen;* 87½ M. *Mühlhausen;* 89½ M. *Hohenkrähen;* 93 M. *Singen* (p. 375).

e. From Hausach to Freudenstadt viâ Schiltach. Rippoldsau.

24½ M. RAILWAY in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 *M* 20, 2.20, 1.40 pf.); to (3 M.) *Wolfach* in ¼ hr. From *Wolfach* diligence and omnibus (2½ *M*) to *Rippoldsau* in 2¾ hrs.; from *Freudenstadt* diligence and omnibus to Rippoldsau in summer in 2¾ hrs. (1½ *M*).

Hausach, see p. 349. The train ascends the *Kinzigthal*, and at (2 M.) *Kirnbach* crosses the stream of that name.

3 M. **Wolfach.** — **Hotels.** SALMEN, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *KRONE. — ADLER, SONNE, ZÄHRINGER HOF, these three good second-class houses. — *KIEFERNADELBAD, with baths of various kinds, R. 1½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2, pens. 4-4½ *M*.

Wolfach (760 ft.), an ancient town with 1800 inhab. and a handsome 'Amtshaus', formerly a château, at the entrance to the town, is situated between abrupt mountains at the confluence of the *Wolfbach* and the *Kinzig*.

The road to (14 M.) Rippoldsau quits the Kinzigthal and ascends the valley of the *Wolfbach*, which it crosses several times. After about 1½ M. it reaches the church of the scattered village of *Oberwolfach* (935 ft.; Zur Linde).

At the entrance to (6 M.) **Schapbach** (1375 ft.; **Ochs*, at the lower end of the village; *Adler* and *Sonne*, farther up), the *Wildschapbachthal*, through which leads the road to Petersthal (p. 348), opens to the left. Schapbach is another scattered village, many of the inhabitants of which still wear their picturesque old costume (see below). The curiously-constructed houses have stabling on the ground-floor, the dwelling-rooms above, and a hay-loft under the roof.

Near the (2¼ M.) *Seebach Inn* the *Seebach*, formed by the discharge of the sequestered *Glaswaldsee*, a lake situated 4½ M. from the road below the *Latterstætter Hœhe* (View), emerges from a wild side-valley on the left. About 1 M. farther on, huge granite rocks rise to the right of the road; near them is the waterfall of the *Burbach*, only visible after rain. We next reach (¾ M.) the —

Klösterle (1780 ft.; *Zum Erbprinzen), formerly a Benedictine priory, with a church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen (p. 351). It lies ¾ M. below Rippoldsau, visitors to the baths of which often lodge here.

From the Klösterle to Freudenstadt, 8½ M., a road has been constructed, which passes *Reichenbach*, ascends the *Schwabach-Thal*, and traverses the *Pfaffenwald* to *Oberzwieselberg* (2790 ft.; Jägerruhe). Thence it proceeds in wide curves, round the valley of the *Kleine Kinzig*, to join the road from *Schömberg*, which it follows to the left to *Freudenstadt* (p. 355). — There is also a pleasant footpath through the woods. Passing the church we turn to the right, cross the brook, and take the broad and shady forest-path to the right (stone finger-post). At *Ober-Zwieselbach* the path forks, the left arm leading to *Freudenstadt* (see below), the right to *Schenkenzell* (p. 355).

Rippoldsau (1855 ft.; **Göringer's Hotel and Bath-house*, often full, R. with one bed 2-8, with two beds 4-10, sitting-room 10-24, B. 1, D. 3, bath 1-2 *M*; **Klösterle*, pens. from 5 *M*), a village with 700 inhab., lies at the S.E. base of the Kniebis (p. 347), in a very narrow part of the Wolfthal. It is the most frequented and best-organised of the Kniebis Baths (1500 visitors annually). The water of the four springs, containing iron, earthy ingredients, and Glauber's salts, is considered beneficial in cases of internal complaints. It is exported in bottles (400,000 annually), and the salt is also sold under the name of 'Rippoldsau salts'. The environs afford many pleasant walks (*Kattelstein* on the *Sommerberg*, *Badwald*, etc.).

About 1½ M. above Rippoldsau lies **Holzwald** (*Inn zur Holzwälder Höhe*). Thence across the Holzwälder Höhe to *Griesbach*, see p. 348; across the Kniebis to *Oppenau*, see p. 347.

The train continues to ascend the picturesque *Kinzigthal* which again turns to the E. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Halbmeil* (Engel; Löwe) the train crosses to the right bank. The houses on the left bank are called the *Vordere Lehngericht* (Pflug).

9 M. **Schiltach** (1070 ft.; **Ochs* or *Post; Krone*), an old town (2200 inhab.) carrying on a brisk timber-traffic, situated at the union of the *Schiltach* and the Kinzig, with a modern church, and a ruined castle on a hill.

Through the *Schiltachthal* to (6 M.) *Schramberg* (p. 350), diligence four times daily in 1¼ hr.

11 M. *Schenkenzell* (1170 ft.; Sonne; Ochs), with a ruined castle, is situated at the mouth of the *Kleine Kinzig*, in the pretty valley of which lies (2 M.) *Reinerzau* (Linde). The line next passes the *Krähenbad*.

14½ M. **Alpirsbach** (1425 ft.; **Löwe; Schwan*), with 1200 inhab., who carry on a considerable traffic in timber and straw-hats. The Prot. church, a Romanesque building of the 12th cent. with a Gothic choir, once belonging to a Benedictine abbey, contains the tombs of a Count and Countess of Zollern and late-Gothic cloisters.

20½ M. *Lossburg-Rodt*, near the source of the Kinzig.

24½ M. **Freudenstadt** (2380 ft.; **Schwarzwald Hotel*, at the station, outside the town, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Braun; Löwe* or *Post*, good cuisine; *Linde; Rössle*), a loftily-situated town of Würtemberg (6300 inhab.), with an extensive traffic in timber and cloth-factories, founded in 1599 by Duke Frederick I. of Würtemberg for expelled Salzburg Protestants, is remarkable for its regular plan. The curiously-constructed *Protestant Church*, built in 1601-8, consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The railway-station (2165 ft.) lies ¾ M. below the town.

Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 347) to *Oppenau*, to the S.W. to *Klösterle* and *Rippoldsau* (see above), and to the N. to *Baiersbronn* (p. 343).

The Würtemberg railway goes on, passing several small stations, to *Eutingen* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

f. From Triberg to Waldkirch viâ Furtwangen. Valleys of Simonswald and Elz.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

38 M. From Triberg to (9½ M.) Furtwangen, diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from Furtwangen to (18½ M.) Waldkirch, diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. (back in 5 hrs.). This is a pleasant route for pedestrians.

Triberg (2245 ft.), see p. 350. The road to Furtwangen first ascends the 'Unterthal' to the W., and at the *Wallfahrtskirche* (2405 ft.), about ½ M. from Triberg, turns to the left, and ascends the hill in long windings to the (2¼ M.) Inn zum Wasserfall (p. 351; the carriage-road in the Unterthal leads to Schonach, see p. 351). Pedestrians had better ascend the path mentioned on p. 351, past the waterfall, by which they regain the road at the Wasserfall Inn (p. 351), in ½ hour. About ½ M. farther is a restaurant (Zur Linde), beyond which we reach the church and village

of **Schönwald** (3260 ft.; **Adler*; **Hirsch*; *Pension Friedheim*, 4-6 *M*), a centre of the clock-making industry.

Near the last houses of Schönwald stands a way-post, pointing on to (5½ M.) Furtwangen and back to (3¾ M.) Triberg. Pedestrians take the old road, diverging to the right a little before this point is reached, and joining the new road by the inn *Zum Kreuz* (3470 ft.), at the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends gradually and circuitously. Travellers on foot may shorten the distance considerably by taking the broad and precipitous old road, which diverges to the right a few paces beyond the Kreuz Inn, and rejoins the new road lower down. — 3 M. **Furtwangen** (2800 ft.; **Sonne*, *Ochs*), on the *Brege*, a prosperous little town with 4200 inhab., where the best clocks in the Black Forest are manufactured. The 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall, contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards. There is also a large training-school for wood-carvers and clock-makers. New church. Pleasant excursion to the *Brend* (3770 ft.), an eminence 1½ hr. to the N.W., commanding a fine view.

High-road hence to the E. by (5 M.) *Vöhrenbach* (2620 ft.; Kreuz; Reichsadler), a town of 1300 inhab., to *Kirnach*, see p. 352.

From Furtwangen a footpath leads viâ *Präg* (ascend the Halde to the left; finger-post on the top) and *Kaltenherberg* to (7½ M.) **Waldau** (*Traube*, unpretending but good), a favourite summer-resort. Good echo at the neighbouring *Lachhäusle*. Thence down the Langenordrachthal to (4½ M.) Neustadt; comp. p. 360.

The road to Simonswald and Waldkirch (18½ M.) ascends from Furtwangen to the S.W., describing several curves. Pedestrians may avoid these by following a narrow road to the left about ¾ M. beyond Furtwangen, which rejoins the highway at the top of the hill (3310 ft.), near the *Stadt Freiburg Inn*. The road again crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine, and soon reaches (4½ M. from Furtwangen) **Gütenbach** (2840 ft.; **Zur Hochburg*, pension 4½ *M*), another busy, clock-making place. Hence to the Zweribach Fall (see below), 1½ hr.

From Gütenbach to *St. Märgen*, viâ the Wildgutach-Thal, see p. 359.

The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W. A path on the left diverges to the deep ravine of the *Wilde Gutach* and to the Zweribach Fall (see below). The road then turns to the N. and descends in long windings, affording numerous beautiful views, particularly of the *Fall of the Zweribach*, descending from the Hohe Kandel, beyond the Gutachthal. About 5 M. from Gutach is the inn **Zum Engel* (1470 ft.), at the junction of the road with the old *Kilpenstrasse*, which also comes from Furtwangen and will repay walkers. Attractive path past the Zweribach Fall (see above) and the *Plattenhof* to the (4 hrs.) *Kandel* (p. 357).

As we descend the picturesque **Simonswald Valley** the attractions of the road increase. The costume of the inhabitants is peculiar. The villages of *Ober-* and *Unter-Simonswald* consist of

numerous scattered houses. On the right, by the church of Ober-Simonswald, 1 M. from the Engel inn, is a finger-post, indicating the way through the Griesbachthal to Schönwald and Triberg (p. 350). About 3 M. farther on lies the inn *Zur Krone* (1160 ft.), near the prettily-situated church of Unter-Simonswald. [A picturesque path, for nearly the whole way among wood, leads through the *Ettersbacher-Thal* from Unter-Simonswald to (2 hrs.) the Kandel (see below).] The hill to the right is the *Hörnleberg* (2970 ft.). Near (4 M.) *Bleybach* (1000 ft.; Löwe), a village on the right, the valley opens into the broad and smiling **Elzthal,** in which, 6 M. higher up, lies the old town of *Elzach* (Post). A road leads from the latter by *Hofstetten* to *Haslach* in the Kinzigthal and another to *Hornberg* (comp. pp. 350,351). — The road to Waldkirch descends the Elzthal, at first following the right bank of the brook, which is crossed at Bleybach. The villages of *Gutach*, *Kollnau*, where the Elz is again crossed, and (3½ M.) *Waldkirch* are almost contiguous.

Waldkirch (900 ft.; **Löwe* or *Post*, **Rebstock*, *Krone*, in the town; *Kastelburg*, near the station), a busy and prettily-situated little town of 4000 inhab., with glass and stone-polishing works, is connected with the Baden Railway by a branch-line. The station lies a little to the N. of the town, at the foot of the Schlossberg (1185 ft.), which is crowned with the ruin of *Kastelburg*, and may be ascended in 20 minutes. Diligence to Elzach (see above; 8 M.) twice daily.

The ascent of the ***Kandel** (4075 ft.) may be made from Waldkirch in 2½-3½ hrs. The best route leads through the *Alpersbacher-Thal* and the *Kuhloch*. Pedestrians also ascend the Alpersbacher Thal (numerous finger-posts), and lastly mount the rugged *Kandelfelsen* in zigzags. On the top is a covered belvedere and a direction-table, indicating the chief points in the view, which includes the central Black Forest as far as the Rauhe Alb, the Vosges, and the Jura. About 10 min. from the top, to the N., is a **Rasthaus* (R. 1 *M* 20, B. 80 pf.). We may descend on the N.E. to Unter-Simonswald (see above), or on the S. to St. Peter (see below).

Railway (4½ M.; fares 60, 40 pf.) in 20 min. from Waldkirch viâ *Buchholz* (near the pleasant little baths of *Suggenthal*, pension 4-5 *M*) to *Denzlingen* (p. 331).

g. Höllenthal Railway. Feldberg. Schluchsee.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

From Freiburg to Neustadt, 22 M., railway in 2 hrs. 23 min. (descent 2 hrs. 10 min.); fares 2 *M* 50, 1 *M* 60 pf. View generally to the right, i.e. opposite the side by which the carriages are entered at Freiburg. — The ***Höllenthal Railway,** constructed in 1884-87, commands for a short distance as grand and beautiful scenery as any part of the older Schwarzwald line. The ascent of the Feldberg is now, by means of this line, a day's excursion: to the *Titisee* by rail in 2 hrs. 10 min., thence on foot to the top of the *Feldberg* in 3½ hrs., descent to *Höllsteig* 2¾ hrs.,

rail to Freiburg 1 hr. 20 min. — From the Feldberg to *Schluchsee* 3¼ hrs., thence to *St. Blasien* 2¼ hrs.

The inns near the Feldberg, particularly at Titisee, are often overcrowded in summer and rooms should be secured beforehand.

Starting from the principal station at *Freiburg* (p. 331), the line crosses the *Dreisam*, and halts at (1½ M.) *Wiehre*, the S. suburb of Freiburg (p. 336).

It continues to ascend the broad valley of the Dreisam past the *Waldsee* (p. 336; rail. stat.) to (3½ M.) *Littenweiler* (1040 ft.), with a chalybeate spring, the station for *Ebnet*, a village with an antique château, on the right bank of the Dreisam.

7 M. **Kirchzarten** (1285 ft.; *Restaurant zur Post*, at the station; *Sonne*, *Löwe*, *Krone*, all in the village, ¼ M. from the station), a village with 800 inhab., ¾ M. to the N.W. of which, on the right bank of the Dreisam, is *Zarten*, with traces of the Roman fort *Tarodunum*.

From Kirchzarten to St. Märgen, diligence twice daily; once viâ Buchenbach (see below) and once viâ St. Peter (10½ M.; in 3½ hrs.). The latter route passes *Zarten* (see above) and at *Stegen* enters the valley of the *Eschbach*, which it ascends to (7½ M.) the health-resort of **St. Peter** (2365 ft.; **Hirsch*), formerly a Benedictine abbey, now a Catholic seminary, with an interesting church. Thence over the hills to (3 M.) St. Märgen (see below). — Pedestrians, starting from the station of Kirchzarten, walk to the N. E. viâ the *Brandenburg Inn* (see below) to *Burg*, and thence ascend the *Ibenthal* viâ the *Lindenberg* (2670 ft.; chapel, with view) to St. Peter, in 3 hrs. — From St. Peter the **Kandel** (p. 357) may be ascended in 2 hrs. We follow the road running N. into the *Glotterthal* for about ¾ M., then at the Eckle, we turn to the right at the guide-post and proceed viâ the *Haldenhof* to the *Sägedobel*. Thence we ascend to the N. (guide-posts).

From Kirchzarten to Todtnau, 13 M., diligence twice daily in 4¾ hrs. (returning in 3¾ hrs.). The road at first ascends the broad valley between the *Brugga* and the *Osterbach*. At (3 M.) **Oberried** (1500 ft.; *Stern* or *Post*; *Hirsch*; *Adler*), at the mouth of the *Zastlerthal* (p. 362), a wood is entered; farther on, on a lofty rock, the ruins of the *Schneeburg*. About 3 M. from Oberkirch the *St. Wilhelmsthal* (p. 362) diverges to the left. '*Am Nothschrei*' (4 M.) is the culminating point (3300 ft.) of the route (whence the Feldberg can be ascended in 2½ hrs.); here the road quits the wood and descends through the upper *Wiesenthal* by *Muggenbrunn* (Grüner Baum; ¼ hr. farther, finger-post on the left indicating the way to Todtnauberg, p. 368) and *Aftersteg* to (5¼ M.) *Todtnau* (p. 368). Between Aftersteg and Todtnau a footpath diverges to the *Todtnauberg Waterfall* (see p. 368).

The railway now crosses the *Rothbach* and, at the *Brandenburg Inn*, the Höllenthalstrasse. — 8½ M. *Himmelreich* (1490 ft.), a farm with an inn at the entrance of the Höllenthal proper. A guide-post opposite the station indicates the way to the *Frauensteigfelsen*, which commands an attractive view of the valley of the Dreisam. [A new path leads on thence viâ the *Nessellache* (view) to Breitnau, 2 hrs.]

From Himmelreich to St. Märgen, 8½ M., diligence daily in 2½ hrs. (starting from Kirchzarten). Pedestrians, following the high-road, proceed viâ (1 M.) *Buchenbach* (1470 ft.; Adler; Hirsch), to the left of which is the ruined castle of *Wisneck*, and ascend the *Wagensteigthal* (numerous short-cuts) to (6 M.) **St. Märgen** (2920 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Krone*, pension in both a frequented health-resort, with 1000 inhab. and a conspicuous church

with two towers. A picturesque road ascends in 1¼ hr. to the *Thurner* (3320 ft.; Inn), and then descends to (3½ M.) the Inn *Zum Löwen* at *Breitnau* (p. 360). — Picturesque route from St. Märgen through the *Wildgutachthal* to (7½ M.) *Gütenbach* (p. 356).

The train now passes the straggling village of *Falkensteig* (Zwei Tauben), crosses the *Engebach*, passes through a tunnel below the ruin of *Falkenstein*, and enters the *Höllenpass*, the finest part of the valley, a defile with towering and overhanging rocks, partly overgrown with firs and underwood. The line passes through the *Lower* and *Upper Hirschsprung Tunnel*. The road winding through the defile, side by side with the railway and the foaming *Höllenbach*, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, and was shortly afterwards traversed by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette when on her way to France to marry the Dauphin, the future Louis XVI. The pass also witnessed the celebrated retreat of Moreau, Oct. 1796, when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

The Höllenthal now expands. Beyond (11 M.) *Hirschsprung* (1835 ft.) the train ascends for about 4½ M. by means of a 'rack-and-pinion' arrangement (no change of carriages necessary). After passing through a tunnel 660 yds. long we reach (13 M.) *Posthalde* (2155 ft.; Adler), pleasantly situated. Ascent of the Feldberg, see p. 360.

14 M. **Höllsteig** (2430 ft.), the station for the well-known **Stern Inn* (R. 1½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½, pens. 6 *M*), with baths, and several dependencies, which lies on the road 80 ft. below. It is a good starting-point for excursions in the Höllenthal and for an ascent of the Feldberg (p. 361; numerous finger-posts).

Opposite the inn, below the railway-viaduct (see below), opens the **Ravennathal**, a wild ravine with a fine cascade, traversed by a good path. At the head of the ravine this path rejoins the road, which we follow back to the inn (in all ¾-1 hr.). — A pleasant route from the 'Stern' to Hinterzarten is as follows: keep to the high-road for ½ M.; beyond the bridge, where it makes a sharp curve to the left, take the road to the right, which ascends the picturesque *Löffelthal*, now traversed by the railway, to (1½ M.) the first houses of *Hinterzarten* (see below).

The railway crosses the *Ravennathal* (view of it to the left) by a lofty viaduct, while the road ascends the *Höllsteig* in bold windings. The last view of the Höllenthal is cut short by a tunnel (275 yds. long), whence we emerge in the *Löffelthal*. The train then passes through the seventh and last tunnel and reaches the top of the plateau and the station of —

15½ M. **Hinterzarten** (2900 ft.; *Hôtel Bahnhof* and *Pension Schuler*, with restaurant, at the station; *Adler*, near the church, pens. 5 *M*; *Weisses Rössle*, ½ M. to the N.W., pens. 4 *M*; lodgings), a favourite summer-resort, where the rack-and-pinion railway ends. — The road passing the handsome church leads viâ *Erlenbruck* (3080 ft.; Schwan), pleasantly situated among firs, to the Titisee and Bärenthal (comp. p. 360). The plateau is studded with farm-houses.

About 1/4 M. to the W. of the Weisses Rössle a road, diverging to the N. from the Höllenthal road, leads viâ *Osdenbach* to the *Gasthof zum Löwen* (3265 ft.). Hence we may proceed to the left to (3/4 M.) *Breitnau* (Kreuz) and (1 1/2 M.) the **Hochwart** (3680 ft.), with an old entrenchment (view of the Alps). Or we may go to the right to (3 M.) the **Weisstannenhöhe** (3680 ft.), also affording a view of the Alps. — From the Löwen to the *Thurner* (p. 359), 1 1/4 hr.

Ascent of the *Feldberg* from Hinterzarten, see p. 361.

18 M. **Titisee** (2815 ft.; **Bær*, kept by *Isele*, at the station) lies about 1/4 M. from the small lake of the same name, on the bank of which lie the **Schwarzwald Hôtel* (R. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf., S. 1 1/2, pens. 5 1/2-7 1/2 *M*) and the **Hôtel zum Titisee* (similar charges), two pleasant hotels with gardens on the lake, and both often full in summer. — The *Titisee* (2790 ft.), a small lake 1 1/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is fed by the *Seebach* (p. 361) and drained by the *Gutach*. The surrounding hills are partly wooded.

About 150 yds. to the E. of the Gasthof zur Titisee is a finger-post (left) indicating the footpath to (1/2 hr.) **Saig** (3250 ft.; *Ochs*, with baths, pens. 5 *M*), another summer-resort. Fine view from the *Pavilion* on the W. side of the *Hochfirst* (1/2 hr.; see below).

A pleasant walk may be taken along the Lenzkirch road (p. 363), which also leads to Schluchsee and St. Blasien (see p. 363). At the first important bend (3155 ft.), 2 M. from the station and about 1 3/4 M. from the Hotel Titisee is a notice-board on a tree to the right, indicating the footpath to the *Feldberg*. This path leads to (1 1/4 hr.) the 'Adler', in Bärenthal (p. 361).

Ascent of the *Feldberg*, see p. 361; post-gig daily at 8 a. m.

Farther on the train crosses the Gutach and skirts the spurs of the Hochfirst. To the left, 2 1/2 M. from Titisee, we pass the mouth of the *Langenordracher-Thal*, in which lies (5 1/2 M.) Waldau (p. 356).

22 M. **Neustadt** (2640 ft.; *Adler* or *Post*; *Krone*; *Löwe*; *Bär*), an ancient town, with 2500 inhab., engaged in clock-making, tanning, and gold-embroidery. Pretty walks to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hochfirst* (3900 ft.), with view-tower; to the (3/4 hr.) *Lorenhof*; and viâ *Rudenberg* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Friedenweiler* (2965 ft.; Inn). On the last excursion we follow the Löffingen road for 3 M. and then diverge to the left.

From Neustadt the high-road leads to the E. to *Löffingen* (7 1/2 M.; Löwe), *Hüfingen* (16 M.; Löwe), and *Donaueschingen* (18 M.; p. 352).

The FELDBERG may be ascended from the Höllenthal, direct from the Adler (station Posthalde), or from the Stern Inn (Höllsteig; p. 359), or from Hinterzarten (p. 359), but it is preferable to begin the ascent at the Titisee. Finger-posts on all these routes.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM THE GASTHOF ZUM ADLER (Posthalde), 3 1/4 hrs. The new path, steep at first, ascends to (40 min.) the W. farms of *Albersbach* (to the left, a new path to the Fürstensatzeck, see below) and proceeds viâ the *Haspelsäge* to the (1/2 hr.) *Lochrütte* (3815 ft.), whence a road leads to (2 M.) the cottages of *Auf dem Rinken* (3800 ft.). The road forks here (large finger-post); we follow the left branch, soon diverging by a path to the right, which ascends viâ the *Baldenweger Viehhütte* to the top in 1 1/2 hr. See p. 362.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM THE STERN INN (Höllsteig), 3¾ hrs. We may either take the footpath indicated by the notice-board at the inn, or follow the road for ½ M. and ascend to the right by the finger-post ('über Bisten', etc.). We ascend rapidly through wood. At the (40 min.) *Bisten* (3400 ft.) we join the road from Hinterzarten, which we now follow, cutting off one of its bends by a footpath. At (1 hr.) *Fürsatzeck* (3675 ft.) the road forks, the right branch leading to Lochrütte and the Feldberg (see above), the left to Zastler. We follow the latter. ¾ hr. *Rufenhütte* (3545 ft.). A large way-post here points out the routes to various points. We follow the path to the left (in the direction we have hitherto followed), cross (20 min.) the Seebach by stepping-stones, and soon reach the *Feldsee* (see below). Thence to the inn on the top of the Feldberg, ¾ hr.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM HINTERZARTEN, 3½ hrs. We may follow the high-road to the right from the station, and after a few hundred yards, at a finger-post ('Alpersbach, Feldberg'; 2885 ft.), follow the road in a straight direction, which joins the above-described route at (½ hr.) the *Bisten*. Or we may follow the road to *Erlenbruck* (p. 359), ¼ M. beyond which is a finger-post (right), indicating the forest-path to the Bärenthal and Feldberg (see below).

The good road from the Titisee to the Feldberg (10 M.; post-gig, see p. 360) diverges to the S. from the road coming from the station, a little on this side of the Schwarzwald Hotel. After about 1¼ M. we reach the upper end of the lake. Our road is joined by that from Erlenbruck and Hinterzarten (see above) ¾ M. farther on, and by the forest-path from Erlenbruck (see above) after ¾ M. more. Beyond a saw-mill we cross the *Seebach*, continue to follow the road (from which a new private road to the Feldsee diverges after ½ M.), and ascend through the wood, passing between the houses of *Bärenthal*, to the *Adler Inn* (3180 ft.), which is about 1½ M. from the station of Titisee. [About ¼ M. from the Adler Inn a good new path ascends on the right to the (1½ hr.) 'Zweiseenblick' (View of the Titisee and Schluchsee) on the *Bærhalde* (4330 ft.); hence to the Feldberg Inn 1 hr.] The main road leads from the Adler in a straight direction viâ *Neu-Glashütte* and *Alt-Glashütte* to (9 M.) *Schluchsee* (p. 363). The Feldberg road, to the right, continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the Bärenthal and the Titisee, and then enters beautiful pine-forest. About 3 M. above the Adler the road quits the wood, passes the *Menzenschwander Viehhütte* (3940 ft.; about 7 min. below is the Inn zur Jægermatte, moderate), and reaches (2 M.) the **Feldberg Inn* (4200 ft.; R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½, pens. 5½-6 *M*, often full in summer; post-office and telephone).

The path hence to the (1-1¼ hr.) top can scarcely be mistaken. Not quite halfway (25-30 min.) is the *Seebuck* (4715 ft.), a spot commanding a less extensive but more picturesque *View than the top. Far below, enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains, and fed by waterfalls, lies the gloomy little *Feldsee* (3650 ft.; reached from the Feldberg Inn by a zigzag footpath in 25 min.); beyond it the *Bärenthal* with its numerous chalets, watered by the *Seebach*; in the background the W. part of the *Titisee*; to the S., in clear weather, the Alps.

The ***Feldberg** (4900 ft.; 1000 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) is the highest mountain in the Black Forest, and, with the exception of the Bavarian Alps and the Schneekoppe in the Riesengebirge (5260 ft.), also the highest in Germany. The summit consists of a bare plateau, 3 M. long, which is used for pasturing cattle. It commands a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding mountains and valleys, the Swabian Mts., Rhine Valley, and Alps. On the highest point (the 'Höchste') is the *Friedrich-Luisen Thurm* (adm. 20 pf.). — About 1/2 hr. below the summit to the S. are the *Todtnauer Hütte* (4335 ft.) and the *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (4520 ft.; at both, refreshments and night-quarters).

Ascent of the Feldberg from Oberried (p. 358) through the St. Wilhelmsthal (5 hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 3 M. to a finger-post, indicating the way to the left to the picturesque, wooded, and rocky *St. Wilhelmsthal*. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) is the humble inn Zum Napf. The foot-path to the left is to be followed hence; 12 min., ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in rapid zigzags; 3/4 hr., the wood is quitted (way-post); again ascend to the left to the (35 min.) *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (see above), from which the tower is attained in 1/2 hr. more.

From Oberried through the Zastlerthal (3 3/4 hrs.). The road is quitted at Oberried, and the *Zastlerthal*, a narrower and wilder valley than the St. Wilhelmsthal, is ascended. In 2 3/4 hrs. we reach *Auf dem Rinken*, and in 1 hr. more the top, by the route first described (p. 360).

From Todtnau (p. 368; 3 1/2 hrs.). We ascend the *Brandenberger Thal*, on the left bank of the *Wiese*. At the first house of (1 1/2 hr.) *Fahl* we cross the bridge, and 30 paces farther on we ascend to the right by the way-post through fine wood. We then either proceed by the (1 1/2 hr.) Todtnauer Hütte, mentioned above, to the (1/2 hr.) tower, or follow the left bank of the Wiese direct to the (1 3/4 hr.) Feldberg Inn. — The ascent from *Todtnauberg* (p. 368; guide desirable) takes 3 hrs.; the route unites at the Todtnauer Hütte with that above described. — From the *Nothschrei* (p. 358) to the top of the Feldberg 2 1/2 hrs.; numerous way-posts.

From Menzenschwand (p. 371; 2 hrs.). This route is also easily found. It ascends by the *Alb*, crossing it several times, and finally leading along the left bank.

From St. Blasien (p. 371; 3 1/2 hrs.) we may either follow the road viâ Menzenschwand, or take the following walk. About 1 M. above St. Blasien a road diverges to the right from the high-road ascending the Albthal, and, mounting the *Bötzberg*, leads to (1 1/4 hr.) *Muchenland* (3785 ft.) and (20 min. farther) the *Krummenkreuz* (3770 ft.). Beyond it the path forks, to the right to *Aeule* and *Aha*, to the left, always on the same level, to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Aeulener Kreuz*. Hence we ascend the W. side of the Feldberg and the *Bärhalde* to the Bärenthal road in 1 3/4 hr., or, making a détour by the *Zweiseenblick* or the *Lubberger Höhe*, reach the Feldberg Inn in 2 1/4 hrs.

From Schluchsee (see below). The road by *Unter* and *Ober-Aha* and *Altglashütte* unites at the Adler in Bärenthal with the road from the Titisee, described at p. 361. Walkers may quit the road at Unter-Aha (see below; 3 M. from Schluchsee) for the path indicated by a finger-post to the right.

From the Feldberg Inn a pleasant path leads to the S. to (1 1/2 hr.) the **Herzogenhorn** (4650 ft.), and descends thence either viâ *Bernauhof* (3035 ft.) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Bernau* (p. 372); or, following the ridge to the S., leads in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Wacht*, on the road from St. Blasien to Gschwand; thence (with guide only) by the *Blössling* (p. 372), the *Hohe Zinke* (4075 ft.) and the *Hochkopf* (4150 ft.) to Todtmoos.

FROM THE TITISEE TO LENZKIRCH (5½ M.), SCHLUCHSEE (10 M.), AND ST. BLASIEN (19 M.). The road (diligence several times daily) begins to ascend a little way beyond the Gasthof zum Titisee (p. 360) and enters a fine pine-forest. At the (2½ M.) *Rothenkreuz* (3310 ft.), beyond the first bend (p. 360), the road forks. The left branch leads viâ *Mühlingen* to **Lenzkirch** (2655 ft.; **Adler* or *Post; Wilder Mann*), a village with 2000 inhab., busied in straw-plaiting and clock-making, and consisting of two portions, *Oberlenzkirch* and *Unterlenzkirch*. It is frequented as a summer-resort, and pleasant wood-walks may be taken from it to the *Stöckleberg*, the *Hochschirm* (½ hr.), and the ruin of *Alturach* (¼ hr.).

Lenzkirch (and Schluchsee) may also be reached by the Neustadt road (p. 360; diligence). The S.E. branch of this road leads from Lenzkirch to (10 M.) **Bonndorf** *(Hirsch)* and (8½ M.) *Weizen* (p. 374; diligence twice daily). Bonndorf is the starting-point for a visit to the romantic *Wutachthal*, in which, about 3 M. from Bonndorf, lies the little *Bad Boll* (Kurhaus, board 4, R. from 1½ *M*), surrounded with woods. (Carriage from Neustadt to Boll in 2 hrs., 14 *M*.)

The right branch of the road leads from the *Rothenkreuz* (see above) viâ *Falkau* to (6 M.) *Altglashütte* (3260 ft.; Löwe, well spoken of), on the E. slope of the *Bärhalde* (4330 ft.). It then descends, and at (3 M.) *Unter-Aha* (Sonne) turns to the E. to the (3 M.) *Schluchsee* (2965 ft.), the N. bank of which it skirts. The diligence diverges to the left from the new road on the bank, and ascends to the village of —

10 M. **Schluchsee** (3120 ft.; **Stern*, R. from 2, board 4½ *M*; *Schiff*, well spoken of), situated ½ M. from the lake in the midst of pine-forest. The lake, 2 M. long, and ½ M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire). On the bank is a bath-establishment (bath 80 pf.; also warm baths). At the lower end of the lake is the *Seebrugg Inn* (2985 ft.).

The *Faulenfirst*, to which a carriage-road leads from Schluchsee in 1 hr., commands a good survey of the Alps (comp. p. 372).

FROM SCHLUCHSEE TO THIENGEN (p. 374), 21½ M., diligence once daily in 4¾ hrs. (returning in 5¼ hrs.), see pp. 374, 375. — The picturesque Schlüchtthal (p. 374) is the only interesting part of the road. — A road descends the *Mettmathal* from Rothhaus, turning to the right after about 3½ M. to *Brenden*. Thence to the Schlüchtthal viâ *Berau*, 4½ M.

From Schluchsee the road descends to the new road along the lake, which divides beyond the (1½ M.) *Seebrugg* (see above), the left branch leading to Rothhaus and Bonndorf (see above), the right to St. Blasien. The latter crosses the *Schwarzach*, the brook by which the lake is drained, and leads through pine-forest. About ¾ M. farther on a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by *Blasiwald* (Sonne) and *Althütte* to St. Blasien (6 M.; 1½ M. shorter than by the road, but devoid of shade at places). The high-road now enters the *Schwarzhalde*, a deep and romantic valley, which it follows nearly to (4½ M.) *Häusern* (p. 372). A little beyond the village it divides (comp. p. 372), the branch to the left leading to (1½ M.) *Höchenschwand* (p. 372), that on the right to (2¼ M.) —

19 M. *St. Blasien* (p. 371).

h. Badenweiler and Environs.

Arrival. At the railway-station of **Müllheim** a *Post-Omnibus* (30 pf.; box 40-60 pf.) and *Hotel-Omnibuses* (1 *M*) and *Carriages* (4-5½ *M* incl. gratuity, box 40-60 pf.) are in waiting to convey travellers (in 1½ hr.) to Badenweiler. At Niederweiler a shorter route to Badenweiler (for pedestrians) diverges to the right (1¼-1½ hr.).

Hotels at Badenweiler. *Römerbad, R. from 2 *M*, A. 40, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7½-9 *M* according to the season, with handsome 'dépendance'; *Hôtel Sommer, R. & A. 2-4 *M*, B. 1 *M* 10, D. 3, pens. from 7½ *M*; both these hotels have baths. Sonne, unpretending. — Pensions: *Saupe, with shady garden, pens. with R. 6-7½ *M*; Engler; Hügler; Schindler; Trautwein; Haus Bürck. — Restaurant at the *Curhaus;* beer at *Meissburger's* (also beds). — *Private Apartments* 6-25 *M* per week.

At **Oberweiler**, less expensive than Badenweiler: *Pension Venedey; *Ochs, with garden; Wilder Mann, the last two with baths; Blume; Hasenburg, with brewery. — At **Niederweiler**, on the road to Müllheim: Löwe, unpretending. — Haus Baden, see p. 365.

Visitors' Tax at Badenweiler 2 *M* per week, or 20 *M* for the season; day-ticket 50 pf. **Baths** at the Marmorbad 1½ *M*, per dozen tickets 15 *M*; at the Freibad 1 *M*, tickets per dozen 8-10 *M*. Gentlemen use the Freibad from 6 to 9 a.m. and the Marmorbad 9 to 12, ladies vice versâ.

English Church Service during the season.

Carriage Tariff at Badenweiler. By time: first hour 3½ *M*, each additional hour 2½ *M*. with gratuity of 40 pf. per hour. To the top of the *Blauen*, one-horse 9 *M* 80 pf., two-horse for 2-3 pers. 14, for 4-5 pers. 19 *M*, gratuity 1½ *M*; to *Bürgeln* 7 *M* 40 pf., two-horse 10½ or 12 *M*, gratuity 1 *M*; to *Kandern*, 8 *M* 40 pf., two-horse 12 *M*, gratuity 1 *M*; to *Schönau* 15 *M* 40 pf., two-horse 22 or 28 *M*, gratuity 2 *M*. — Donkey to the station 2 *M*, Blauen 3¾ *M*, Belchen 8 *M*, Sophienruhe 70 pf.; per ½ day 2 *M* 75, whole day 5 *M* 15 pf. — Horse in each case ⅛th more.

Badenweiler (1385 ft. above the sea, 680 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 600 Protestant inhab., lies among the W. spurs of the Black Forest, on a buttress of the Blauen, and commands an unimpeded view across the valley of the Rhine to the Vosges. The thermal springs (77°-80°), which are almost destitute of mineral ingredients, were known to the Romans. Badenweiler, however, owes its present prosperity to its fine air, beautiful situation, and important whey-cure. It is patronised by over 4000 visitors annually.

The **Curhaus** contains concert, ball, and reading-rooms, and a restaurant. Music 6-8 a.m., and 3-5 p.m.

Adjoining the Curhaus is a large Park, with numerous benches in pleasant situations and a Trinkhalle or covered promenade erected in 1882, containing a bust of the Grand-Duke *Friedrich* by Moest. It occupies the slope of a hill crowned with the ruins of the **Castle** (1500 ft.), which was originally built by the Romans to protect the baths, and came into the hands of the Dukes of Zähringen in the 11th century. Fine prospect from the ivy-clad walls.

A little below the Curhaus, to the E., rises the handsome **Bath House**, with a portico, 108 ft. long and 69 ft. broad, built by *Leonhard* of Carlsruhe. The arrangement of the interior somewhat resembles that of the ancient Roman baths, all the rooms being vaulted and lighted from above. The principal room contains the Marmorbad, behind which is the open Freibad. Visitors admitted 12-1 (Sun. 12-4), 20 pf.; at other times 50 pf.

Vögisheim (900 ft.; Ochs), a village on the slope of the hill, reached from Badenweiler by a shady path in 1½ hr., is another pleasant object for a walk. *Auggen*, see p. 338.

FROM BADENWEILER TO BÜRGELN (6½ M.). The best route is by the Kandern road to (1½ M.) *Sehringen*. About ½ M. farther on, a path diverges to the right to the 'Alpenansicht', on the wooded flank of the *Hörnle*, commanding in clear weather a view of the Bernese Alps.

Schloss Bürgeln (2180 ft.; **Inn*), 6 M. to the E. of Schliengen (p. 338), was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine abbey of St. Blasien (p. 371), and was founded in the 12th century. The stag which figures in the arms of St. Blasien still serves as a weathercock. The present building, adorned with stucco-ornaments and figures of the patrons of St. Blasien, dates from 1762. The church is used for Roman Catholic worship.

Bürgeln commands a striking and uninterrupted view, resembling, though less extensive than, that from the Blauen, at the S. base of which it lies. To the E. are seen the mountains enclosing the Wiesenthal (p. 368); S.E. the snow-clad Alps from the Scheerhorn to the Jungfrau with the Jura in front of them; in the foreground well-wooded heights, on the principal of which Kandern lies; farther back are Bâle, Hüningen, Mülhausen, and the Vosges.

FROM BÜRGELN TO THE BLAUEN. An easy road, not to be mistaken, with windings which may be avoided by pedestrians, leads to the top in 2 hrs. (way-posts).

About 3½ M. to the S. of Bürgeln lies **Kandern** (1160 ft.; *Krone; Blume*), a busy little town with 1500 inhab., to reach which a pleasant detour of about 2½ hrs. may be made viâ *Käsacker*, *Vogelbach*, and the ruins of *Sausenburg* (2180 ft.; key at Vogelbach), destroyed by the French in 1678. A new path leads from Kandern to the *Isteiner Klotz* (p. 338). — From Kandern to (10 M.) *Lörrach*, diligence twice daily, see p. 369; to (5½ M.) *Schliengen* (p. 338), diligence twice daily.

The **Blauen** (3830 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, at the N. base of which Badenweiler lies, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. The carriage-road, diverging to the left from the Kandern road at the back of Badenweiler, cannot be missed. About ½ hr. from the top is a spring of good water, indicated by a finger-post. Apparent short-cuts must be avoided. On the summit are a good inn, and a wooden tower which commands an unimpeded view of the Alps from Glärnisch to the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, the Jura, the plain of the Rhine, the Vosges, and the Black Forest. — Direct route to the Belchen, 4½-5 hrs.

i. From Badenweiler to the Belchen, and through the Münsterthal to Krotzingen.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

One day. — From Badenweiler to the *Belchen* in 5 hrs. (numerous finger-posts; horse or donkey, see p. 364); down to *Neumühl* 2 hrs.; thence to (6½ M.) *Krotzingen*, where the diligence, which starts from *Staufen*, may be taken for the last stage.

A good road leads to the E. to (2 M.) *Schweighof* (p. 355), where the Badenweiler and Oberweiler roads meet. We then proceed straight on through forest-scenery, following the course of the

rapid *Klemmbach*, to the (4½ M.) *Sirnitz* (rustic Inn) in a green dale. The broad road now ascends to the left along the N. slope, and reaches (1½ M.) a saddle where the Belchen becomes visible. Then we descend; to the right are the (¾ M.) huts of *Ober-Heubronn*, where finger-posts indicate the routes to Bad Sulzburg and, a few steps farther on, to the Münsterthal (Staufen); ¼ M. farther on is another post indicating the route to the Belchen, to the left; after about 120 paces, ascend in a straight direction. Beyond the first height the path skirts the wood to the left in order to reach the opposite slope, avoiding the valley by a long circuit. In ½ hr. the path enters the wood; ¼ hr., finger-post 'to the Belchenhaus'; 10 min., an open eminence with a hut; 25 min., last saddle; 20 min., the Belchenrasthaus; 10 min., summit. [In the reverse direction we keep to the right at the Rasthaus, at first ascending slightly along the slope of the hill, and then descending in zigzags; 50 min. wood; 20 min. end of the wood. In 25 min. more we reach the road leading to the lower Münsterthal, from which the (4 min.) road to Müllheim and Badenweiler by the Sirnitz diverges to the left.]

The ***Belchen** (4640 ft.), perhaps the finest point of view in the Black Forest, commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially the attractive Münsterthal towards the W., the Wiesenthal to the S., and the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance to the W. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura, and the snow-clad Alps. About 10 min. from the summit is a *Rasthaus* (Inn; post-office and telephone).

Ascent of the Belchen from Schönau (p. 368) in the Wiesenthal (2¼ hrs.). Guide unnecessary (numerous finger-posts). A road ascends to the right by the inn Zur Sonne; after 8 min., turn to the right by a cross; ¼ hr. *Schöneberg;* a little farther on, in a straight direction, is a bare eminence from which the Alps are visible. A steep path ascends thence through wood to the crest, where we proceed to the right, eventually over grass, to the Rasthaus.

From the Belchen to the Münsterthal we follow the bridle-path to the S., from which on the right (finger-post) diverges a path descending by the *Langeck* to (1¼ hr.) *Neumühl* (Krone), where it joins the road from Staufen to Neuenweg and Schopfheim, which we follow to the right. At (20 min.) the hamlet of *Wasen* (see below) the Staufen and Schopfheim road unites with the Ober-Münsterthal road. From this point, down the valley of the *Neumagen-Bach*, to —

3 M. **Staufen** (910 ft.; *Badischer Hof; Kreuz*, well spoken of), an ancient town with 1800 inhab., overshadowed by the ruined *Staufenburg*, the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1602. *Rathhaus* of the 16th century. The vineyards on the hill yield good 'Burghalder' wine.

Staufen is situated at the mouth of the Münsterthal. The rail-

way station of *Krotzingen* (p. 338) is 3 M. farther on (diligence four times daily in 35 min., in the reverse direction 3/4 hr.).

FROM STAUFEN TO UTZENFELD IN THE WIESENTHAL. 19 M. To (3 M.) *Wasen*, see above. Ascending the *Ober-Münsterthal* to the N.E., towards the Schauins-Land, we pass the ancient monastery of *St. Trudpert*, and reach (4 1/2 M.) the inn *Am Spielweg*. A new road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the *Scharfenstein*, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the left, the finest point on the route. The road then reaches (3 1/2 M.) the culminating point of the *Wiedenereck* (3395 ft.), where the road from the Schau-ins-Land, mentioned at p. 337, ends. [A footpath leads hence by the *Krinne* (see above) to (7 1/2 M.) the Belchen.] The road descends hence in numerous windings (commanding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of *Wieden* (Hirsch) to (4 1/2 M.) *Utzenfeld* in the *Wiesenthal* (see below).

k. The Wiesenthal and the 'Strategic Line'.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

The source of the *Wiese* is on the S. slope of the Seebuck, not far from the Feldberg Inn. The uppermost part of the valley is traversed by the road leading from the Titisee to Todtnau (from the Feldberg Inn to Todtnau 3 hrs.).

Todtnau (2130 ft.; **Ochs*, R. 2, D. 2 *M*; *Bär*, well spoken of; *Sonne*), a thriving little town in a picturesque situation, with 2000 inhab., is the highest in the Wiesenthal (road to Kirchzarten, see p. 358). Pleasant excursion to the *Todtnauberger Waterfall*, formed by the *Bergerbach* descending in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height, and to *Todtnauberg* (Stern; Engel; route to the Feldberg, see p. 362), whence we may return to Todtnau by *Aftersteg* (p. 358; a circuit of 9 M.). Comp. the Map, p. 361.

FROM TODTNAU TO SCHOPFHEIM, 16 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr.; fares 2 *M* 20, 1.50, 1 *M*. — The line descends the Wiesenthal, passing through picturesque rocky gorges. 1 M. *Schlechtnau;* 1 1/2 M. *Geschwänd* (Rössle), at the mouth of the *Prägbach* (viâ Präg to Todtmoos and St. Blasien see p. 372). 3 1/4 M. *Utzenfeld* (Eiche), where the Münsterthal road (see above) descends from the Wiedenereck. 4 1/2 M. **Schönau** (1780 ft.; **Sonne*, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Ochs; Löwe; Krone; Vier Löwen*), a busy little town with 1300 inhab., prettily situated. Ascent of the *Belchen*, see p. 367.

The valley expands. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. From (5 1/4 M.) *Wembach*, with its extensive cotton-factory, a carriage-road leads W. through the *Böllenthal*, by *Oberböllen*, *Neuenweg*, and *Oberheubronn* (p. 367), to Oberweiler and Müllheim. 7 M. *Hepschingen*. From (4 1/2 M.) *Mambach*, a picturesque route diverges to the E. through the *Angenbach-Thal* by *Rohmatt* to Todtmoos (p. 370; 8 M., 3 hrs. walking). — 10 M. *Atzenbach* (Adler).

11 1/4 M. **Zell** (1460 ft.; *Löwe; Krone*) 'im Wiesenthal', a prosperous manufacturing place with 3100 inhab., and important spinning and weaving works. The **Zeller Blauen* (3520 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), towards the N., commands an extensive view.

13 M. *Hausen* (1330 ft.; Linde), on the right bank of the stream, where Hebel (b. at Bâle 1760, d. 1826), the poet of the Black Forest, spent his early years. The valley here 'changes its creed', the inhabitants of the upper part of the valley being Roman Catholics, those below Hausen Protestants. A *Statue of Hebel* was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the right, is the house of the poet's parents, indicated by an inscription. — 14½ M. *Fahrnau*, 4½ M. to the N.E. of which is the health-resort of *Schweigmatt* (2550 ft.; Curhaus, R. 1-3, pens. 3½ ℳ).

16 M. **Schopfheim** (1230 ft.; **Pflug*, R. 1½ ℳ; **Drei Könige*) is a small town of some importance (3200 inhab.), with considerable manufactories of cotton, paper, and earthenware. The *Hebelshöhe*, with a temple and bronze bust of Hebel (see above), is a pleasant spot with grounds, ½ M. from the railway-station.

Schopfheim is the junction of the 'Strategic Railway' built in 1887-90, which avoids the Swiss territory near Klein-Basel, and in connection with part of the Wiesenthal railway and with the line from Immendingen to Waldshut (p. 374), now permits through-communication on German soil between S. Germany and the Upper Alsace. From Bâle to Säckingen, 26½ M., in 1½-2 hrs.; fares 3 ℳ 70, 2.80, 1.85.

Bâle (870 ft.), see p. 339. Outside the town, the line diverges to the left from the Schaffhausen and Constance railway (p. 373) and enters the Wiesenthal, to the N.E. On a wooded hill to the right is the church of *St. Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution. Beyond (3¾ M.) *Riehen* (Ochs), with its pleasant villas, the German frontier is crossed. From (5 M.) *Stetten* (945 ft.; Adler) we may ascend in ½ hr. to *Obertüllingen* (Restaur. near the church), situated on a hill which commands a magnificent view of the Baden Oberland and the mountains of Alsace and Switzerland.

5½ M. **Lörrach** (970 ft.; **Hirsch* or *Post; Krone*), the most important place in the valley, with 8100 inhab., contains extensive shawl, cloth, and other factories. The *Schützenhaus* (1085 ft.) on the Schädelberg commands a fine view. Post-omnibus to (10 M.) *Kandern* twice daily (see p. 366).

From Lörrach to Leopoldshöhe, 4½ M., railway in 16 min., entirely on German territory. This line forms the W. end of the 'Strategic Railway' (see above). Beyond (1¼ M.) *Stetten* (see above), the line passes under the *Tüllinger Höhe* (see above) by means of a tunnel 945 yds. in length. 3 M. *Weil*, with numerous villas, vineyards, and fruitgardens. 4½ M. *Leopoldshöhe*, see p. 389.

Farther on, on a wooded eminence to the left, rises *Schloss Rötteln* (1355 ft.), one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view, once the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards that of the Margraves of Baden. It was taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in

1675, and restored in 1867. *Inn at *Rötteler weiler*, at the foot of the castle, 1½ M. from *Lörrach*; thence to the top ¼ hr.

7½ M. *Haagen* (957 ft.; Krone), with cotton factories; on the right *Brombach*, with the ruins of a castle destroyed in the 17th cent. 10½ M. *Steinen*; 12½ M. *Maulburg*, industrious villages.

14 M. *Schopfheim*, the junction of the Zell and Todtnau line (p. 369). 16 M. *Fahrnau*.

The strategic line now quits the Wiesenthal and pierces the watershed between the Wiese and Wehra by means of a tunnel 2½ M. in length under the *Dinkelberg*. 18½ M. *Hasel* (1320 ft.; Inn). Near the village is the *Erdmännleinhöhle*, a stalactite cavern, interesting also to the zoologist on account of its white flies and blind white spiders (the inn-keeper at Hasel has the key; 1 *M*).

The line descends the *Wehrathal* (see below). 20½ M. **Wehr** (1205 ft.; *Krone*, *Adler*), an industrial village with 2900 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach*. — 21¾ M. *Oeflingen* (1085 ft.); 23 M. *Brennet* (p. 373); 26½ M. *Säckingen* (p. 373).

I. Wehrathal and Albthal.

The Wehrathal and Albthal are among the grandest valleys of the Black Forest. Both are traversed by excellent roads.

The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the ***Wehrathal** should from *Geschwänd* (station of the Todtnau and Zell railway, p. 368) ascend the course of the *Prägbach* towards the E., at first about 2½ M. by the road leading over the Wacht to St. Blasien (comp. p. 372), then, at the *Hirsch-Inn*, diverge to the right by a stony road ascending to the hamlet of *Präg* (2505 ft.), and leaving the road to *Herrenschwand* to the right, and the *Hochkopf* (see below) to the left, proceed past *Weg* to (3 hrs.) Todtmoos. **Todtmoos** (2690 ft.; **Adler*, D. 2½ *M*; *Löwe*, well spoken of), a village with a loftily-situated church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland, lies at the upper end of the *Wehrastrasse*, which is here joined from the W. by a road from Mambach through the Angenbachthal (p. 368), from the E. by a road from St. Blasien viâ Mutterslehen (p. 372). Another road to the S. goes to *Herrischried*, etc. (see p. 373). Attractive ascent of the *Hochkopf* (4150 ft.), 1¼ hr. from Todtmoos.

The next village in the Wehrathal is (3 M.) *Todtmoos-Au* (2290 ft.; Hirsch), commonly called the *Au*. The next portion of the Wehrathal is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest. The bold pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the rivulet dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about halfway, at a bridge which carries the road to the left bank of the Wehra. On a precipitous cliff to the left at the outlet of the valley

rises the ruin of *Bärenfels* (view-tower). There is no inn between Todtmoos-Au and (9 M.) *Wehr*, where we reach the new strategic line (p. 370).

ALBTHAL. Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albthal to the railway. From the Feldberg down to (1½ hr.) Menzenschwand, see p. 362.

Menzenschwand consists of *Hinter-Menzenschwand* (4430 ft.; Hirsch) and *Vorder-Menzenschwand* (4255 ft.; *Adler, pens. 6 ℳ). About 6 M. farther down the Albthal (good road, diligence twice daily) lies —

St. Blasien. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL & KURHAUS ST. BLASIEN, in the abbey-buildings, with three dépendances and a well fitted up hydropathic, R. 1½-4, D. 3, board for a long stay from 5 ℳ; KRONE, R., L., & A. 2 ℳ; HIRSCH. — *Dr. Hauffe's Kuranstalt*, close to the woods, well-equipped with baths and other conveniences for 20-30 invalids, is frequented all the year round; *Pension Waldeck* (7 ℳ). — Numerous *Private Apartments*.

Diligence to and from (18½ M.) Titisee, twice daily in 4-4½ hrs.; to and from (16 M.) Albbruck, twice daily in 3-3¾ hrs.; to and from (14 M.) Waldshut, once daily in 3¾-4½ hrs. (see pp. 363, 372). — CARRIAGE to Albbruck or Waldshut 20 ℳ, to Brennet through the Wehrathal 25-30 ℳ; one-horse carriage to the Titisee 14 ℳ.

St. Blasien (2530 ft.), a village with 1200 inhab., was once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine abbey, founded in the middle of the 10th cent. and secularised in 1805, and is now frequently resorted to as summer-quarters owing to its healthy situation, which affords an agreeable mixture of mountain and forest air. The possessions of the abbey extended over the whole of the S. part of the Black Forest; in 1611 it attained the freedom of the Empire, and in 1746 its abbot was raised to the dignity of a prince of the Empire. The magnificent library was seriously injured by a fire in 1786, and the volumes that escaped were afterwards removed to Heidelberg. The buildings are now used partly as a hotel and partly as a cotton-mill. The handsome church, built in 1786, after the model of the Pantheon, was almost entirely burned down in 1874, but has been restored. The paths in the neighbourhood are distinguished by marks, for the purposes of the 'Terrain Cure' (p. 314). The *Tusculum* waterfall (10 min.), the *Windberg Falls* (½ hr.), the *Calvarienberg* and *Sandboden* (¾ hr.), with fine views, and other points in the environs afford pleasant objects for walks. The *Lehenkopf* (4590 ft.; fine view of the Alps from the tower on the top), may be ascended in ¾ hr. The *Chasse* of St. Blasien contains numerous roedeer and feathered game, and good trout-fishing may be enjoyed in the Alb and the Steinach.

To SCHLUCHSEE (9 M.), see p. 363; diligence, p. 363. The shorter route by Blasiwald is indicated by a finger-post 4 min. below the *Krone* Inn, on the left of the Albthal road.

To GESCHWÄND IN THE WIESENTHAL (p. 368; 13 M., 5½ hrs. on foot). We ascend the Menzenschwand road on the left bank of the Alb, diverge from it to the left beyond (3¾ M.) the bridge, by which the road crosses to the right bank of the river, and ascend to *Unterlehen*; then through

the verdant valley of the *Bernau* to (6 M. from St. Blasien) *Bernau* (Adler) and the mountain-saddle of the *Wacht* (3105 ft.; comp. p. 362), between the *Giesiboden* (4100 ft.) to the N. and the *Blösling* (4300 ft.; 1¼ hr. to the S.). We descend the valley of the *Prägbach*, leaving the village of Präg (p. 368) on the left, to (7 M.) *Geschwänd* (p. 368).

To Todtmoos (p. 370; 8 M., 3 hrs. on foot), a road leads from St. Blasien by *Mutterslehen* and past the cross on the *Hörnleberg* (3490 ft.), finally descending rather steeply.

From St. Blasien to (16 M.) Albbruck, diligence twice daily (p. 371). As far as (6 M.) *Immeneich* (see below) the valley is uninteresting. The traveller should therefore follow the Schluchsee road diverging about ¾ M. from St. Blasien, and then, before reaching the scattered village of (1½ M.) *Häusern* (Adler; Deutscher Kaiser), take the road to the right, which leads to (1½ M.) Höchenschwand. Pedestrians are recommended to follow the 'Alte Strasse', indicated by a finger-post.

Höchenschwand (3310 ft.; **Hôtel Höchenschwand*, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Hirsch*, *Krone*, unpretending), one of the highest villages in Baden, where straw-plaiting is extensively carried on, is now a popular health-resort. Pleasant walks in the adjacent pine-forest. From the *Belvedere*, 5 min. from the village, a magnificent *View (finest at sunrise and sunset) is enjoyed in clear weather, comprising the Algäu and Vorarlberg Mts., and the entire chain of the Alps. The sunsets are often superb. Key and panorama at the hotel.

To regain the Albthal, the direct footpath, descending rapidly to *Immeneich* (Adler), may be taken. The better route, however, is by a carriage-road, commanding views of the Alps, by (1¼ M.) *Frohnschwand* and (1 M.) *Tiefenhäusern*. About ¼ M. farther on our way (easily overlooked) diverges to the right from the high-road, and we next reach (½ M.) *Brunnadern* (2710 ft.) and (1½ M.) *Niedermühle* (2005 ft.; Inn), on the Albthal road, 1½ M. to the S. of Immeneich.

From this point downwards the * **Albthal** becomes narrower and wilder. The road, designed almost exclusively for the carting of timber, passes between perpendicular rocks, high above the impetuous brook, and affords occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route is beyond *Tiefenstein* (Krone, in the village; Restaurant near the bridge), situated on the right bank, about 5 M. below Niedermühle. Beyond Tiefenstein five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. About 2 M. farther on we pass the **Hôtel zum Hohenfels*, charmingly situated high above the river and surrounded with grounds (fine view of the Albthal). Near (2 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 374), on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway, the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

49. From Bâle by Schaffhausen to Constance.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

90 M. Railway in 3¼-5 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 60, 7 ℳ 70 pf., 5 ℳ). Views on the *right*.

Bâle, see p. 339. The line, from which the Wiesenthal railway (p. 369) diverges to the left outside the town, traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, which here flows in a channel of considerable depth. 3¾ M. *Grenzach*, where excellent 'Markgräfler' (p. 338) is produced. 5 M. *Wyhlen*; 7½ M. *Herthen*. The line now approaches the Rhine, which dashes impetuously over rocks and stones, forming the *Höllenhaken* and other rapids. Salmon are caught here in large quantities. The opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded. — 9½ M. *Bei Rheinfelden* (*Bellevue, with salt-baths; Railway Hotel). — The Swiss town of **Rheinfelden** (865 ft.; **Hôtel des Salines*, ¼ M. above the station; **Hôtel Dietschy*, with gardens on the Rhine; *Schützen*; *Schiff*, all with salt-baths), with 2200 inhab., was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. Within the last 20 or 30 years numerous visitors have been attracted to Rheinfelden by its strong saline spring, and by the protection its situation affords against the cold N. winds.

To the right of (12 M.) *Beuggen* (910 ft.) is a former lodge of the Teutonic Order, used since 1817 as a seminary for teachers and reformatory for children. — 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt*. — 17½ M. **Brennet** *(Zum Wehrathal; Kreuz)*, the station for the *Wehrastrasse* (see p. 370).

20½ M. **Säckingen** (960 ft.; *Löwe* or *Bad-Hôtel*; *Schütze*, D. 2 ℳ; beer at the *Schwarze Wallfisch*; *Knopf*, with a terrace on the Rhine, and unpretending restaurant), a manufacturing town with 3600 inhab., possesses an old abbey-church with two towers, rebuilt in 1726, which contains the remains of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century. The château of *Schönau* on the Rhine, alluded to in Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen', is now private property. The river here is crossed by a covered bridge. — Excursion to the (1½ M.) *Schwarzsee* or *Scheffelsee*, to the N. of the station, on the road to Herrischried (see below). — Strategic Line to *Schopfheim* and *Lörrach*, see p. 370.

To the left of the railway stands the new church of *Ober-Säckingen*. — 24 M. *Murg* (1025 ft.; Zum Murgthal), situated at the mouth of the Murg, in the picturesque valley of which a road ascends to (6¼ M.) *Hottingen* (Sonne); on a hill to the left rises the *Harpolinger Schloss*. Beyond Hottingen the road leads to (3 M.) *Herrischried* and (7½ M. farther) *Todtmoos* (p. 370).

Opposite (25½ M.) *Klein-Laufenburg* (Post, unpretending) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (*Rheinsoolbad*, with salt-baths and a terrace on the river; beer at the *Pfau*, with view), picturesquely

placed on the left bank, with its ancient castle, below which the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but the experiment is of course extremely perilous.

The eighth Lord Montagu, the last of his family, perished here in 1793, and by a singular coincidence his ancestral mansion of Cowdray House in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and has never been rebuilt. Below the cataract, salmon are caught in considerable numbers. Down to 1803 Klein-Laufenburg and Gross-Laufenburg formed a single Austrian town, but the former now belongs to Baden, the latter to Switzerland. *View of Gross-Laufenburg from the Schlossberg.

The line passes through a tunnel, and beyond (28½ M.) *Albert-Hauenstein* crosses a lofty viaduct.

30 M. **Albbruck** (1015 ft.; *Zum Albthal*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Albthal* (p. 372). — 32½ M. *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (**Schaetzle*, near the station, with baths; *Hôtel Blum*, **Rebstock*, *Rheinischer Hof*, in the town), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, with 2800 inhab., lies at a considerable height above the river. Railway to *Turgi (Zürich)* and *Winterthur*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From Waldshut to Immendingen, 46½ M., railway (a section of the strategic line mentioned at p. 369) in 2¾-3¾ hrs. — 3½ M. *Thiengen*; 6 M. *Oberlauchringen*, see p. 375. Diverging to the left from the Rhine valley, the line ascends. 8 M. *Horheim*; 10½ M. *Ofteringen*; 20 M. *Unter-eggingen*; 14 M. *Eberfingen*. 17 M. **Stühlingen** (1490 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Adler*), an old town, commanded by the castle of *Hohenlupfen* (extensive view). Pleasant excursions to *Schleitheim*, near which excavations in an ancient Roman camp have brought to light a number of interesting antiquities; to *Unterhallau*, etc. — 12½ M. *Weizen* (diligence to Bonndorf, p. 363). The valley contracts. The line passes under the ruin of *Blumegg* by a spiral tunnel 1300 yds. in length, and crosses the Wutach by a lofty bridge. 23½ M. *Grimmelshofen*. Beyond a short tunnel, the line enters the spiral *Stockhalden-Kehrtunnel*, 1860 yds. in length, by which it ascends in cork-screw fashion. From the station of (26½ M.) *Fützen* (1930 ft.) we get an interesting survey of the line just traversed. Several viaducts are passed, high above the Wutach valley. 15 M. *Eppenhofen*. The line reaches its culminating point at (34½ M.) *Zollhaus-Blumberg* (2300 ft.) and descends past *Riedöschingen*, *Leipferdingen*, *Aulfingen*, *Kirchen-Hausen*, and *Hintschingen* to (46½ M.) *Immendingen* (p. 353).

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the left.

38 M. **Thiengen** (1140 ft.; *Krone*; *Ochs*), an industrial town with 2100 inhabitants.

A road from Thiengen up the **Schlüchtthal** (diligence to Schluchsee viâ Birkendorf once daily in 5¾ hrs.) offers an interesting walk for part of the way. At (2 M.) the *Bruckhaus* inn (baths) a covered bridge crosses the ravine; ½ M. farther on a path descends to the left to the *Haselbach Waterfall*, ¼ M. beyond which is the *Guttenburg* saw-mill, at the foot of a rock crowned with a small ruined castle. About 2¼ M. farther on is the **Witznauer Mühle** (1430 ft.; *Inn), at the junction of the Schlüchtthal and *Schwarzathal*. From this point the Schlüchtthal vies in picturesque beauty with the Wehrathal and the Albthal. On each side are lofty and partly-wooded rocks. At one place the stream occupies the whole width of the valley, so that at its junction with the *Mettma* a passage for the new road had to be hewn through the rocks. — Farther on the valley again expands. — 9½ M. (from Thiengen) *Uehlingen* (2120 ft.; *Posthorn). — 12 M. *Birkendorf* (2580 ft.; Hirsch; Post). — 15 M. *Grafen-*

hausen (2940 ft.; Hirsch). — 16½ M. *Rothhaus* (3190 ft.; Inn). — 18½ M. *Schluchsee*, see p. 363.

41¼ M. *Oberlauchringen*, on the *Wutach* ('Strategic Line' to *Immendingen*, see p. 374).

The train crosses the Wutach. The ruined castle of *Küssenberg*, on a wooded eminence to the right, is now passed. — 45 M. *Griessen*. Beyond (48 M.) *Erzingen* the train enters Swiss territory. 49 M. *Wilchingen* (customs examination); 50 M. *Neunkirch*; 55 M. *Beringen*.

57½ M. **Neuhausen**, station for the Falls of the Rhine. — **Hotels.** *Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1½, luncheon 3, D. 5, pens. with R. from 9 fr., well managed (no gratuities), with large garden and beautiful views of the falls and the Alps; *Bellevue, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. with R. from 8 fr. Omnibuses from these (1½ fr.) to and from the steamboats and the railway-station at Schaffhausen. — In the village of Neuhausen: *Hôtel Rheinfall, *Rheinhof, with baths, moderate. — 1½-2 hrs. are sufficient for a visit to the falls. In summer the falls are illuminated every evening with electric light, for which a charge of 1 fr. is made in each bill.

The ***Falls of the Rhine**, one of the finest cascades in Europe locally called the 'Laufen', descend in three leaps over a ledge of rock of unequal height. The breadth of the river above the falls is about 126 yds. The height of the umbroken fall is 62 ft. near the left bank and 49 ft. by the right. If the rapids above and below are taken into consideration the whole fall is nearly 100 ft. high. The river is largest in June and July, owing to the melting of the snow. On a wooded rock high above the falls, on the left bank, is the picturesquely-situated Schloss Laufen (*Inn), the garden of which affords the best points of view: viz. the *Pavilion*, the *Känzli*, and in particular the *Fischetz*, a gallery projecting almost into the roaring cataract (adm. 1 fr. each; no gratuity). — From the Neuhausen Station we descend through the pleasure-grounds to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (Inn; ferry 50 c.), which commands a superb view of the falls. We then visit the different points of view at Schloss Laufen, and return by the Rheinfallbrücke to Neuhausen. Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

58½ M. **Schaffhausen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Müller, *Rheinischer Hof, Riese, all near the station; in the town, *Post; Krone; *Schwan; Tanne, Schiff, unpretending. — *Railway Restaurant.* — *River Baths* above the town.

Schaffhausen (1295 ft.), a picturesque old town with 11,800 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, the capital of the Swiss canton of the same name, was formerly a free imperial city, and still retains many of its ancient characteristics. The early-Romanesque *Münster*, a basilica supported by columns, was built in 1052-1101, and has lately been restored. The massive tower of *Schloss Munoth* dates from the 12th and 16th cent. (view from the top). The *Fäsenstaub Promenade* affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps.

62 M. *Herblingen*; 65 M. *Thayingen*. The train now re-enters Baden. 68 M. *Gottmadingen*. — 72 M. **Singen** (*Krone*; *Ekkehard*;

Adler), the junction of the Black Forest Railway (R. 48d) and of the Upper Neckar line (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*). Luggage examined here.

About 3½ M. to the N.W., on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of ***Hohentwiel** (2265 ft.), an 'enclave' of Wurtemberg within the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederhold in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. A guide and the keys of the tower are procured at the **Inn* halfway up (2½ M. from the station).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen*. — 78 M. **Radolfzell** (1305 ft.; **Schiff; Krone*), an ancient town, with walls and gates, is situated on the *Untersee*. The handsome Gothic church, dating from 1436, contains the tomb of St. Radolf and a fine reliquary (left side-altar), dating substantially from the 9th century. At the *Villa Seehalde* is a monument to its former owner, the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886). Radolfzell is the junction of the line to Mengen (Sigmaringen) and Ulm (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

78½ M. *Markelfingen*; 82½ M. *Allensbach*. — 86 M. *Reichenau*, the station for the island of that name, which is connected with the mainland by a long mole (1 M.) and has long been visible to the right.

The island of **Reichenau**, belonging to Baden, is 3 M. long and 1 M. wide. It was formerly the seat of a famous *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 724 and suppressed in 1799. Approaching from the mainland, we pass the ruined tower of *Schopeln*, the abbot's residence, and reach *Oberzell*, a hamlet with a Romanesque church of the 11th century. — In the middle of the island lies its largest village (1000 inhab.), *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Mohr; Bär), the church of which, consecrated in 806 and dating in its present form from the 11-12th cent. (choir, late-Gothic, 1448-1551), was the church of the above mentioned abbey. Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church. The sacristy contains some fine reliquaries. — The church of *Niederzell*, at the N.W. end of the island, also dates from the 11th century. — Fine view from the belvedere on the *Friedrichshöhe* (key kept by the burgomaster of Mittelzell). — The steamers between Constance and Schaffhausen touch at Reichenau twice daily.

The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge and stops at —

90 M. **Constance.** — **Hotels.** *Insel Hôtel, in the old Dominican monastery, with a garden and view of the lake, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Hôtel Halm, opposite the station, R. & A. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Hecht; *Badischer Hof; Anker, Schiff, and Falke, second-class.

Constance (1335 ft.), with 16,200 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The *Cathedral*, with its interesting sculptures and rich treasury, the *Stadt-Kanzlei* (frescoes outside), the old *Kaufhaus* with the Council Chamber (also adorned with frescoes), and the *Rosgarten Museum* are the chief attractions. Pleasant excursion to the island of *Mainau* (1½ hr.), formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order and now a summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden. For fuller details see *Baedeker's S. Germany*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

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